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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
DURING THE YEAR
1898-99.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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—
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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE office of Governor of the Presidency was held during the year by His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Two seats in the Council fell vacant during the year. To the first the Honourable Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel was appointed temporarily on June 11th, 1898, in succession to the Honourable Mr. James Grose, C.I.E., who died at Ootacamund on the 7th idem. He took his seat as a permanent Member of Council on the 20th September 1898. To the second the Honourable Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham was appointed in succession to the Honourable Sir Henry W. Bliss, K.C.I.E., who, on retirement, resigned his seat in Council on 9th November 1898.

Governor and Council.

The year was not marked by events of unusual general interest. The annual move of Government to the Nilgiris took place in the middle of April and its return to the Presidency town in the middle of the following October. Through communication by rail with Calcutta, though not completed, was so far established within the year as to enable His Excellency the Governor to adopt the East Coast route on his return from Calcutta.

Events of interest.

Four tours were undertaken by His Excellency the Governor during the year. The first was in August 1898 to Trichinopoly and Tanjore, in both of which places public institutions were visited, addresses received and replied to, and levees held. Continuing, His Excellency visited Negapatam and Tranquebar dealing with questions of local interest and finally returned to Ootacamund, halting and receiving addresses at Máyavaram and Kumbakónam. On the 13th October 1898, His Excellency toured through the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Kistna inspecting the plague camp at Guntakal on the way. At Kurnool he opened a fountain in the grounds of the Collector's office, built at the cost of Sultan Muhammad Saheb Khan Saheb; at Kurnool also visits were exchanged between His Excellency and the Nawab of Banganapalle. Addresses from local bodies were also received and replied to, and the chief places of interest and importance were visited. Leaving Kurnool on the 20th, halts were made at Nandyal, Cumbum and Bezwada; and Masulipatam was reached by canal on the 23rd. There amid her work, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of a new Boarding House in the Noble College, and returned by the Bezwada-Madras Railway to Madras on the evening of the 26th. In February 1899, the third tour was undertaken from Madras through South Arcot and Pudukkóttai. At Cuddalore, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of a dispensary for women and children, built at a cost of Rs. 10,000 by Rája Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Mudaliar, as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee. He then visited the famous temple at Chidambaram, where addresses were presented and replied to, and reached Trichinopoly on the 11th February and Pudukkóttai on the 12th; at the latter place His Excellency was the guest of His Highness the Rája and was received by him in State on the out-skirts of the town. He subsequently visited the chief places of interest in the town in company with His Highness and laid the foundation stone of the Town

Tours of His Excellency the Governor.

Hall. His Excellency left Pudukkottai on the 14th and reached Madras on the 15th. His Excellency the Governor having been invited to Calcutta by His Excellency the Viceroy left Madras on the 19th February and, travelling *via* Dhond and Manmad, reached Calcutta on the 22nd, where he remained as the guest of the Viceroy till the 25th, and left on the 26th on a short visit to the Hill station of Darjeeling, finally returning to Madras by the newly-constructed portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, East Coast, and Bezwada-Madras Railway. Madras was reached on the morning of the 6th March.

Travancore
State.

In the Travancore State six regulations were passed during the year, viz., two Abkari Regulations, an Epidemic Disease Regulation, a Game Law, an Act to enlarge and define the powers and constitution of the Legislative Council, and a Law to regulate enquiries into the conduct of public officers. The strength of the Police force, excluding the Superintendent and his three assistants, was 1,642, and the total cost Rs. 2,00,858. The total number of cases investigated by the police was 5,390, of which 1,874 were referred as false and eighty-five transferred to the undetected list or to other files. Including arrears, 3,438 cases were charged before the magistracy, of which 2,721 or 82·00 per cent. ended in conviction. The total number of persons arrested was 5,765, of whom 3,714 or 67·60 per cent. were convicted. The value of property lost was Rs. 41,092, and of that recovered Rs. 26,809, or 65·20 per cent. Including arrears and cases received by transfer, the number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy was 19,691 involving 48,239 persons, of which 19,537 involving 47,740 persons were disposed of. The number of appeals to District Magistrates was 756 affecting 1,473 persons, and of these 741 cases affecting 1,424 persons were disposed of. In 58·98 per cent. of the persons concerned in appeals disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed. Inclusive of arrears the Sessions Court had, for disposal, 157 original cases affecting 339 persons, of which 146 cases involving 325 persons were disposed of. The High Court decided seventy-four out of the seventy-five appeals before it, confirming the conviction in the case of 82·00 per cent. of the persons involved. Including the 577 prisoners that remained in custody at the commencement of the year, the total jail population during 1073 was 2,268. The cost of the jails amounted to Rs. 58,350, the average expenditure on account of a convict in the Central Jail being Rs. 106. In all the Civil Courts there were 50,814 original suits for disposal, of which 39,358 were disposed of, leaving 11,456 in arrears. The number of appeals for disposal by the District Courts was 2,292 and that by the High Court 817; of these 1,902 and 670, respectively, were disposed of, the percentage of confirmation being 57·73 and 61·50. The receipts and charges under civil justice were Rs. 5,66,979, and Rs. 2,93,118 respectively, and those on account of criminal justice Rs. 34,303 and Rs. 1,76,029, the net result being a surplus of Rs. 1,32,135. In the Registration department 150,391 documents were registered, their aggregate value being Rs. 2,91,88,853. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 2,31,787 and Rs. 99,440, respectively. The Survey and Settlement departments cost Rs. 83,611 and Rs. 1,70,721 respectively, the outturn of the former department being 360·78 square miles. The value of the entire external trade of the country was Rs. 2,36,14,516, of which Rs. 1,44,55,893 represented the value of the exports and Rs. 91,58,623 that of imports. Including debt heads the total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 89,46,388, of which land revenue and salt contributed Rs. 21,97,115 and Rs. 19,76,789, respectively. Tobacco yielded Rs. 10,02,567, abkari and opium Rs. 8,72,614, customs Rs. 6,27,732, law and justice Rs. 6,01,282, forests Rs. 4,22,344

and stamps Rs. 3,57,484. The charges aggregated Rs. 95,07,631. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 24,04,579. The total number of vaccine operations performed fell from 155,611 to 151,895, and the percentage of successful operations from 85.38 to 85.09. 39,069 births and 39,998 deaths were registered forming 15.30 and 15.70 per mille of the population, respectively. The Medical department was re-organized during the year, and the establishment of a local medical school was resolved upon. The total number of patients treated marked a further increase, viz., from 10,920 in- and 322,279 out- patients to 11,494 and 360,697, respectively, exclusive of 12,536 persons treated by the sanitary officers and 62,050 by the native vydiens receiving aid from the sirkar. The number of educational institutions in the State rose from 3,274 to 3,371 and that of scholars from 160,368 to 165,489. Of the schools 424 with 43,095 pupils were sirkar, 790 with 43,216 pupils private aided, and 2,157 with 70,178 pupils private unaided institutions. Of the total number of pupils 127,056 were boys and 38,433 girls, the total forming 6.40 per cent. of the total population, the proportion to the population of the school-going age calculated at $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being 41.10 per cent. in the case of boys and 13.0 per cent. in that of girls.

In the Cochin State no regulation was passed during the year. Excluding Cochin State. the Superintendent the actual strength of the Police force at the close of the year was 436, the total cost of maintenance being Rs. 65,689. The total number of cases investigated by the police was 1,915, of which 957 were charged before the magistracy. Of these and the thirty-eight cases under trial at the commencement of the year, 707 or 74.19 per cent. ended in conviction against 76.87 in 1072. The total number of persons charged was 2,106, of whom 1,396 or 66.2 per cent. were convicted against 62.3 in 1072. The alleged value of property lost was Rs. 50,391, of which property of the value of Rs. 39,648 or 78.68 per cent. was recovered against 60.3 in 1072. The total number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy was 4,643 involving 9,688 persons. Of these, 4,615 cases affecting 9,614 persons were dealt with. Of the persons dealt with, 5,417 were brought to trial, 132 being committed or referred to higher courts, 3,509 acquitted or discharged and the remaining 1,908 or 35.22 per cent. convicted. The appeals to the District Magistrates numbered 264, all of which were disposed of, the original convictions being reversed in the case of 24.00 per cent. of the appellants against 40.2 per cent. in the previous year. There were forty-four original cases affecting 127 persons before the Sessions Courts, and all of them were disposed of, the ratio of conviction being 51.18 per cent. of the persons involved. The Appeal Court had twenty-six appeals and these also were all disposed of. At the commencement of the year, the Central Jail had 176 and the Subsidiary Jails fifty-three prisoners. To these 500 and 1,506, respectively, were added during the course of the year, and 457 and 1,486, respectively, were released with one executed, thus leaving 216 and seventy-three at the close of the year. The total cost of these jails was Rs. 16,015 and Rs. 3,372, respectively. The total number of original suits for disposal by the Civil Courts rose from 10,022 to 12,170, of which 11,848 were dealt with against 9,682 in the preceding year. The proportion of litigants to population rose from 1 to 31 to 1 to 25. The appeals before the District Courts amounted to 609 against 746 in the previous year, and of these 580 were disposed of against 704, the lower courts' decisions being confirmed in 52.07 per cent. of the cases appealed against. The Appeal Court had 183 regular and 125 special appeals for disposal, of which forty-six and fourteen, respectively, were left in arrears. In 55.28 per

cent. of the regular and 76·8 per cent. of the special appeals, the decisions of the Zillah Courts were confirmed against 54·3 and 72·4 per cent. in the previous year. His Highness the Rájá's Court of Appeal had twenty-six appeals for disposal, of which twenty-one were left in arrears. The receipts and charges on account of civil justice were Rs. 1,29,498, and Rs. 76,303, respectively, as against Rs. 86,058 and Rs. 67,542 in the previous year. Those on account of criminal justice amounted to Rs. 7,212 and Rs. 36,179, the net result being a surplus of Rs. 8,027. In the Registration department 30,067 documents were registered against 29,374 in the previous year, their aggregate value being $109\frac{24}{25}$ lakhs against $100\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 43,657 and Rs. 23,668, respectively. The value of the exports from and imports into the sirkar port of Malipuram was Rs. 14,95,656 and Rs. 2,21,184, respectively, against Rs. 12,91,771 and Rs. 12,06,776 in the previous year. The receipts and charges of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 24,57,860 and Rs. 23,27,796 against Rs. 20,65,310 and Rs. 18,69,882, respectively, in the previous year. Land revenue and salt contributed Rs. 6,90,773 and Rs. 5,10,145, respectively. Abkári and opium yielded Rs. 1,42,186 and Rs. 28,472, interest Rs. 1,35,132, stamps Rs. 1,23,839, law and justice Rs. 1,36,711, and forests Rs. 51,157. Under charges the most important items were public works Rs. 6,23,613, palace Rs. 2,78,357, religion Rs. 1,46,803, and education Rs. 1,10,422. The charges were Rs. 1,30,064 less than the receipts and the closing balance was Rs. 8,56,900. Including, however, the amount invested in Government securities (Rs. 37,62,100), the total balance a credit was Rs. 46,19,000 against Rs. 44,61,278 in the previous year. The birth and deaths registered were 5,586 and 8,842, respectively, giving ratios of 7·73 and 12·2 per mille of the total population. The figures evidently are untrustworthy. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 23,649, but the percentage of successful operations was 93 against 92. The number of in-patient treated during the year rose from 2,629 to 2,859 and of out-patients from 131,19 to 138,760. The total number of schools in the State rose from 1,020 to 1,049 and that of pupils from 30,550 to 34,316. Of the total number of schools, sixty-eight with 6,465 pupils were sirkar, 112 with 8,165 were private aided, and 86 with 19,686 pupils were private unaided institutions. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 24,852 were boys and 9,464 girls, forming, respectively, 45·8 per cent. of the male and 17·5 per cent. of the female population of the school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. against 42·2 and 14·1 per cent. in the previous year.

The season was, on the whole, favourable, and the health of the people general good. There was a decrease in the death-rate and an increase in the birth-rate. The preliminary survey of the boundary line between the Bhadrachalam taluk of this district and the Sironcha Tahsil of the Central Provinces was complete. There were several complaints against the police and a few convictions. There were 553 criminal cases involving 1,222 persons for disposal against 491 cases with 1,869 persons in the previous year. 538 cases were disposed of, 426 accused being convicted and fourteen committed to the sessions. There were ten appeals of which nine were disposed of. 374 original civil suits and twelve appeals were instituted during the year against 295 and eleven, respectively, in the previous year. Eight new works under communications and five new works under buildings were constructed, the most important among the former being (1) gravelli

Polavaram-Jeelugumilli road and (2) gravelling the Chódavaram-Giddada road, and extending Gurrapujhari ghât road *viâ* Maredumilli and Valamur; rest-houses were built at Chódavaram and Timmapuram. There was an increase of Rs. 946 in the demand under abkâri and a slight decrease (Rs. 108) in the demand under opium revenues. The attendance of patients at the various dispensaries was well maintained, the highest being 6,550 at Polavaram. The number of vaccine operations rose from 5,895 to 6,371, but the percentage of the successful cases fell from 67·005 to 56·55. The average cost of each successful case rose in consequence from As. 9-6 to As. 11-4. There was a marked decrease in the number of both boys and girls among the aboriginal tribes attending school, though the total number of boys and girls of all classes put together was the same as in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the number of pupils examined for results-grants, in the number found qualified for the results-grants and in the receipts—both under results-grants and fees. Mining for coal was abandoned, while prospecting for graphite was carried on. White and black mica were discovered in two of the villages of the Polavaram Division.

The year was free from serious disturbance. Small-pox prevailed every-where. Crops suffered somewhat from drought in parts. The Bissemkatak and Payakapad Estates continued under management. The suit brought by the heads of Nowrangapur Estate against the Maharâja for the possession of that estate remained undisposed of. The muttas in the Senior and Head Assistant Agents' divisions continued peaceful. No work was done on the settlement of the boundary between Jeypore and the neighbouring States in the Central Provinces. One boundary dispute arose between two villages in the Sowrah hills of the Senior Assistant Agent's division. 1,799 criminal cases and ninety-one appeals were disposed of against 2,007 and seventy-five in the previous year, while 506 civil suits and forty appeals were disposed of against 496 and twenty in 1897-98. Sessions cases on the Agent's file showed a decrease. 39,140 patients were treated and 21,623 cases were successfully vaccinated. The number of schools increased from 176 to 178, and that of pupils on the rolls from 3,600 to 3,626, aboriginals numbering 862 against 481. Of the total allotment of Rs. 56,250 for expenditure on public works, Rs. 1,666 remained unspent. The abkâri revenue rose from Rs. 1,17,797 to Rs. 1,31,843, while opium revenue decreased from Rs. 41,764 to Rs. 41,620. Sixty persons were killed by wild beasts. Rs. 4,884 were distributed as rewards for killing 190 wild beasts against Rs. 4,782 and seventy-eight. The forests of the Jeypore and Vizianagram Estates were worked under the Forest Act and the rules framed thereunder.

The season was, on the whole, favourable, but there was a slight deficiency of rain in some villages of the Bodagada and Chendragiri muttas. The boundary between the ordinary and agency tracts of Goomsur was finally fixed, except for a short distance in the Pondakhole agency. The boundary between the Peddakimedi and Chinnakimodi maliahs was also settled. A land dispute between the Linepada Moliko in Udayagiri taluk and certain Boad villagers resolved itself, on inquiry, into one of a civil nature. The boundary between Serango and Nuagada was finally demarcated during the year. The year was free from disturbances; but it was found necessary, for the preservation of order, to deport from the agency certain discontented Molikos of Râmagiri mutta. The Boad Râja's people also made an incursion at Komonkhole, but trouble was averted by the prompt interference of the authorities. Out of Rs. 23,000 sanctioned on account of civil works, Rs. 22,800

Vizagapatam
Agency.

Ganjâm
Agency.

was spent; Rs. 5,440 was devoted to 'new works' and Rs. 16,917 to buildings and communications. The Mahasingi bridge was completed. Rs. 10 was realized on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed timber and was expended on upkeep of the preventive establishment. Rs. 300 was from the timber forests. The abkári rentals were Rs. 10,310 against Rs. 10,310 of the previous year. The opium demand was Rs. 2,490 as against Rs. 3,155 26½ tolas of opium were sold as against 709 lb. 9 tolas for last year. There were 3,220 children under instruction, of whom 1,098 boys and nine girls belong to aboriginal races. Out of 20,029 cases vaccinated, 18,115 proved successful, 16,373 and 13,372 of the year before. The entire vaccine staff was re-117 civil suits came up for disposal against 158 of last year. Of these, 117 were disposed of. There were five appeals, none of which remained pending. Criminal cases affecting 758 persons were dealt with during the year. 288 cases involving 743 persons were disposed of. Four criminal appeals were instituted in the year against fifteen of the year before.

Pudukkóttai
State.

His Highness the Rájá of Pudukkóttai returned from his tour in November 1898. M.R.Ry. R. Vedantacharlu Avergal, Dewan of Pudukkóttai retired, and was succeeded, in February 1899, by M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur Rama Das Nayudu. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Pudukkóttai on the 12th February 1899. Three regulations were passed during the year: (1) Sanitary Regulation, (2) Penal Code Amendment Regulation, and (3) Office Amendment Regulation. The season was favourable; cholera and smallpox were the prevalent diseases. Of 1,263 cases reported by the police, 1,263 were detected and out of 2,416 persons arrested 53 per cent. were convicted. Cases involving 4,762 persons came before the Magistrates and 2,727 were disposed of. Eighty-six criminal appeals were presented to the Chief Magistrate and the Sessions Court and were all disposed of. Of the eighteen criminal appeals presented to the Chief Court two were pending at the end of the year. In addition to these the Chief Court disposed of sixty-four out of a total of seventy-six criminal appeals. Including the seventy-three prisoners that remained in custody at the commencement of the year, the total jail population during fasli 1308 was 769, of these 769 were discharged. The health of the prisoners was good. There were 534 suits, 534 small cause suits, and 140 appeals, making a total of 2,090 cases. Arrears from the preceding year, were before the Chief Court for disposal, of these 89 per cent. were disposed of. The number of documents registered during the year was 22,417 against 23,549 last year. The decrease of 4·8 per cent. was due to the more favourable character of the season. The total value of land revenue was 26½ lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Registration department were Rs. 26,130 and Rs. 18,618 against Rs. 28,160 and Rs. 18,767, respectively, of the preceding year. The land revenue demand was Rs. 7,18,249 and the demand on other sources Rs. 3,15,406, making a total current demand of Rs. 10,33,655. Current receipts from all sources, including Rs. 56,369 from abkári and forests, amounted to Rs. 13,39,840 against Rs. 10,54,864 last year. Total expenditure was Rs. 11,45,904, of which Rs. 1,12,870 were for public works. The Manóvarti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 27,233, of which Rs. 90,000 are invested in Government securities. 27,233 patients were treated in the Pudukkóttai Town Hospital. The number of vaccinations was 5,262. The number of elementary schools fell from

Progress in survey in the year under report was slow, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 28,330. A preliminary settlement was made of twenty-three villages.

The total demand of the State was Rs. 1,72,407 under land revenue, and Rs. 49,547 under other sources, giving a total of Rs. 2,21,954 against Rs. 2,22,602 in the previous year. Rs. 1,52,000 was collected under the former head and Rs. 41,479 under the latter, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,407 and Rs. 8,068, respectively. The Jail and Police Acts were revised during the year. Considerable improvement was effected in the Police department. The force was strengthened and a school was established for the education of the men. The number of cases disposed of was 250 against 235, the average duration being nine days against ten in the previous year. The admissions to the jail were fifty-three against fifty-four in the previous year. The number of suits filed in the Nawab's Civil Courts was 318 against 292 involving property valued at Rs. 30,075 against Rs. 15,910 in the previous year, and that of suits disposed of was 312 against 265. 132 instruments of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,738 were registered during the year against eighty-six instruments in the previous year involving property valued at Rs. 12,002. The rainfall was abundant and seasonable, and the harvests were consequently good. A rain-gauge was established at Banganapalle during the year. The total extent of sirkar and inam lands under cultivation was 73,600 acres against 74,520 acres in the previous year; the principal crops raised being cholum, cotton and korra. The year being one of plenty and having succeeded a season of severe distress, there was a marked fall in prices as compared with the previous year, and the daily wages of labourers rose owing to the increased demand for labour in connection with agricultural operations, &c. A sum of Rs. 26,500 was spent on public works. The public health was good. There was an increase of 17 per cent. in the birth-rate, and a decrease of 45 per cent. in the death-rate. 708 children were vaccinated. 518 cases were successful against 462 in the previous year. 12,907 patients were admitted into the State Hospital against 12,670 in the previous year. The number of Telugu schools increased from eighteen to twenty and the number of pupils from 671 to 780.

The season in Sandurn State was not very favourable, though not nearly so bad as that of 1897-98. Public health was fair on the whole. 156 criminal cases were disposed of against 161 in the previous year. Excluding the opening balance and items under 'debt heads,' the actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 50,707 and the charges to Rs. 41,615. The late Rája's debts were further reduced by Rs. 3,838. The patients treated at the dispensary numbered 6,526 against 9,250 in 1897-98. 469 cases were vaccinated, 434 proving successful. The average attendance at the Jubilee Middle School improved. The London Mission Girls' school had forty-six pupils.

The sums paid to stipendiaries during the year through the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, amounted in all to Rs. 2,43,041. The number of stipendiaries was 580 against 578 in the previous year. Twelve stipendiaries commuted their stipends and received bonuses to the amount of Rs. 7,835.

The strength of the Covenanted Civil Service was 157 on 1st April 1899—the same number as in the previous year. There were, as in 1897-98, five Statutory Civilians.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Government
and alienated
lands.

The peshkash payable to Government by permanently-settled estates, during the year ending 30th June 1898, amounted to Rs. 49,80,223, or Rs. 122 less than in the preceding year. The shrotriem jodi for the year amounted to Rs. 7,35,765. The total land revenue (current demand), including ryotwár and miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 5,65,35,514 against Rs. 5,31,19,325 in the preceding year. The increase was due mainly to the favourable character of the season and occurred under the following items : (a) in the assessment of holdings 3·49 lakhs ; (b) under second-crop charge and water-rate 1·89 lakhs ; (c) decrease under occasional remissions 21·59 lakhs ; (d) decrease under fixed remissions 0·65 lakhs ; (e) increase under miscellaneous revenue 6·73 lakhs. Deducting the decrease on account of larger beriz deductions (·18 lakhs), there results a net increase of 34·17 lakhs. Excluding the areas occupied without the issue of pattas and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous" and also the occupied area in the South Canara district for which statistics are not available, the area of Government land in occupation during the year ending with June 1898 amounted to 22·55 million acres or about 82,000 acres more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Chndapah, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris, where there were decreases. The largest increases occurred in Kistna, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem and Malabar, which together contributed about 93 per cent. of the increase under holdings. The increase is attributable mainly to extension of cultivation due to favourable season. An area of over 16,000 acres shown as an increase was, however, due to excess area brought to account on the introduction of new settlement during the year into the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district and 4,000 acres to the transfer of land from the category of inám to ryotwár. The decreases occurred almost wholly under dry holdings and were attributed to the unfavourable character of the season in the areas where they occurred ; in Anantapur the net decrease amounted to 31,800 acres and if the nominal increase caused by survey be excluded, the gross decrease under holdings in this district would be about 48,000 acres. This was due to the want of timely rain and to the crippled resources of the ryots who suffered much in the late distress. The land assessment payable to Government on ryotwár holdings, exclusive of second-crop charges and water-rates, was 436·7 lakhs, i.e., 3·49 lakhs or 0·8 per cent. more than in the previous year. About two-thirds of the increase or 2·27 lakhs occurred in the Gódvári and Kistna districts owing to the retransfer to wet, of land for which water was relinquished in fasli 1305, when the water-rate was enhanced. In Madura there was an increase of Rs. 26,000 mainly owing to the levy of enhanced rates of assessment on lands irrigated from the Periyár. In Anantapur there was an increase due to the introduction of new rates of assessment ; but for this, the large relinquishments mentioned above would have caused a decrease of over Rs. 10,500 in the demand. The increase in the other districts represented chiefly the assessment on the increased area taken up for occupation and on the inám lands transferred to ryotwár. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876-78, the occupied area in 1897-98 showed an advance of 2·5 million acres or 12·6 per cent. Including the area shown under Miscellaneous, i.e., occupied not included in the pattás, the increase amounted to 3 million acres or 14·9 per cent. But the real increase, after allowing the excess due to the introduction of revised survey

1·88 million acres or 9 per cent. This extension is common to all districts except Kurnool. The total area cropped during the year amounted to 18·49 million acres or 81·99 per cent. of the total holdings against 80·83 per cent. in the preceding year. There were increases in fourteen districts and a decrease in six others. The decrease was particularly marked in Tinnevely and Nellore and was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase was large in the Circars and Deccan districts. Including cultivation shown under Miscellaneous, the total area cropped amounted to 19·32 million acres against 18·90 millions in the previous year. In consequence of the favourable character of season in many districts of the Presidency, the remission of assessment granted during the year on wet and dry lands amounted to only Rs. 10·48 lakhs against Rs. 32·07 lakhs in the preceding year. Other remissions and deductions, granted irrespective of season, declined from 12·64 lakhs to 12·17 lakhs. The demand for water-rate and second-crop charges was 22·10 lakhs or 1·89 lakhs more than in the previous year. Including these items and excluding remissions and deductions, the net demand of ryotwár land revenue amounted to 436·14 lakhs and the total ryotwár demand, including "Miscellaneous" revenue (72·05 lakhs), to 508·19 lakhs or 3·16 lakhs more than in the previous year. Including cesses, the total current demand was Rs. 6,36,21,406, of which Rs. 6,19,89,341 or 97·4 per cent. were collected within the year and Rs. 50 were written off the accounts. The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the year was Rs. 33,40,622, and the collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 29,49,001, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,91,621. The total demand of land revenue and cesses, both arrears and current, thus amounted to Rs. 6,69,62,028, of which only Rs. 20,23,636 or 3·02 per cent. remained uncollected at the end of the year. The land revenue charges (including the salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not the pay of village establishments) amounted to Rs. 45,79,826 or 7·1 per cent. of the total collections. As compared with the previous year, when owing to the unfavourable season, the postponement of collections was widespread and resort to coercion was suspended in many tracts, there was an increase of 11·5 per cent. in the number of coercive processes of all kinds issued for the collection of revenue; as usual, the bulk (over 92 per cent.) of these processes consisted of mere notices of demand. There was an increase of 42·4 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property (moveable and immoveable) was attached; and the number of ryots whose property was sold, and the amount of arrears for which actual sale had to be resorted to also showed increases of about 34 and 17 per cent., respectively. The extent of immoveable property sold during the year rose from 21,467 acres to 25,421 acres or by about 16·7 per cent. Of the processes issued about 97 per cent. were served by the village agency. The total receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 27,032, a sum exceeding the charges by Rs. 9,430. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 91,494, of which Rs. 28,800 were collected and Rs. 1,306 remitted. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers to the Revenue Department showed an increase of 10·96 per cent. as compared with the number received in the previous year, and there was also a slight increase in the proportion of such applications to the total number received by Revenue officers.

A scheme for raising the pay of karnams in ryotwár villages was brought into force during the year under report with the approval of the Secretary of State for India. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Tahsildars' and Deputy

'Tahsildars' establishments were also submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State towards the close of the year and the measure has since been given effect to. Though the general authority of the State to control irrigation is recognised by the common law of the country and has been admitted by the decisions of Civil Courts, the exercise of the right in the best interests of the community is liable to be seriously restricted on account of the great number of provisos and limitations to its operation laid down in the decisions of the courts. In view to place beyond dispute the paramount authority of the State to control irrigation to the best advantage for the public good, Government considered that legislation should, if necessary, be undertaken and called on the Board to report on the nature and extent of the legislation required after inviting and considering the opinions of District officers on the subject. These opinions have since the close of the year under report been received and are now under the Board's consideration. Towards the close of the year, the Secretary of State sanctioned the introduction of a Bill to declare by legislation the impartibility and inalienability of ancient estates in the Presidency in view to save the zamindars of such estates from ruinous family litigation; and the Government of India thereupon called for a draft Bill and a schedule of the estates locally considered to be by old custom impartible and inalienable. The question of amending Regulation V of 1804 so as to empower the Court of Wards to deal with encumbered estates and by good management to help to extricate encumbered proprietors, was engaging the attention of Government during the year and the Bill framed for the purpose has since been passed into law. The Board submitted its remarks on the following Bills during the year under report:—(1) A Bill to further amend Madras Act II of 1864 (Revenue Recovery Act); (2) The revised Bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant; (3) The proposal to amend the Civil Procedure Code in regard to the attachment and sale of standing crops; (4) A draft Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1894 (Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act); (5) A Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872; (6) A Bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884; (7) A draft Bill to amend the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act I of 1897.

Revenue surveys

During 1898-99, the work of the department comprised (1) cadastral survey of Government lands excluded from former surveys, and the survey of proprietary estates under section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897; (2) cadastral resurvey of Government lands prior to resettlement; (3) maintenance of survey records and boundary marks. Cadastral surveys of hill tracts were in progress in Salem and Coimbatore, as were also similar surveys of proprietary estates under section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, in these and eight other districts. Cadastral resurveys prior to resettlement were carried on in Gódvári, Kistna and Kurnool. The survey of lands within municipal limits in the municipalities of Tirupati, Májavaram, and Tanjore was finished and maps and fair records for seven other municipalities were completed. During 1898-99, 425 square miles of cadastral survey, 404 square miles of cadastral resurvey and 13 square miles of lands within municipal limits were mapped. The expenditure during 1898-99 was Rs. 3,16,402, of which Rs. 63,655 was for miscellaneous survey work and other items which cannot be expressed in area and Rs. 83,488 for maintenance of survey records and boundary marks.

Revenue settlement.

During 1898-99 revised rates of assessment were introduced into the Hindupúr and Madakasíra taluks of the Anantapur district and into thirty-eight unsettled

villages in the Uttankarai and Salem taluks of the Salem district. Classification for purposes of settlement was carried on in the South Canara, Malabar and Gó dávari districts and in a few villages of the Salem district; and the measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields was made in the Gó dávari, Kistna and Salem districts. Classification of soils and measurement of sub-divisions were also carried out in the whole inám villages of the South Arcot district for purposes of the levy of cesses. Altogether, about 1,164 square miles of land in five districts were classified, and 3,931,853 taxable trees were counted in Malabar and South Canara. The number of sub-divisions measured was 14,722. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,89,695, the total cost of the department up to the close of the year amounting to Rs. 1,22,65,127. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounts to 90 lakhs, representing a return of nearly 73 per cent. on the total outlay mentioned above. If the expenditure incurred by the survey department up to the close of the year under report, viz., Rs. 2,84,72,428, is also taken into account, the return would amount to 25 per cent.

No ináms were brought under settlement during the year by any establishment especially entertained for the purpose. 340 title-deeds were issued, of which 177 were for jari brahmadayam ináms in South Canara, 114 for personal ináms in South Arcot, Cuddapah, Kistna, Kurnool and Madura, thirty-six for devadayam ináms in South Arcot, Ganjám and Coimbatore, three for dasabandham ináms in Cuddapah, two for dharmadayam ináms in South Arcot, and the rest for sundry cases of village service ináms which escaped settlement in the districts of Ganjám and Kistna. The total area dealt with was 4,398 acres, assessed at Rs. 12,367 and the quit-rent newly charged was Rs. 346. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 4,808. From the commencement of the inám operations, the Commissioner has dealt with 493,434 title-deeds, covering an extent of 7,389,736 acres assessed at about 115 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounts to Rs. 25,35,465, while the total cost of the commission has been Rs. 15,53,507 or 61·3 per cent. of the annual addition to the revenue.

Forty-five estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the fasli 1307 (1897-98). Two estates were newly taken up, while five were surrendered during the year. Of the five estates surrendered, three were handed over to their proprietors on their coming of age, one estate, viz., Meduru, was taken possession of during the fasli under report by a receiver appointed by the Civil Court pending the decision of a suit for succession, while the remaining estate of Bolgaum was handed over to a cousin of the late proprietor, who had obtained a decree in his favour from the Madras High Court. All the estates were handed over with an augmented surplus, although considerable expenditure had been incurred on the payment of debts, the upkeep of irrigation works and execution of miscellaneous improvements. The proprietrix of the Chidikada estate died during the year under report and the estate has since been handed over to the nearest reversioner of the deceased lady; of the remaining forty-one incapacitated proprietors who remained under the Court's care, one was an imbecile, thirty-eight were minors (three being females) and two were incapacitated by sex alone. The number of wards and their relatives under tuition during the year was forty-nine, of whom forty-six were males and three females. The total area of holdings in estates under the Court at the close of the year was 760,366 acres, of which 692,134 acres, or 91·0 per cent. were cultivated against 90·5 per cent. in the previous year.

total demand of the estates was 49·64 lakhs (26·24 lakhs current and 23·40 lakhs arrears). Of this, 26·78 lakhs were collected, and 57 lakh was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of 22·29 lakhs uncollected at the close of the year. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 30,62,563. Adding to this Rs. 9,04,154, the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total available assets (other than Government securities) amounted to Rs. 39,66,717, of which Rs. 24,03,834 were expended, including Rs. 92,632 invested in Government securities. The cash balance at the close of the year was thus Rs. 15,62,883. Adding the value of grain on hand (Rs. 1,04,785) and of Government securities Rs. 27,75,500, the balance to the credit of the estates under management was Rs. 44,43,168. Of the expenditure incurred during the year, 1·09 lakhs were paid in liquidation of debts, 1·32 lakhs were spent on the maintenance and education of wards, 2·47 lakhs on establishment and 2·14 lakhs on public works.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation. Six meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. The following Acts were passed : (1) Act III of 1898—an Act to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888; (2) Act IV of 1898—an Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1880, an Act for regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder; (3) Act V of 1898 (the Malabar Wills Act, 1898); and (4) Act I of 1899—an Act to amend Madras Act IV of 1884 (the District Municipalities Act, 1884).

Police. The year 1898 was not an eventful one in the police administration of the Presidency except for a few disturbances owing to the plague precautionary measures. Among others, the riot at Hindūpur in the Anantapur district may be specially mentioned, in which the Tahsildar was brutally assaulted and stoned to death by a number of the inhabitants who took objection to the erection of plague sheds in a certain part of the taluk. The actual strength of the police force of the Presidency (inclusive of the City of Madras) was 23,086 against 22,815 in the previous year. There was an increase of 134 men in the sanctioned strength of the regular force due to the temporary plague establishments sanctioned for certain districts. The cost of the police was Rs. 43,00,056 against Rs. 43,74,088 in the previous year. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,695 against 1,689 in 1897. The proportion of working police to area was 1 to 8·8 square miles. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 189-1-10, or As. 1-9 per head of the population, compared with Rs. 194-5-5 or As. 1-10 in the previous year. The number of private guards employed by banks, public companies and private individuals was 174 against 159 in 1897. During the year 4,816 policemen were departmentally punished against 4,316 in the past year. Money reward was granted to 913 men during the year against 1,176 in the past year, which includes 222 men in Malabar district to whom a special reward of one month's pay was granted. The number of police officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts showed a slight increase over that of the last year, being 290 against 276. There were 1,995 enlistments. Casualties rose from 1,668 to 1,797; but mortality in the force considerably decreased. The proportion of men able to read and write presented a slight advance, being 86·6 against 86·4 in the previous year. The Vellore Training School for Inspectors was not re-opened during the year. Convicts who escaped from sub-jail numbered twelve against sixteen in 1897, there was a decrease in the escapes of under-trial

prisoners. The number of processes issued during 1898 showed an appreciable decrease in petty as well as in grave cases. Prosecutions for neglect of summonses were instituted in 2,932 instances and convictions obtained in 2,139. Violent deaths considerably decreased from 13,969 to 12,922. There was a large increase in the number of fires which occurred during the year. There were 10,799 fires reported, 70,446 houses burnt, 24½ lakhs' worth of property destroyed with a loss of 176 lives. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs, who were at large on 31st December 1898, was 26,312 against 26,486 in the preceding year. Known depredators convicted during the year numbered 1,271 against 1,844 in 1897. The proposed finger-print index of known depredators for each district, under which reference for the antecedents of criminals had first to be made to the District Head-quarter office, and that failing, then to the Anthropometrical Central Bureau, has had to be abandoned owing to practical inconveniences in the way of its adoption. The total number of old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 2,318 against 2,142 in 1897. Anthropometry continued to give satisfactory results. The Central Bureau received 11,932 cards of convicted prisoners for file. The total number of references for search was 2,667, of which 392 resulted in identification inclusive of two from outside the Presidency. The Bengal system of classification in its main outlines was adopted from November 1897, and the prescribed sub-classification, to avoid accumulation of a number of cards in certain pigeon-holes, is now being made. The usefulness of the system has been extended by Act V of 1899 which made expert evidence admissible in a Court of Law to prove identity of persons by means of finger-impressions. The total crime reported under the Indian Penal Code presented a slight decrease compared with 1897 being 63,169 against 64,667. Of this, the number representing true crime was 46,718 against 46,951 in 1897. Under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances crime increased considerably, this being in part due to particular attention paid to sanitation as a precaution against plague. The results in offences under the Indian Penal Code are not so good as last year, the ratio of convictions being 35·9 per cent. in cases and 30·2 per cent. in persons against 36·0 per cent. and 31·1 per cent., respectively, in 1897. If offences under the Special and Local Laws and Nuisances be included, the figures present an improvement, being 77·2 per cent. in cases and 66·1 per cent. in persons against 76·1 per cent. and 65·6 per cent., respectively. The recovery of property in cognizable cases showed a decrease from last year being 23·3 per cent. against 24·9 per cent. in 1897. There were 473 murders, including nine cases taken up directly by Magistrates against 475 in 1897. The percentage of convictions in police cases rose from 24·3 to 27·5. Under dacoities there was increase over last year, the total number of cases being 409 (of which forty-seven were taken up by the Magistracy) against 362 in 1897. The detection statistics, however, fell from 26·4 to 20·9. There were 600 robberies (488 being reported to the Police direct) against 576 in 1897. The ratio of detection rose slightly from 39·9 to 41·4. The number of house-breakings was 7,877 (including 205 cases taken up by the Magistrates) against 8,563 in 1897. Conviction was secured by the police in 39·8 per cent. of the cases reported to them. Cattle-thefts slightly increased during the year from 2,814 to 2,973 (of which eighty cases were instituted through the courts), 50·9 per cent. of which were successfully prosecuted by the police. The number of ordinary thefts was 13,436 against 13,987 in the past year. Of the cases reported to the police 52·9 per cent. ended in conviction. There was decrease in the number

cattle-poisoning cases, viz., fifty-six against eighty-six in 1897. More than half the number of cases were detected. The number of offences against Revenue Laws increased from 25,622 to 28,358, the increase being principally under the Salt Laws. There were three cases of infanticide as against two in the previous year, all of them ending in conviction. References by Magistrates were less numerous than in the previous year, being 3,895 against 4,551. The police referred as false 12,918 cases against 12,605 in the previous year. Of this, 90·8 per cent. of cases were struck off as false against 87·0 per cent. in 1897. The total cases prosecuted were 130,725 against 122,200 in 1897. The ratio of the number of cases declared false to that of those prosecuted is 2·6. Of the 1,096 cases tried by the High Court and the Sessions Courts a larger proportion of cases ended in acquittal. Much better work was done during 1898 under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons dealt with was 557 against 479 in the preceding year, of whom 319 persons were bound over.

Rewards. The rewards disbursed during 1898 amounted to Rs. 5,873 against Rs. 9,910 in 1897 and Rs. 5,069 in 1896. Of these, Rs. 1,522 were awarded by District Magistrates, Rs. 3,360 by the Inspector-General of Police, Rs. 90 by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and Rs. 901 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Factories. The number of factories remained almost stationary. The daily average number of operatives employed fell from 31,197 to 30,098, 2,115 being children. There was no appreciable increase in the number of accidents, but the number which proved fatal rose from two to three.

Sulphur Licenses. 268 licenses to deal in sulphur (of which thirty-three were new) were in force in 1898, as compared with 270 in the previous year; they covered 1,303 tons of sulphur against 1,275 in 1897. The total quantities of sulphur purchased and sold during the year fell from 361 and 364 tons, respectively, to 270 and 284 tons.

Arms Act. The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, was 72,182 against 72,704 in 1897. Nearly 89 per cent. of the total number issued were in Form VIII, which covers the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display, the figure being 64,478 against 66,843 in 1897. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Arms Act and the Rules framed thereunder rose to 910 from 412 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction remained the same (eighty). Thirty-four out of thirty-seven persons prosecuted under the Explosives Act were convicted.

Crime and Criminal Justice. Criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the mufassal by 5,232 village magistrates, ninety-five third-class magistrates, 458 second-class magistrates, 126 first-class magistrates, and twenty Courts of Session and at the Presidency Town by two Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the Commissioner of Police and the High Court. The number of offences returned as true was 318,000, or 16,696 more than in 1897. The percentage of cases returned as true to those reported under the Indian Penal Code was lowest in Coimbatore, Tanjore and South Arcot. 387 cases of murder and seventy-four of attempts at murder were placed before the courts as against 364 and ninety, respectively, in the previous year. No district was free from dacoity. The number of persons brought to trial was 480,125 as against 470,418 in 1897, the number of European British subjects being seventy-three as against eighty-seven. The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code and under Local and Special Laws was 26·2 and 83·9 as against 25·2

and 83·8, respectively, in the preceding year. 323,379 original cases or 18,581 more than in 1897 were received in the Presidency, the Presidency Town contributing 57,860 cases. The number of appeals received in the year was 11,527 or 840 more than in the previous year. 253,183 cases affecting 408,626 persons were disposed of by the regular magistrates in the mufassal as against 244,032 cases affecting 407,411 persons in 1897, the percentage of convictions being 48·9 as against 46·6 in 1897. The average fine per head was Rs. 4·4 as against Rs. 4·3 in 1897. The number of appeals preferred and disposed of in these courts was 9,188 and 9,229 as against 8,405 and 8,310, respectively, in the previous year. Sessions Courts disposed of 1,253 cases as against 1,212 in 1897, the percentage of convictions falling from 45·7 to 40·8. The number of appeals preferred and disposed of in these courts was 1,511 and 1,458, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,424 and 1,419. The percentage of confirmation of sentences by Sessions Courts was 75·3 as against 76·8 in 1897. 57,860 cases or 9,159 more than in 1897 were received by the Presidency Magistrates, and 57,875 cases affecting 66,503 persons were disposed of as against 48,709 and 56,705, respectively, in 1897. The percentage of convictions rose from 86·6 to 87·3. Thirty-seven cases were disposed of at the High Court Sessions as against forty-six in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions fell from 88·0 to 80·0. Twenty-four cases in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of juries were referred to the High Court. Eighty-four cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted for confirmation, and of the 109 persons concerned in eighty-nine cases for disposal seventy-nine persons were convicted, sentence of death being confirmed in the case of sixty-two persons. 713 appeals and 463 revision cases came before the High Court as against 762 and 534, respectively, in 1897. 712 appeals and 442 revision cases were disposed of as against 769 and 549, respectively, in the previous year, the percentage of confirmations on appeal being 85·7 as against 85·3. 2,840 calendars were perused by the High Court during the year, records being called for from the lower courts in thirty-four cases. 151 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

The number of central jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., ^{Prisons.} seven, while the number of district jails was increased from ten to eleven by the re-opening of the Guntūr District Jail. The number of sub-jails (304) remained the same as in the previous year. The Criminal Leper Ward, Madras, and the Civil Debtors' Jail, Madras, remained open throughout the year. The jail population of 1898 was the highest on record. Admissions of all classes of prisoners, including transfers, numbered 94,282 against 90,318 in 1897, and the daily average population rose from 10,328 to 10,936, the total number of convicts received having been 57,619 against 52,428 in the previous year. Of this total number, 35,617 were direct admissions as compared with 32,198 in 1897 and 25,660 in 1896. The number of prisoners disposed of was 94,257 and of these 57,474 were convicts. Of the latter, 1,728 were released under the remission rules and 33,251 otherwise. There were twenty-four escapes against thirty-six in 1897 and the number executed was fifty-eight. Burmese convicts at the close of the year numbered 206, fifty-one having been re-transferred to Rangoon and four having died during the year. The number of under-trial prisoners received was 34,950, and of these 13,586 were discharged, 7,972 were convicted and sentenced, 13,474 were transferred, forty-two escaped, and twenty-five died. The daily average number of prisoners of this class was 1,599·45, the highest on record. Of civil prisoners there were

admissions, with an aggregate population of 1,928, of whom 244 remained in jail at the close of the year, sixteen being State prisoners. Out of 35,609 convicts received by direct committal (exclusive of criminal lunatics), 911 were Christians, 2,719 Muhammadans, 31,970 Hindus and Sikhs, and nine Buddhists and Jains. 1·5 per cent. of these were juveniles. The percentage of prisoners, whose previous occupation was classed as "Miscellaneous," decreased from 10·98 to 7·68. The proportion of sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month rose from 54·36 to 57·65, but that of sentences above one month and not exceeding one year fell from 39·43 to 36·66, while that of sentences in excess of one year was nearly the same as in 1897. The number of jail offences rose from 12,979 to 14,985, criminal offences numbering twenty as against twenty-three in the previous year, while whipping was inflicted in eighty-five cases against ninety-three in 1897. In only one jail, that is, in the Coimbatore Central Jail, did the proportion of convict officers employed during the year exceed the 10 per cent. limit. The revised diet scale was in force in all the jails. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 11,99,730 against Rs. 11,59,298 in 1897, and the total cost per head of maintenance was Rs. 69-15-2 against Rs. 69-2-10 in the previous year. The cash earnings of convicts amounted to Rs. 1,87,659. Deducting the cash earnings the net cost per head was Rs. 52-18-0 as compared with Rs. 65-3-0 in 1897. The death-rate recorded during the year fell from 47·5 per mille to 26·2, and there were only nine deaths from cholera during the year. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected every central, district and special jail in the Presidency as also the Lunatic Asylums at Calicut, Madras and Waltair and the Reformatory school at Chingleput and visited 14 subsidiary jails. Rs. 56,418 were spent by the department on buildings against Rs. 44,065 in 1897 and Rs. 31,819 in 1896.

Vagrancy.

Twenty-one vagrants were admitted into the Government workhouse during the year and one remained at the close of the previous year. Out of these, four obtained employment, six were released, three were otherwise disposed of and nine remained on the 31st December 1898. The nationalities of the twenty-one vagrants, who were admitted in 1898 were: European British subjects eleven, other classes of British-born subjects ten. The average ages of the vagrants were: from 16 to 40 years eleven, from 40 to 60 years eight, over 60 years two. One was a sailor, nine soldiers, one a clerk, six mechanics or railway employes and four otherwise employed. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,916 as against Rs. 1,558 in the previous year.

Public charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum and Rája Sir Saválai Rámasámi Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital, amounted to Rs. 22,636, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,570 against Rs. 20,168 and Rs. 21,131 in 1897. There was an increase in the number of paupers fed, the average daily number for the Depot Choultry being 86·12 and for the Native Infirmary 103·29 against 73·14 and 88·93, respectively, in 1897. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved rose from 2·24 to 4. The total number of women admitted for accouchement in Rája Sir Saválai Rámasámi Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 1,392, or 228 more than in 1897. The receipts during the year on account of the Rája of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 4,037. The daily average number of in-door paupers relieved in this institution was 45·89 and that of out-door paupers 112·77. The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhána, including an opening balance of Rs. 73, amounted to Rs. 6,602 and the charges to Rs. 5,261. The number of paupers who

received help from the institution declined from 4,338 to 4,021; the average monthly expenditure was Rs. 488 against Rs. 514 in 1897. As in the previous year, there were 17 female Mussalman paupers in receipt of money doles. Civil Justice.

The Subordinate Judge's Court of Bellary and Salem worked at Bellary till 4th April 1898 and at Vizagapatam from 6th June to the end of the year. The Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara worked at Nellore divested of its small cause jurisdiction till 3rd May 1898, and was then retransferred to Mangalore, where it began to work from 4th July 1898, exercising small cause jurisdiction as before over the Mangalore Munsifi, twenty-one maganes in the Karkala Munsifi and two maganes in the Kasaragod Munsifi. The Subordinate Judge's Court of North Malabar was transferred from 1st March 1898 to Trichinopoly where it worked till the end of the year. The temporary Sub-Court at Tinnevely ceased to work from 1st July 1898. The number of original suits instituted in all the courts in the Presidency increased from 362,512 in 1897 to 373,792 and appeals decreased from 12,171 to 11,177. The number of cases instituted before Village Courts increased from 94,908 to 98,249, the number of such tribunals being 4,774 the highest on record. The number of suits disposed of by them increased from 98,949 to 98,715. The number of suits which came before the regular courts in the mufassal increased from 242,322 to 252,673. 219,253 suits or 86·77 per cent. of the aggregate were contributed by District Munsifs' Courts, 21,567 suits or 8·54 per cent. by Subordinate Judges' Courts and 2,207 suits or 0·87 per cent. by District Courts. The number of appeals preferred in Subordinate Judges' and District Courts decreased from 9,500 to 8,998. The regular mufassal courts disposed of 257,797 suits and 10,528 appeals as against 243,115 suits and 11,451 appeals in 1897. In deciding appeals from decrees mufassal Appellate Courts confirmed the decisions of the lower courts in 61·10 per cent. of the cases, reversed in 16·99 per cent., varied in 15·48 per cent., and remanded in 6·43 per cent., the corresponding percentages for 1897 being 61·88, 15·61, 16·96 and 5·55, respectively. The number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned in the mufassal was 1,082 as against 1,051 in 1897, and the amount realised in execution increased from Rs. 53,67,830 to Rs. 61,12,103. The number of suits filed and disposed of in the Presidency Court of Small Causes declined from 24,109 and 23,985 in 1897 to 22,286 and 22,034, respectively. The number of suits filed and disposed of in the City Civil Court declined from 381 and 434 in 1897 to 351 and 344, respectively. The number of suits filed and disposed of on the Original Side of the High Court decreased from 327 and 375 to 233 and 291, respectively. 2,179 appeals from decrees were received on the Appellate side of the High Court and 2,650 were disposed of as against 2,671 and 3,041, respectively, in 1897. 57·75 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 75·81 per cent. of appeals from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation as against 60·27 and 69·30 in 1897. The total receipts and charges of Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 64,39,927 and Rs. 49,10,176 as against Rs. 61,74,148 and Rs. 47,14,778, respectively, in 1897. The surplus was Rs. 15,29,751 as against Rs. 14,59,370 in 1897.

The number of documents registered during the year declined from 884,123 to 862,376 or by 2·4 per cent. This decline was due generally to favourable seasons and fall in the price of food-grains and occurred in all the districts except those in the Deccan, Gaujām, Kistna, Nellore, Madura and Tinnevely. The decrease was under both compulsory and optional registrations, the former having declined from 598,184 to 579,842 or by 3·06 per cent. and the latter from 285,939 to 282,534 or by 1·15 per cent. Registration.

or by only 1·2 per cent. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 12,82,648 or 15·7 per cent. less than in 1897-98, while the charges increased from Rs. 9,48,017 to Rs. 9,75,290 or by 2·9 per cent. The number of wills presented open was 3,007 or 6·3 per cent. less than in the preceding year; and a majority of them were, as usual, executed by Hindus, 2,840 as against 3,015 in 1897-98. The number of documents registered on payment of penalty under sections 24 and 34 was 136 and 236, respectively, as compared with 175 and 306 in the previous year. The number of applications for searches in the registers and indexes fell from 66,872 to 45,203, in consequence of the grant of State loans under the Loans Acts in the famine-affected districts having been practically stopped. The number of copies granted to parties also declined slightly from 40,579 to 39,288. Registration was refused in the case of 1,854 documents as against 2,030 in the previous year. The number of appeals against refusal orders by Sub-Registrars filed before District Registrars was 415 as against 496 in 1897-98. Of the total number of documents registered 62·9 per cent. were transcribed into the registers on the day of presentation as compared with 53 per cent. in 1897-98. At the close of the year 2,724 registered documents remained with the registering officers unclaimed by the parties as against 3,386 in the previous year. The average fee levied for the registration of each document was Rs. 1-8-6 or only a pie less than in 1897-98. Prosecutions were instituted by the officers of the department in twenty-one cases and by private persons in fifteen cases, and convictions were obtained in fifteen cases of the former and eight of the latter. The number of applications for the transfer of revenue registry presented to registering officers was 56,668 as against 59,164 in the previous year. Including six new offices opened during the year, the number of registration offices was 431; the average assessed or arable area to each office was 177 square miles and the average population 80,000.

**Registration
of Joint Stock
Companies.**

There were 319 Joint Stock Companies working at the close of the year 1897-98. Of these, twelve had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 5,54,65,197 and Rs. 2,43,91,319, respectively. Forty-five companies having a nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 41,84,704 and Rs. 12,63,369, respectively, and two companies having no capital divided into shares, making a total of forty-seven companies, were registered during the year 1898-99 against seventy-three in the preceding year. The decrease in registrations during the year was due to a modified ruling of the High Court, declaring that the registration of Club Associations is not necessary in all cases. Ten companies increased their nominal capital by Rs. 10,20,425, while no company reduced its capital. Thirty-one companies of the previous years possessing a nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 32,31,506 and Rs. 8,34,887, respectively, were wound up during the year. The net result at the close of the year 1898-99 was, that 335 companies were at work in this Presidency. The receipts of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 6,841 against Rs. 10,171 last year. The charges for 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 1,132, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,709.

Volunteering.

There were eleven volunteer corps under the control of the Madras Government as in the previous year. The number of efficient men rose from 5,535 to 5,714. The principal events connected with volunteering were: (1) The concession granted to Government servants who are also volunteers, of being considered to be

on casual leave while attending camps-of-exercise, without prejudice to the casual leave otherwise at their credit, was extended to include also their attendance at rifle-meetings. (2) The Kolar detachment of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was divided into two companies. (3) A grant of Rs. 100 to cover the cost of uniform and equipment was sanctioned, on certain conditions, to each officer gazetted to a Volunteer Commission.

At Madras there has been an increase in the number, tonnage and dues of "coasting" steamers and a decrease under all heads in the case of all other classes of vessels. At coast ports, in the case of "coasting" steamers there was an increase under all heads; in "other than coasting" an increase in number and tonnage, but a decrease in dues owing to calls within the exemption period; in "foreign" a decrease in number but increase in tonnage and dues, due to vessels of larger capacity having called and to the levy of the maximum rates of dues; and in "native" vessels a decrease in number and tonnage owing to plague restrictions, but an increase in dues owing to the levy of maximum rates. 640 vessels, tons 1,133,900 aggregate, called at Madras, and paid Rs. 1,00,153 in port dues; 22,604 vessels, tons 5,889,224 aggregate, called at the coast ports and paid Rs. 2,42,318 dues. The largest passenger traffic took place at Tuticorin, Negapatam, Pamban, Madras and Cocanada. Tuticorin again headed the list among coast ports in general trade as well as passenger traffic. There were fourteen shipping casualties against sixteen in the previous year and nine lives lost against twenty-nine. The S.S. *Chupra* grounded near Vizagapatam, but was floated off.

The total number of wild animals destroyed in 1898 amounted to 914 or 128 less than in the previous calendar year. The rewards disbursed aggregated Rs. 18,957 against Rs. 22,044 in 1897. 143 deaths were caused by wild animals against 240 in the previous year. The total reported mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes rose from 11,856 in 1897 to 13,679 in 1898.

Marine.
Destruction
of wild
animals.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Owing to the very early cessation of the north-east monsoon rains in 1897, measures for the relief of distress were necessary on a small scale in part of the Nellore district until July 1898. The usual early rains in 1898-99 were fairly abundant in those parts of the Presidency most dependent thereon, but there was considerable delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains in parts of the Deccan districts. Later on, in August, the general aspect of the season became favourable throughout the Presidency and removed all cause for anxiety. It was only in parts of the Deccan districts that the season, on the whole, was not generally favourable for agriculture. The average rainfall for the Presidency in 1898-99 was 50·70 inches against 47·10 registered in 1897-98, and 44·80 inches, the average of twenty-five years ending with 1894-95. Owing to the absence of any cyclones such as at times visit the East Coast in May, the rainfall during April and May was below the average in the Circars and Carnatic districts, but in the districts where these early rains are of chief importance the rainfall in May was above the average. Owing to the delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the rainfall of these months on the West Coast was a little below the average, but later on, in June and July, the fall was heavier than usual and the total rainfall during

Season,
rainfall and
cultivation.

south-west monsoon fully up to the average. In the Circars also, these rains were good and copious, but up to nearly the end of August the rainfall was very scanty in the greater part of the Deccan, Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. The rainfall of September was, however, remarkably heavy, and the total fall during south-west monsoon was normal or in slight excess over the whole area. This copious rainfall, though late, improved the agricultural outlook greatly and was followed by a heavier rainfall than usual over the greater part of the Presidency during the north-east monsoon. In the Circars, the rainfall at this season was almost normal, and elsewhere, except in the Deccan districts, was in considerable excess. During October, the rainfall was good and even heavy except in the Deccan and parts of Central districts, and in November the fall was good or heavy throughout the districts of the East Coast resulting in floods in some parts, but no great damage was caused. The partial failure of these later monsoon rains in parts of Vizagapatam and of the Deccan caused some loss of crop. During the remaining period of the year, the rainfall was rather less than usual throughout. Excluding permanently-settled estates for which figures are not available and whole inam villages for which statistics are not yet submitted, the area of crop sown in Government villages, including minor inam land, amounted in 1898-99 to 26.55 million acres of first and second crop, against 25.98 millions in the previous year; being an increase of more than half a million acres or nearly 2.2 per cent. The total area of dry land brought under cultivation was 18.4 million acres, and that of wet land five millions. In regard to the former description of land, the area cultivated showed a material increase in all parts of the Presidency except the Deccan and Carnatic. In the former tract, there was a decrease in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts; in the latter, in Chingleput and South Arcot. Of the wet land, it was only in the two Deccan districts already mentioned that the area brought under cultivation showed any marked decrease, though in several districts there were trifling decreases as compared with the previous year. If, however, the areas on which second sowings or plantings were made be included, the total area of dry crop put down shows an increase of nearly 450,000 acres, and that of the crops sown on wet land about 120,000 acres. In the former case the increase was common to all parts of the Presidency except the Deccan; whilst there was a marked deficiency in the area of second crop sown on wet land in the Deccan, Tinnevely and some also in the Circars. In the latter case, the deficiency appertains almost entirely to the Gódlavari district, in which during 1897-98 an exceptionally wide area of second crop was planted of this class of land. In some cases, a decrease in the area of second crop on dry land indicates that a smaller area of the first sowings failed to mature. Taking all sorts of crop together, the most marked expansion in the areas of crop sown appear against Kistna, Salem, Chingleput, North Arcot and Nellore, whilst the only districts showing a decrease are Gódlavari, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Cuddapah. Owing to the comparatively favourable character of the season, generally, the price of all food-grains, which had, in 1897-98, been excessively high fell considerably during the year. The fall, except in the case of varagu, ranged from 14 to 26 per cent.; and the average prices, which in the previous year, ranged from 25 to 100 per cent. above the average rates for the ten years ending 1889-90, were in the year under report from 33 to 50 per cent. only above the same standard. The fall was especially marked in the Circars and Deccan and extended in a smaller degree throughout the rest of the Presidency. This was partly due to the better harvests, and partly to the cessation of the abnormal exports of grain.

from the Presidency which had characterised the two previous years. The average rates of wages for the whole Presidency showed little or no change from the previous year. Land
Records and
Agriculture.

The village registers and firka-books have been completely, or almost completely, prepared and checked up to fasli 1306. In North Arcot the registers and firka-books of 254 villages still remain. These records for fasli 1307 were completed in five, and were approaching completion in the remaining districts. The progress for 1308 was small except in Bellary, Nellore, Coimbatore and Tanjore. Village accounts were, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained. Karnams' Survey schools were held in all districts except Madras: in five districts, however, no schools were held in some of the taluks for special reasons. Out of 634 Revenue Inspectors' posts, 607 were filled by men trained in Survey. The College Farm at Saidapet continued to be maintained for educational purposes. Higher agricultural education was carried on at the College of Agriculture which had 46 students on the rolls. Thirteen pony and three donkey stallions were at work during the year in Salem and Coimbatore. The percentage of foals to mares covered was 23·5 in the former district and 19·7 in the latter. The Veterinary hospital continued to increase in popularity, the number of cases treated having risen from 602 to 724. Only one pony show—that at Tirupur—was held. The Berikai show was abandoned on account of plague.

In the Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund the lawns received attention: the work of fencing the boundary was proceeded with. Over 1,000 trees and shrubs were planted and some transplanting was also done. Weeding was carried out in the Stone House and the Church Hill Parks and the Crewe Hall and Ottley Hall Estates. The Sim's Park in Coonoor and the Burliyar experimental garden were fairly well kept up; to the trees in the latter the manure bought last year was applied with good results. Government
Horticulture.

The season during the year was favourable for planting. Though the south-west monsoon burst later than usual, there were no heavy falls of rain and the rainfall was well distributed. The receipts aggregated Rs. 91,039 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,94,604. 12,603 lb. of quinine were manufactured: including 3,618 lb., the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, there were 16,221 lb. for disposal, of which 4,629½ lb. were sold. Out of 12,898 lb. of febrifuge for disposal, 1,623½ lb. were issued. The sales of quinine powders by postmasters decreased largely; the number of packets issued fell from 8,605 to 4,766. Government
Cinchona.

There was a net addition of 1,113 square miles of reserved forests during the year, and this together with the area previously reserved raised the total to 14,888 square miles on 30th June 1899. The area of reserved lands at the close of the year amounted to 4,706 square miles. The number of blocks already notified under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act and awaiting constitution as reserved forests at the commencement of the year was 482 with an aggregate area of 3,816 square miles. 167 blocks covering an area of 493 square miles were notified under section 4 during the year, making a total of 649 blocks comprising 4,309 square miles. Of this total 218 blocks with an extent of 1,161 square miles were disposed of during the year, having been constituted as reserved forests, excluded during settlement or abandoned in consequence of the cancellation of the initial notification under section 4. At the close of the year there was thus a balance on hand of 431 blocks covering an area of 3,148 square miles. 1,575 miles of forest boundaries were demarcated preliminarily, and 1,573 miles permanently at a cost of Rs. 1,57,500. Forests.

Rs. 18,390, respectively. Some progress was made in the preparation of working plans during the year. An outlay of Rs. 38,614 was incurred on roads and bridges and Rs. 49,409 on buildings. The total number of forest offences during the year increased from 14,993 to 18,295, but the percentage of acquittals fell from 14.5 to 13.2. A sum of Rs. 365 was paid as rewards to informers and Forest subordinates, while Rs. 204 were disbursed to subordinates of the Abkari department for detection of forest offences in respect of toddy-yielding trees on Government lands. Fire protection was attempted in regard to 5,126 square miles, of which 96.38 per cent. escaped fire. Grazing licences were issued for 116,302 buffaloes, 1,263,746 bulls, cows, &c., 1,046,221 sheep and 172,543 goats. The grazing revenue rose from Rs. 3,63,905 to Rs. 4,34,043. The extent occupied by plantations and topes controlled by the department amounted to 30,678 acres, while cultural operations were carried on over an area of 9,085 acres. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency fell from Rs. 4,78,301 to Rs. 4,49,647; as also sales direct to purchasers from Rs. 16,17,729 to Rs. 15,18,314. The total forest revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 20,75,254 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,92,149, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 4,83,105 against Rs. 5,62,625 in the preceding year.

Trade—
(a) Sea-borne
trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1898-99, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to twenty-eight crores and 10½ lakhs against twenty-eight crores and 89½ lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of nearly 78½ lakhs. Compared with the previous year, the exports and imports show decreases of 14½ and 64½ lakhs, respectively.

(b) External
trade.

The total value of the external trade, i.e., trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British, and with British ports in other Presidencies, amounted to twenty-four crores and 45½ lakhs or 86½ lakhs less than in 1897-98. Exports contributed fourteen crores and 52½ lakhs, or 59.39 per cent. of the total value of this trade and imports nine crores and ninety-three lakhs or 40.61 per cent. Compared with 1897-98, the exports decreased by sixteen lakhs or 1.1 per cent., and the imports by 70½ lakhs or 6.65 per cent. There was an increase under exports in the trade chiefly with Bengal, Japan, Cochin, the Straits Settlements, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and a decrease chiefly with Ceylon and France, resulting in a net decrease of sixteen lakhs. Under imports there was a heavy fall in the trade with the United Kingdom and a considerable increase in that with Bengal. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by 18½ lakhs or 1.25 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise increased by two lakhs or 18.73 per cent. The more important Indian articles of export, i.e., those the annual value of which exceeded fifty lakhs were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, indigo, grain and pulse, spices, cotton piece-goods, oils (exclusive of dregs of gingelly oil), seeds, and coir, yarn and rope, which together contributed 77.99 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases under raw cotton (54½ lakhs), coffee (21½ lakhs), spices (16½ lakhs), oils, exclusive of dregs of gingelly oil (10½ lakhs), seeds (9½ lakhs), cotton piece-goods (6½ lakhs), coir, yarn and rope (4½ lakhs), and tea (2½ lakhs); and decreases under grain and pulse (83½ lakhs), hides and skins (forty-seven lakhs), indigo (13½ lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (8½ lakhs), sugar (3½ lakhs), and timber and wood (2½ lakhs). Compared with 1897-98, the imports of Indian produce increased by nearly 50½ lakhs or 15.46 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise decreased by nearly 121 lakhs or 16.37 per cent. The largest items of import were grain and pulse, cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, and

metals. The value of grain and pulse imported amounted to one crore and 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs (19·41 per cent. of the total imports), cotton piece-goods to one crore and 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs (16·25 per cent.), cotton twist and yarn to one crore and two lakhs (10·28 per cent.), and metals to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (5·19 per cent.).

The total value of the trade with foreign countries was sixteen crores and 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or one crore and thirty-six lakhs (7·64 per cent.) less than in 1897–98. The exports declined by 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 2·05 per cent., and the imports by one crore and 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 17·63 per cent. As usual the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 869 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 52·89 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. Ceylon contributed 194 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 11·83 per cent., Japan 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 5·83 per cent., France ninety-one lakhs or 5·54 per cent., the Straits Settlements seventy-eight lakhs or 4·74 per cent., the United States 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 3·90 per cent., Germany forty-five lakhs or 2·74 per cent., Belgium 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 2·52 per cent., Egypt 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 1·98 per cent., China 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 1·71 per cent., Russia 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 1·65 per cent. (c) Trade with foreign countries.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to eight crores and three-fourths of a lakh, being 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 6·56 per cent. more than in the previous year. Compared with 1897–98 the exports increased by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 2·22 per cent., and the imports by forty-two lakhs or 9·9 per cent. The trade with Bombay, Bengal and Burma contributed 37·83, 31·24, and 24·12 per cent., respectively, of the total amount. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Cochin (2·09 per cent.), Kattywar (1·33 per cent.), and Goa (1·19 per cent.). (d) External coasting trade.

The total imports and exports of private treasure in the past year, excluding the movements between the British ports within the Presidency, amounted to 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, being 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 5·19 per cent. less than in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1897–98, the imports of gold decreased by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The exports of gold in 1898–99 were only to the value of Rs. 10,250, while there were no exports in the previous two years. The imports of silver declined by nearly 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, while the exports advanced by over 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The net imports of gold were 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while the exports of silver exceeded the imports by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. (e) Imports and exports of private treasure.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 29,78,124 against Rs. 22,47,729 in the previous year. It was distributed over the various financial heads as follows :—Imperial Military Works, Rs. 69,926; Imperial Civil Works, Rs. 75,262; Provincial Civil Works, Rs. 25,34,628; Incorporated Local Funds, Rs. 37,750; Excluded Local Funds, Rs. 2,49,108; Estate Works, Rs. 11,450. Under Imperial Military Works the chief items of work in progress were the re-modelling of the married quarters at West Hill, Calicut, and the construction of an armoury, magazine, office-room, and Sergeant Instructor's quarters for the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps at Pákalá. Under Imperial Civil Works there were in progress a post and telegraph office at Kodaikáhal and a fourth-class post office at Perambalur. The observatory building at Kodaikáhal with quarters for the Astronomer and his establishment were completed. Under Provincial Civil Buildings a new Sea Customs office at Vizagapatam was in progress: a customs godown at Negapatam, a public warehouse and a customs shed at Madras, were completed. An office for the Divisional officer at Ramnad was completed as were also taluk offices at Palkonda, Narsapatam, Guntúr, Vinukonda, Bápatla, and Tiruvaanámalai, and Deputy Tahsildars' offices at Kottapeta and Avanigedda. Offices for Stationary Sub-Magistrates were completed at Arundelpet, Nandval. Puttúr Kundam— Public Works—Buildings and Roads.

Kulitalai, Perambalur, Sankaranayinarkóyil and Sattúr. Five Taluk offices at Gudivada, Madakasira, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur and Kasaragod, and three Stationary Sub-Magistrates' offices (at Tanuku, Rajahmundry and Dindigul) were in progress, as were also the new public offices at Tanjore and the Deputy Collector's office at Ellore. Certain minor additions to the Government Houses at Guindy and Madras and some improvements to the Secretariat buildings at Ootacamund were carried out. At Madura residences for the Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Executive Engineer were in progress. The Mahasinghi bridge and the Kallikóta-Boirani road were completed and the Ootacamund-Kallar and the Chundale-Mysore Frontier roads were maintained. Progress was made with the water-works at Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Tirupati. The Ootacamund drainage scheme was almost completed. There were no important works under the Court of Wards. Light-houses at Havelock Point, Manapaud, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Mulki, and Seven Pagodas were under construction. Work to the total value of Rs. 4,14,597 was done at the Public Works Workshops at Madras, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada, as against Rs. 4,80,004 in the previous year.

Public
Works—
Irrigation.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1898-99 was Rs. 49,05,818, or Rs. 7,92,475 less than in 1897-98. The outlay during the year under open capital account of the Gódávári delta system was Rs. 87,440 and was incurred chiefly on fitting falling shutters on the crest of the Gódávári anicut, a work commenced during the preceding year. The estimate submitted in January 1898 amounting to Rs. 1,05,500 for direct charges for excavating a short cut on Yenamadurru drain to Naidupalem Yeru in the Gódávári western division was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1898. The area irrigated under the system during fasli 1308 (1898-99) was for first crop 656,062, and second crop 120,431 acres against 635,954 and 163,481 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 31,78,792 and the charges to Rs. 7,71,596, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 24,07,196, or 18·42 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,30,65,513. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 493 miles. The construction estimate of the Kistna delta system having been closed on the 31st March 1898, an expenditure of Rs. 2,04,960 was incurred during the year on open capital account chiefly in fitting falling shutters on the crest of the Kistna anicut, excavating the Tungabhadra side channel, and extending the bridge at 7 miles and 15 chains of the Nallamada drain. The total area irrigated was 566,277 acres against 520,373 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 27,01,332 and the charges to Rs. 6,87,144, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 20,14,188, or 15·03 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 307 miles. The area irrigated under the Penner anicut system was 72,192 acres against 70,464 in the preceding year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,73,268 and the charges to Rs. 16,873, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,56,395, or 8·23 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,99,192. In July 1898, a revised report on the closure of the construction estimate of the Sangam anicut system was submitted to the Government of India. The outlay on open capital account of the system during the year was Rs. 22,606. The area irrigated was 78,261 acres against 76,277 in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,98,711 and the charges to Rs. 42,335, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,56,376, or 4·03 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 38,78,614. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal remains as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 2,16,38,942. The area irrigated was 48,810 acres against

47,164 in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,54,869 and the charges to Rs. 1,10,478, showing a net revenue of Rs. 44,391, or Rs. 12,213 more than in the previous year. The area irrigated under the Barur tank system during the year was 4,901 acres against 4,421 in 1897-98. The revenue amounted to Rs. 10,105 and the working expenses to Rs. 2,595, showing a net revenue of Rs. 7,510, or 1·77 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 4,25,045. An outlay of Rs. 1,17,760 under open capital account of the Cauvery delta system was incurred during the year chiefly on fitting lift shutters to the grand anicut and on the improvements to the upper Coleroon anicut. The estimates submitted in July 1898 amounting to Rs. 51,800 for direct charges for constructing regulators across the Puthaur-Velappaur, Puthaur-Solasoodamanyar and at the head of the Keerthimannur were sanctioned in August 1898 by the Government of India. In January 1899, estimates amounting to one lakh of rupees for the conversion of the Cauvery-Kodamurti open dam into a regulator with shutters were approved by Government and submitted to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India for approval prior to their submission to the Government of India for sanction. The area irrigated under the system was 884,869 acres for first crop and 109,249 acres for second crop against 886,920 and 102,888, respectively, in 1897-98. The net revenue derived was Rs. 8,77,801, or 41·56 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 21,12,338. In May 1898, an estimate of Rs. 11,100, including establishment and tools and plant, was sanctioned by Government for providing screw gearing shutters to the scouring sluices of the Srívaikuntam anicut. The outlay on open capital account of the system during the year was Rs. 5,503. The area irrigated was 22,052 acres for first crop and 20,688 acres for second crop against 21,580 and 20,088 acres, respectively, in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 1,12,502 and the charges were Rs. 30,596, showing a net revenue of Rs. 81,906, or 5·54 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,77,427. Owing to unavoidable delay in the Revenue Department in the submission of correct accounts of the revenue derived and of a revised forecast statement of the revenue anticipated from the Periyár project, the report on the completion of the project, the construction estimate of which was closed on the 31st March 1897, was not submitted to the Government of India during the year. The outlay on open capital account of the project was Rs. 1,52,467 during, and Rs. 3,28,461 to the end of, the year. The area irrigated was 79,377 acres for first crop, and 29,648 for second crop against 72,365 and 22,040, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 2,77,283 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,35,163. Up to the end of the year 36 miles of main canals and 130 miles of branch channels and distributaries were completed. In July 1898, estimates amounting, respectively, to Rs. 56,500 and Rs. 7,100 for direct charges for lowering the bed of the Periyár escape channel and constructing a weir 150 feet on the lake side of the present weir, and for lowering the parapet of the Periyár main dam and providing rails were forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. In November 1898, the Government of India communicated the Secretary of State's sanction to the third revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,26,200, for the Surada reservoir dam, Rushikulya project, and for increasing the sanctioned estimate for direct and indirect charges of the project from Rs. 47,56,000 to Rs. 49,45,820. The Surada reservoir was practically completed during the year. The expenditure on capital account of the project to the end of the year was Rs. 46,99,228, of which Rs. 54,805 were spent during the year.

was 82,965 acres against 67,318 in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 87,820 and the charges amounted to Rs. 44,066, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 43,754, or 93 per cent. on the total capital outlay. An outlay of Rs. 39,430 was incurred during the year on capital account of the Ganjam minor rivers system. The area irrigated was 55,812 for first and 4,995 acres for second crop. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 33,180 and the charges to Rs. 25,890. In July 1898, a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,32,000, including indirect charges, was sanctioned by Government for the Muneru project in lieu of the estimate of Rs. 3,90,000 sanctioned in December 1893. The capital outlay on the project was Rs. 59,968 during the year, and Rs. 5,20,940 to the end of the year. The area irrigated was 2,923 acres; the revenue derived amounted to Rs. 8,437 and the charges to Rs. 5,527. The expenditure incurred on capital account of the Dondapad tank project during the year was Rs. 306 and to the end of the year Rs. 1,49,227. This project was fully completed during the year. The area irrigated was 109 acres. The revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 454 and Rs. 226, respectively. An outlay of Rs. 8,731 on capital account was incurred during the year on the Sagileru "Upper" project which was practically completed by the end of the year. The area irrigated was 4,342 for first and 2,623 acres for second crop, the revenue derived was Rs. 7,282 and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,825. The Chopaud project was undertaken as a famine-relief work in April 1897 and was stopped in October 1897 when it was decided that it should be proceeded with as an ordinary work. An expenditure of Rs. 1,567 was incurred during the year on preliminary expenses for the preparation of a revised estimate for the project which was in hand. A small outlay of Rs. 242 on capital account was incurred on the Cumbum tank system during the year. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 5,639 and 5,087 acres, respectively; the revenue amounted to Rs. 12,650 and the charges to Rs. 1,446. An outlay of Rs. 189 was incurred during the year on capital account of the Thadapalli channel system. The area irrigated was 14,984 acres for first and second crops; the net revenue was Rs. 20,030, or 15·94 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota channel system was 4,195 acres; the net revenue was Rs. 3,898, or 3·79 per cent. on the total capital outlay. In April 1898 an estimate of Rs. 5,660 was sanctioned by Government for revetting the badly-eroded portions of the Kalingaroyen channel for the prevention of breaches. In September 1898, an estimate of Rs. 17,900 for re-sluicing the channel from the 1st to the 15th mile was sanctioned by Government. An expenditure of Rs. 16,305 was incurred on capital account of this system in re-sluicing the channel. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 11,372 and 10,129 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived was Rs. 10,175, or 12·72 per cent. on the total capital outlay. In May 1898 the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the total expenditure of Rs. 20,78,288 on the completion of the Pular ancient system was communicated by the Government of India. The outlay under open capital account of this system during the year was Rs. 6,146. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 76,813 and 29,919 acres, respectively. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,68,511 and the charges to Rs. 45,462, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,23,049, or 5·92 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Poiney anicut system were 23,214 acres for first crop and 6,933 acres for second crop; the net revenue was Rs. 46,204 or 19·95 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Cheyar ancient system for

first and second crops were 23,282 and 15,159 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 51,496 and the charges to Rs. 20,665, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 30,831, or 7·60 per cent. on the total capital outlay. A small expenditure of Rs. 173 on capital account of the Chombrambakam tank system was incurred during the year. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 12,952 and 2,780 acres, respectively; the net revenue was Rs. 31,086, or 4·16 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under first and second crops of the Madras water-supply and Irrigation Extension were 7,450 and 2,871 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 28,721 and the charges amounted to Rs. 7,600, showing a profit of Rs. 21,121, or 1·20 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 18,398,574 cubic yards. Rs. 972 were spent during the year on capital account of the Valluru anicut system. The total area irrigated was 5,418 acres, the net revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 3,533. The areas irrigated under the Tirukóyilúr anicut system for first and second crops were 22,879 and 2,887 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 15,326 or 6·22 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The total area irrigated under the Mahmattur anicut system was 3,922 acres, and the net revenue Rs. 2,489. The total area irrigated under the Vriddhachalam anicut system was 7,294 acres, and the net revenue Rs. 12,665, or 25·46 per cent. on the total capital outlay. An expenditure of Rs. 59,654 on capital account of the Shatiatope anicut system was incurred during the year on improvements to the anicut for which a revised estimate of Rs. 88,400 for direct charges was sanctioned by Government in September 1898. The areas irrigated under the system for first and second crops were 28,176 and 5,775 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 93,112 or 40·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Pelandorai anicut system during the year was Rs. 33,619. The work of lowering the anicut and fitting it with six feet girder shutters counterweighted and with suitable gearing, for which a revised estimate of Rs. 1,26,000 for direct charges was sanctioned by Government in January 1899, was almost completed during the year. The area irrigated under the system was 9,908 acres, and the net revenue Rs. 19,224 or 3·28 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The capital outlay, during the year on the Lower Coleroon anicut system was Rs. 1,31,143, and was incurred chiefly on the Chidambaram drainage scheme and protective work in front of the anicut. In July 1898, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,37,000 for direct charges for improvements to the anicut was sanctioned by Government. The areas irrigated under the system for first and second crops were 107,333 and 5,540 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,94,999, and the working expenses Rs. 38,967, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,56,032, or 27·26 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Nandyar channel for first and second crops were 4,857 and 2,341 acres, respectively: the revenue derived was Rs. 2,931 and the charges amounted to Rs. 3,756. The areas irrigated under the Marudur anicut system under first and second crops were 17,536 and 17,568 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived was Rs. 51,220, or 114·32 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 623 were spent on the maintenance of the Chilka lake canal. The construction estimate of the Buckingham canal having been closed on the 31st March 1897 the schedule of works amounting to Rs. 32,100 for direct charges required to be carried out to complete the canal was sanctioned by the Government of India in August 1898. In May 1898 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,450

constructing four pairs of lock gates in the north and south sections of the canal was sanctioned by Government and in June 1898 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,530, for constructing an outlet sluice of 20 vents at the 89th mile was sanctioned by Government. The outlay on open capital account of the canal during the year was Rs. 17,151. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,04,317, or Rs. 8,736 below the working expenses against a net revenue of Rs. 15,841 realised in the preceding year. The revenue derived from the Vodaranniyam canal amounted to Rs. 1,217, and the cost of its up-keep to Rs. 4,343. The area over which tank restoration operations extended at the beginning of the year was 40,931 square miles, of which 36,014 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were, during the year, increased by 3,110 and 2,381 square miles bringing the totals up to 44,041 square miles of area entered upon, and 38,395 square miles investigated. Omitting areas of deltas, and areas which do not fall within the scope of the tank restoration scheme investigation, the total area in the Presidency requiring investigation is 84,467 square miles; there thus remain 46,072 square miles of country to be investigated. Rs. 2,65,883 were spent during the year on the execution of tank restoration scheme works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for such works up to the end of the year was Rs. 56,28,933, the total expenditure thereon being Rs. 47,03,109. The outlay during the year on ordinary minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept in the Public Works Department was Rs. 6,16,847, of which Rs. 4,00,392 were spent on repairs and Rs. 1,14,253 on original works estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 1,02,197 on smaller works. The expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department on "Minor Works," Revenue Department, was Rs. 33,246. The total outlay on agricultural works was Rs. 4,64,833, of which Rs. 1,24,655 were spent on original works estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500 each, Rs. 14,747 on smaller works, and the balance on repairs. An outlay of Rs. 3,104 was also incurred from Irrigation Cess Funds in the Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts.

Public Works
—Railways.

The length of railways open for traffic in the Madras Presidency at the end of 1898-99 was 3,213.69 miles as against 3,012.34 miles at the end of 1897-98. The additional 231.35 miles comprises the remaining portion of the East Coast Railway, of which the section from Gudur to Nellore (23.71 miles) was transferred from the South Indian Railway to the East Coast Railway on the 1st November 1898. The Nilgiri Railway 16.90 miles (metre gauge), the Nogataram-Nagar, 4.67 miles (metre gauge), the Calicut-Cannanore Railway, 59.75 miles (standard gauge), and the Arcot-Ranipettai Railway, 4.00 miles (standard gauge), were under construction at the close of the year. The Shoranur-Cochin, Erode-Nanjangudi, Muttupet-Ayadarkoil, Pamban and Travancore branches were under survey during the year. The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway for the calendar year which ended the 31st December 1898 was Rs. 12,18,98,618 or Rs. 1,45,252 per mile, and the net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 55,01,905 or 4.51 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 7,44,831 and the working expenses of Rs. 2,41,548. The number of passengers carried was over 8½ millions, and the goods tonnage lifted was 780,917 tons. On the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1898 was Rs. 8,09,537 or Rs. 80,953 per mile, and the net earnings, after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, amounted to Rs. 82,133 or 10.15 per annum on the capital outlay. The gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 4,852, and the

working expenses an increase of Rs. 3,293. The number of passengers carried was over half a million, and the goods tonnage lifted was 58,616 tons. On the Madras-Ennur section of the East Coast Railway the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1898 was Rs. 5,99,150 or Rs. 70,905 per mile, and the net earnings, after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, amounted to Rs. 18,477 or 3·08 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure. The gross earnings were decreased by Rs. 19,808 and the working expenses by Rs. 14,778. The number of passengers carried was over half a million and the goods tonnage lifted was 14,036 tons. On the South Indian Railway the capital expenditure incurred up to 31st December 1898 was Rs. 7,45,26,344 or Rs. 73,217 per mile, and the net earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 38,52,349 or 5·17 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings of the year were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 7,13,828 and the working expenses by Rs. 2,51,457. The number of passengers carried was above 11½ millions and the goods tonnage lifted was 788,058 tons. On the Māvaram-Muttupet Railway the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1898 was Rs. 24,94,905 or Rs. 46,210 per mile, and the net earnings of the year after payment of working expenses to the South Indian Railway were Rs. 77,627 or 3·11 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings and working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 19,883, and an increase of Rs. 13,986, respectively. The number of passengers carried was over a million and the goods tonnage lifted was 53,447 tons. On the Peralam-Karaikkal Railway the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1898 was Rs. 7,21,665 or Rs. 49,942 per mile, and the net earnings of the year after payment to the South Indian Railway were Rs. 7,855 or 1·09 per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers carried was over 100,000, and the goods tonnage lifted was 3,048 tons.

There were, at the close of the year under report, 2,097 post offices, 2,097 Imperial letter-boxes, 1,399 postmen and 1,073 village postmen as compared with 2,057 post offices, 2,726 letter-boxes, 1,303 postmen and 1,029 village postmen in 1897-98. The total mileage of Imperial lines decreased from 18,077 to 18,070 miles. The total number of articles given out for delivery rose by 1·35 per cent., from 82,614,740 to 83,734,508. The total number of articles returned undelivered was 2,134,782 against 2,084,472 in the previous year. There was an increase under all heads except paid and unpaid letters, newspapers, value-payable registered book packets, and value-payable registered parcels. There was an increase in money orders and value-payable articles, and a marked rise in the number and value of insured articles posted. The accounts of 116,868 depositors in the Savings' Bank remained open at the close of the year with deposits aggregating Rs. 64,58,656 against 114,179 depositors with Rs. 65,12,427 in the previous year. There were 3,574 complaints against the post office, out of which 39·56 per cent. were well grounded and 37·86 were groundless. Twenty-nine postal officials were punished judicially and forty-nine departmentally; in nineteen cases the offenders absconded. Seven mail robberies took place. Combined post and telegraph offices numbered 295 against 282 in 1897-98. The net revenue fell from Rs. 2,93,339 to Rs. 2,74,245.

The total mileage of the District Post lines at the close of 1898-99 was 1,776½ District Post miles as against 1,709½ in the previous year. The service comprised one sub-office, 138 branch offices, 731 letter-boxes, five postmen, 702 village postmen, and 316 runners. The number of articles posted for despatch decreased from 1,683,434 to 1,392,734, and that of articles received for delivery and returned undelivered

3,031,453 and 177,269 to 2,549,440 and 169,490, respectively. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 1,07,527 to Rs. 1,03,869, and the receipts from Rs. 63,564 to Rs. 62,931, giving a deficit of Rs. 40,938 against Rs. 43,963 last year.

Imperial
Telegraphs.

The total mileage of telegraph lines rose from 7,715 to 7,880. Sixty-four offices were opened and eighteen closed during the year, giving a total of 565 open at the end of the year against 519 in 1897-98. 316 offices were directly under Government management. 1,078,609 messages were despatched against 1,083,098 in the preceding year. The Indian share of the collections was Rs. 14,52,504.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross
revenue and
charges.

The gross revenue and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds services taken together amounted to 1,577½ and 902½ lakhs, respectively, against 1,561½ and 1,006½ lakhs in 1897-98. The surplus of the year 1898-99 thus amounted to 675 lakhs against 555½ lakhs in the previous year. The net amount remitted to other Provinces inclusive of payments on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency amounted to 745 lakhs against 231½ lakhs in 1897-98. The interest paid on Government securities was the same as in the previous year, viz., 33½ lakhs.

Circulation of
small silver
and copper.

The value of small silver which passed into local circulation in the year under report decreased by 383 thousands and the balance left in the treasuries at the close of the year rose from 16½ to 19½ lakhs. No remittance was received from other Provinces, but one lakh was sent to Coorg. The balance of copper coins in the treasuries at the close of the year also rose from 8½ to 9½ lakhs. The only remittance received from other Provinces was Rs. 10,000 worth of pie-pieces from Calcutta and Rs. 20,000 in copper was sent to Coorg. The local circulation thus fell by 123 thousands.

Land
revenue.

Land revenue yielded a little over 554 lakhs or nearly 15½ lakhs more than in the previous year in which the remissions granted in that year and in 1896-97 on account of famine diminished the receipts. In 1898-99, on the other hand, the season having been generally favourable the demand was promptly collected in almost every district. The charges fell from a little over 54½ to nearly 49½ lakhs. The expenditure in 1897-98 was swelled by indirect charges due to famine under charges of District Administration, whilst the re-organization of the Survey Department and the different changes introduced from time to time on the one hand and savings due to unfilled vacancies in the Settlement Department on the other reduced the expenditure of the Survey and Settlement Departments in the year under report.

Salt.

The year was not marked by any important changes in the administration of Salt Revenue. The total quantity of salt received into store in all the factories rose from a little over 6½ million maunds to a little over 6¾ million maunds. The issues also rose from a little over 8¾ million maunds to a little over 9 million maunds in 1898-99. The receipts of the year are the highest on record. They amounted to 199½ lakhs or 27½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The considerable increase under this head is attributed partly to the realizations on account of the unusually large credit sales chiefly in the second half of 1897-98.

and partly to the large cash sales in the closing months of the year under report consequent on fluctuations in the price of Government paper. The charges amounted to nearly $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or about three-quarters of a lakh less than in 1897-98. The decrease took place solely under salt purchase and freight.

Stamp revenue fell from $84\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to nearly $82\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. In 1897-98 monetary transactions rose owing to agricultural distress. The fall in sales necessarily reduced issues from the central stores and the discount on sales and consequently the total charges fell from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the year under report. Stamps.

Excise and abkari revenue has been falling since 1897-98. It fell from $144\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1896-97 to $142\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1897-98 and to 133 lakhs in 1898-99. An increase in the price of spirits and food-grains and the prevalence of Plague in the Bombay Presidency and in certain districts of this Presidency are put down as the chief causes of this fall. The charges amounted to ten lakhs as in 1897-98. Excise and
abkari.

Opium receipts fell from four to $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the year under report. The Opium charges are inconsiderable in amount.

Sea customs receipts which amounted to $41\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1897-98 fell to thirty-five lakhs in 1898-99. Owing to prevalence of famine in Bengal its export trade in rice with Ceylon was diverted to this Presidency. In that year there were very large imports of kerosine oil. The charges in 1897-98 were $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and in the year under report they were slightly more. Land customs receipts also fell from $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1897-98 to a little over a lakh and a quarter in 1898-99. The fall which occurred under export duty was due to smaller exports of rice from Karaikkal than in 1897-98 in which year owing to famine in Bengal the trade in rice with Ceylon was all diverted to Madras. The charges were as in the previous year a little less than a quarter of a lakh. Sea and land
customs.

Income-tax receipts which exhibit an annual increase rose from $24\frac{1}{4}$ to twenty-six lakhs. The charges amounted as in the previous year to a little over a quarter of a lakh. Income-tax.

In the Forest department the receipts amounted to twenty-one lakhs, the charges to sixteen lakhs, giving a surplus of five lakhs. The corresponding figures for 1897-98 were in receipts $21\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, charges $15\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and surplus $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The surplus of the year was thus worse than that of the previous year by half a lakh. Forest.

The receipts of the Registration department were abnormally high in 1897-98 owing to famine, and amounted to $15\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The receipts of the year 1898-99 which was a normal one did not exceed thirteen lakhs. Owing to expansion of departmental operations the charges rose from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Registration.

Under the remaining Imperial—Provincial heads the receipts were better than those of the previous year by $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs made up of variations under several heads. Of these variations the largest is one of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under 'Miscellaneous' representing sale-proceeds of cloths manufactured at the expense of Government during the late famine to afford relief to weavers. The charges fell short of those of the previous year by a little over fourteen lakhs. The expenditure in 1897-98 was considerably swelled by famine and therefore the large decrease does not represent an actual saving in expenditure in the year under report. Other Imperial and Provincial Civil
services.

The receipts of Excluded Local Funds rose from eight lakhs to nearly nine lakhs and the charges from $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the year. The increase in both receipts and charges occurred under Port and Marine.

Public works
—Imperial.

The Imperial Public Works Department receipts exclusive of income-tax fell from 149 lakhs in 1897-98 to 135½ lakhs owing chiefly to a fall in the gross earnings of railways caused principally by the plague restrictions which seriously affected the free movement of passengers on all the railways. The expenditure also fell from 267½ lakhs to 180½ lakhs. Of the decrease of eighty-seven lakhs, sixty-six lakhs represent the actual expenditure on famine relief works by the Public Works Department in 1897-98. The remaining decrease of twenty-one lakhs is spread over several items, but chiefly under railways and various causes are assigned for the short expenditure.

Postal
department.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department were 143½ and 191 lakhs, respectively, against 139½ and 191½ lakhs in the previous year.

Telegraph
department.

Whilst the receipts of the Telegraph department fell from 7½ lakhs to seven lakhs, the charges amounted as in the previous year to 5½ lakhs.

Loans.

No new loans were granted during 1898-99 except a temporary loan of two lakhs in January 1899 to the Madras Municipality for three months. But as the repayment did not take place in the same official year, it swelled the outstandings on the 31st March 1899. The repayments amounted in the aggregate to a lakh and a half, so that the balance of loans outstanding at the commencement of the year which amounted to 76½ lakhs was raised at its close to 76½ lakhs.

Provincial
services.

The receipts of Provincial services amounted in the aggregate to nearly 337½ lakhs and the charges to 321½ lakhs. The net result of the year's transactions is therefore a surplus of 16½ lakhs against a deficit of 15½ lakhs in the previous year. The balances at credit of Provincial services were thus raised from a little under 7½ lakhs on 1st April 1899 to a little over 23½ lakhs on the 31st March 1899.

Incorporated
Local funds.

Incorporated Local Funds comprise (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (4) The Bhadrachallam Road Fund. The balances at credit of these funds fell from 35½ lakhs on 1st April 1898 to 24½ lakhs on the 31st March 1899. The large decrease was due to a fall in the receipts of Village Service Funds and to the investments in Government securities of two lakhs of rupees in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore district and of Rs. 70,000 on account of the Tanjore Raja's Chattram Fund.

Currency
transactions.

The circulation of currency notes for the Madras and Calicut Circles, excluding those held in the Branch Reserve treasury was 263 lakhs at the beginning and 316 lakhs at the end of the year; the latter was also the highest circulation in the year, the lowest being 231 in May 1898. The average monthly circulation was 277 lakhs, which is seven lakhs more than that of the previous year. The increase was only in the higher denominations, namely, 16 lakhs, there being a decrease of 9 lakhs in the lower denominations. The Coin Reserve held in the Presidency was 338 lakhs at the beginning and 242 lakhs at the close of the year; 163 lakhs of the former and forty-six lakhs of the latter representing the value of the notes held in the Branch Reserve treasury. The receipts and issues of Home notes amounted to 1,727 lakhs and 1,662 lakhs, respectively, against 1,722 lakhs and 1,855 lakhs in the previous year. In the case of the two persons accused of fraud at Bangalore, who were acquitted by the City Magistrate as reported in the summary for the year 1897-98, an appeal was preferred at the instance of the Resident in Mysore against the order of acquittal by the City Magistrate, with the result that one of

them was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to further rigorous imprisonment for three months. The other died of plague before the proceedings against him were concluded. A case of fraud occurred during the year at Tellicherry, Malabar district. One Srinivasa Kamthy forwarded the left half of a currency note for Rs. 100 and claimed value on the ground that the right half was lost. This half had, however, been deposited in this office in 1893 by a merchant of Coorg who reported that the left half together with other articles was stolen from his house. He established his claim and was paid full value on a bond of indemnity. Srinivasa Kamthy's claim was accordingly referred for enquiry to the District Magistrate, Malabar, with the result that he and his brother were prosecuted before the Joint Magistrate and were convicted. Srinivasa Kamthy was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and his brother to a fine of Rs. 500. Another case of a somewhat similar nature occurred at Coimbatore. One Tukaram Lala, a broker, forwarded to this office the left and right halves of two currency notes for Rs. 50 each and claimed value. The corresponding halves of these notes, however, were deposited in this office so far back as 17th September 1888 by T. Ramachandra Aiyar, High Court Vakil, Madras, as a mismatched note for Rs. 50 and under the rules in force value thereon was paid to him after three years. Tukaram Lala's claim was therefore referred for enquiry to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, with the result that he was prosecuted before the District Magistrate and convicted for attempting to cheat and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Only one case of forgery occurred during the year. At Kálahasti in the North Arcot district one A. Kannia Naidu attempted to duplicate a currency note by means of chemicals and had partly done so when he was arrested by the Police. The case was committed to the North Arcot Sessions, but the accused was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 2,73,816-9-3 against Rs. 2,72,295 in 1897-98.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

No change has been made in the system of registration of births and deaths in this Presidency. Increased attention was paid to the subject by the Revenue authorities in rural areas. In municipal areas, registration is carried on by a specially appointed agency—the Registrars of Births and Deaths—while in rural areas this function is performed by village kurnams. In the Agency and Zamin-dari tracts, registration of births and deaths does not extend to their respective total populations, and even this is not regularly conducted. In consequence of this unstable character of the population statistics, vital returns received during the year under report covered only 33,248,180 out of a total population of 34,500,000, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, according to the census of 1891. Births registered during 1898 aggregated 911,742 against 935,845 in 1897. The birth-rate per mille for the Presidency was therefore 27.4 against 27.4 in 1897. The birth-rates varied in different districts, ranging from 18.6 in Madras to 34.6 in Coimbatore. Compared with 1897, the birth-rate was larger in six districts, viz. Coimbatore, Gódayari, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly, and smaller in the remaining sixteen districts of the Presidency.

Vital and
sanitary
statistics.

in the previous year, registered in Madras (41.5). The birth-rate was above 30 per mille in seven districts and above 20 per mille in fourteen districts, while in Malabar alone it was below 20 per mille. The rates for municipalities, rural towns and rural villages were 34.9, 23.8 and 26.9, respectively. Of the total number of births registered in 1898, 465,518 were males and 446,224 were females, a proportion of 104.8 boys to every 100 girls against 103.9 boys to every 100 girls in 1897. Madras and the Nilgiris excepted, all the districts in the Presidency recorded births in excess of deaths. The total number of deaths registered amounted to 699,108 against 827,525 in 1897, yielding a ratio of 21.0 per mille of the population. The proportion of deaths among males and females was 106.3 to 100. Calculated on the number of children born during the latter half of 1897 and the former half of 1898, the death-rate of infants was 168.9 per mille. Classified according to race, the rates of mortality among Muhammadans, Native Christians, Hindus and other classes were, respectively, 18.9, 16.2, 21.3 and 14.1 per mille. Madras returned the highest death-rate of 45.2 per mille, while Madura returned the lowest rate of 15.6. The death-rate was low in eight other districts also, ranging from 16.7 in Gódvári to 19.7 in Nellore. The rates for municipalities, rural towns and rural villages were 31.9, 19.0 and 20.3, respectively, against 33.3, 25.0 and 24.8 in the preceding year. The total number of deaths from cholera was 65,444 or 78,001 less than in 1897, yielding a ratio of 2 per mille of the population against 4.4 in 1897. The deaths from small-pox reported from all the districts in the Presidency aggregated 20,490 against 21,678 in 1897. The disease was present in all the districts of the Presidency throughout the year, except Madras and the Nilgiris. Fevers contributed 248,638 deaths against 292,292 in 1897. The death-rate from this cause was 7.5 per mille against 9.0 in the previous year, and 8.2, the quinquennial average. The highest death-rate was returned by the Nilgiris (22.1) and the lowest (1.5) by Tanjore. Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 29,654 deaths against 38,716 in 1897. The death-rate was 0.9 per mille against 1.2 in 1897. The deaths from injuries aggregated 11,047 against 11,583 in 1897, and those from unspecified causes 323,835 against 319,311 in the previous year, yielding a ratio of 9.7 per mille for the year under report. The total birth-rate of the mofussil municipalities was 33.2 per mille against 32.5 of the previous year. In twelve towns the birth-rate was above 40 per mille, in thirty-one it was between 30 and 40, in fourteen it was between 20 and 30, and in one it was below 20. The rates varied considerably, ranging from 17.6 in Cuddapah to 54.5 in Vániyambádi. The death-rate of the fifty-eight municipal towns averaged 28.5 against 32.6 in 1897. The rates varied from 18.9 per mille in Dindigul to 39.3 in Guntúr and Ootacamund. Deaths from small-pox were reported from thirty-nine towns, and the total death-rate was 0.3 per mille against 0.2 in the preceding year. Deaths from fevers were registered in every municipal town. The death-rate from this cause was highest in Cuddapah (14.8), followed by eight towns with a death-rate ranging from 10.1 in Bellary to 12.5 in Kurnool. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea occurred in every municipal town in the Presidency. The highest death-rate was returned by Tuticorin (9.3). Municipal councils devoted 53.2 and district boards 8.3 per cent. of their respective total receipts to expenditure on sanitation against 63.6 and 8.4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Plague.

Up to 31st March 1899, 382 cases of imported plague occurred in the villages of the Presidency. The spread of the disease was, as a rule, successfully prevented by prompt precautionary measures. In the City of Madras there were only seventeen imported seizures and no indigenous cases. The plague was at its highest in

the week ending 11th February 1899 when the number of attacks was 263 and the number of places infected fifty. There were 2,075 seizures and 1,681 deaths of indigenous plague during the year. The most important measures adopted were the entire evacuation of the infected localities, the segregation of their inhabitants and the thorough disinfection of houses. The total plague expenditure was Rs. 9,85,410.

During the year surveys for water-supply were completed for three municipalities and were in progress for one municipality and one taluk board. Estimates for water-supply schemes for Vizianagram and Bezwada and for the Tanjore water-works extension schemes were submitted, as were also preliminary reports and alternative estimates for the water-supply of Tiruvannámalai and for the extension of that at Kurnool. The construction of additional water-works at Conjeeveram was nearly completed. Thirteen type designs for sanitary works and twenty for hospital buildings were issued. The number of public latrines in mofussil municipalities aggregated 1,205 against 1,180 in 1898, and that of private latrines cleaned by municipal agency rose from 44,198 to 51,261. Sanitary engineering.

The total number of vaccine operations performed during 1898-99 was 1,117,993 Vaccination. or 153,786 less than in 1897-98. This falling off was mainly attributable to a confusion by the people of vaccination with plague inoculation. The percentage of success obtained was 88·6 or 2·7 per cent. less than in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 4-1. Of the operations performed, 1,039,713 were primary and secondary vaccinations and 78,230 were re-vaccinations; 906,804 of the former and 53,758 of the latter proved successful, the percentage of success being 89·5 and 75·4, respectively. 77·6 per cent. of the total successful operations were upon infants and children under six years of age. The number of persons under one year old successfully vaccinated (including those in Cantonments) was 282,969 or 48,328 less than in the previous year. The vaccinations performed by Local Fund and Municipal agency were, respectively, 911,862 and 118,140 against 1,067,287 and 127,724 in 1897-98. The degree of success attained was 88·5 per cent. in the case of the former and 93·0 in the case of the latter. Compared with the previous year, the work done in eighteen districts and thirty-two municipalities showed a decrease. The total number of cases performed by each vaccinator showed a falling off of 11·8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The total number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination rose from 627,276 in 1897-98 to 634,473 in 1898-99. Vaccination was conducted solely with animal lymph throughout the Presidency. The best results were given by calf-to-arm vaccination, the worst by glycerine lymph.

There were fourteen institutions in the City of Madras with a total accommodation for 1,359 in-patients. They afforded medical relief to 202,464 patients of all classes and sexes at a total cost of Rs. 4,04,702, or Rs. 2 per head against Rs. 1-14-6 of the previous year. Including police hospitals and wards, the Residency hospital, Trivandrum, and eight institutions in Pudukkóttai State, the total number of civil hospitals and dispensaries that were at work at the end of the year was 539 having accommodation for 3,873 in-patients; they afforded medical relief to 4,179,421 patients of all classes and sexes with a death-rate of 60·60 per mille among in-patients. The largest number of cases treated was for ulcers, diseases of the skin, diseases of the digestive system and malarial fevers. The quality of the surgical work turned out during the year was good. The total cost Medical relief.

of the upkeep of these institutions was Rs. 10,96,100, or As. 4-2 per pati treated. The total population in the three asylums, both criminal and civil, 714 during the year. Of these, ninety-one were discharged and forty-six died leaving 577 at the end of the year. These asylums were worked at a total cost Rs. 86,503, or Rs. 149-1-0 per head per annum calculated on the daily average strength.

Emigration.

During the year 1898, ten ships with 4,083 coolies left for Natal and none for Mauritius. There were two return ships from Natal and two from Mauritius bringing, respectively, 320 and 548 emigrants. The mortality among the emigrants during the voyage from Natal was five, and among those from Mauritius was one. The Natal emigrants brought savings amounting to Rs. 48,499 and those from Mauritius Rs. 14,082 as admitted by them. The fees collected on emigrants from Natal aggregated Rs. 10,014. 3,319 indentured emigrants embarked from Natal for the Straits Settlements. Only 269 emigrants to Assam from Galle were registered against 1,044 in the previous year. There was no emigration to the French Colonies. 15,339 free passengers embarked for the Straits Settlements against 18,179 in the previous year. Passengers for Burma and Ceylon numbered 70,874 and 142,300, respectively, against 71,190 and 166,186 in 1897-98. 21 persons returned from the various colonies and the other parts of British India, of whom those returning from Ceylon and Burma numbered 110,714 and 4 respectively.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.
Madras University.

The by-laws relating to the affiliation of colleges to the University were thoroughly revised during 1898-99. The number of candidates admitted to the degree examinations in the several faculties fell from 556 to 515. For the M.A. degree examination twenty-six candidates appeared, of whom nine passed, against eleven out of thirty-nine in 1897-98. The passed candidates represented four branches of knowledge. In the English language, the Second language and the Science division of the degree examination, 363, 428 and 397 candidates, respectively, were successful, against 400, 516 and 734 who appeared. Of the successful candidates, 159 appeared and passed the examination in all the three divisions during the year, and 758 completed the examination, having passed in one or two divisions previously. Three female candidates—two European and one Native Christian—presented themselves for the English and the Second language divisions of the B.A. degree examination, and all of them passed. Two in the English and two in the Second language division, and of the five female candidates four Europeans and one Native Christian—who appeared for the Science division—three were successful. For the First examination in Arts 1,965 candidates appeared, of whom 739 passed against 659 out of 1,858 in the previous year. Sixty-six passed candidates and twenty-two of the examinees were women.

Collegiate education—Arts.

There were eleven first-grade colleges as in the previous year, and the B.A. and F.A. classes were, respectively, 15, 1,063 and 1,252 strong against 1,003 and 1,174 in 1897-98. Twenty-nine second-grade colleges, with 1,196 F.A. students, were at work against twenty-eight with 1,162 students in the previous year. Two of the second-grade colleges were intended for the exclusive use of women, and they had seven students on their rolls. There were, besides, eighteen women attending the colleges intended for men.

One candidate appeared for and passed the M.L. degree examination against *Law.* one out of three in 1898. For the B.L. degree examination 317 candidates against 232 appeared, and ninety-four against fifty-eight passed. For the First examination in Law 518 candidates appeared, of whom 203 passed against 129 out of 491 in the previous year. In consequence of the heavy fall from 612 to 417 in the strength of the Law College, Madras, the fee and other receipts fell from Rs. 59,593 to Rs. 50,628. The expenditure, excluding a special outlay of Rs. 8,186 on furniture, was Rs. 41,283. The college was thus worked at a profit of Rs. 9,315, or Rs. 1,159, if the cost of furniture is taken into account. The new building erected for the Law College was occupied early in 1899.

No candidate offered himself for the M.D. degree or for L.S.Sc. examination. *Medicine.* At the second and first M.B. and C.M. examinations, two and eight candidates were successful out of three and fifteen examined. Twelve candidates appeared for the Preliminary Scientific examination, and seven passed against eleven out of sixteen in 1897-98. Seven and two candidates passed the second L.M. & S. and first L.M. & S. examinations, respectively, out of twenty-two and five who appeared, against eleven and three out of twenty-seven and six in the previous year. The strength of the college department of the Medical College fell from eighty-one to seventy-nine. Fifty-one students against thirty-nine were in the M.B. and C.M. section and eleven against twenty-six in the L.M. & S. section, while seventeen against sixteen were casual students.

Five candidates presented themselves for the B.E. degree examination, of *Engineering.* whom three were successful. At the First examination in Engineering five out of eleven candidates passed against six out of ten in the previous year. Six Engineers and twenty-eight Engineer subordinates appeared for the final examination before the College Board of Examiners, and four and twenty-one, respectively, passed. The Engineer class of the Madras College of Engineering contained thirty-one students against twenty-five and Engineer subordinate class sixty-five against sixty-one. Three Engineers and nineteen Engineer subordinates completed their practical course and received college diplomas and certificates. The rules of the college were revised during the year.

At the written and practical examinations for the degree of Licentiate in *Teaching.* Teaching, forty-seven and twenty-three candidates, respectively, passed out of eighty-five and seventy-two examined, against thirty-three and thirty-two out of sixty-eight and sixty-nine in the previous year. For the written and practical tests for second-grade Collegiate teachers' certificates, conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates, fifty-eight and twenty-seven candidates appeared, of whom eighteen and twenty, respectively, were successful. Five graduates and five First Arts under-graduates were under training in the Rajahmundry Training College and forty-three graduates and eighteen First Arts under-graduates in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The new buildings for the former college were completed; the Smartha Brahman hostel opened in the latter college continued to be successful.

Five candidates obtained diplomas in Agriculture during the year. For the *Agriculture.* advanced and intermediate technical examinations in Agriculture, eight and eighty-two subject-candidates appeared, of whom four and fifty-nine, respectively, passed. The number on the rolls of the College of Agriculture fell from forty-nine to forty-six. The Veterinary Hospital continued to be popular. The farm, which

was extended by 10 acres, worked successfully. Steps were taken to fill up the place of Vice-Principal, so long vacant.

Secondary
education of
boys.

For the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination, 187 male candidates appeared and six passed. Three candidates, who had already passed the compulsory portion, passed in the optional subjects last year. Since the institution of the examination in 1889, thirty candidates have passed the examination in full and qualified for superior appointments in the public service. At the Matriculation examination 1,859 against 1,483 male candidates were successful out of 5,833 against 5,402 examinees. The number of upper secondary schools for boys rose from 140 to 144 and the strength of the upper secondary and lower secondary departments of these schools from 14,079 and 17,342 to 14,303 and 17,616, respectively. With eight exceptions all the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the upper secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were 14,304 boys against 14,077 in 1897-98. At the Lower Secondary examination 2,397 against 1,832 male candidates passed for complete certificates out of 10,503 against 8,533 examinees. For the results grants examination of the lower secondary standards, 4,785 boys were presented, of whom 2,547, passed against 2,509 out of 4,267 in 1897-98. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools there were 272 English and 114 vernacular lower secondary schools for boys against 266 English and 118 vernacular schools on the 31st March 1898. The lower secondary departments of the above schools were, respectively, 13,677 and 2,578 strong against 13,200 and 2,404. Of the 386 schools, seven were night schools and the rest day schools. 253 of the English and seventy-six of the vernacular schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the lower secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were 33,778 boys against 32,832 in 1897-98.

Secondary
education of
girls.

Three female candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, but all failed. At the Matriculation examination fifty-two female candidates passed out of 129 examined against thirty-two out of 110 in 1897-98. The number of upper secondary schools for girls rose from twenty-one to twenty-four and the strength of the upper secondary department from 359 to 408. All the schools with one exception were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the upper secondary stage of instruction in all classes of schools there were 407 girls against 361 in 1897-98. For the Lower Secondary examination, 734 female candidates appeared, of whom 308 passed the complete test, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 755 and 279. For the results grants examination of the lower secondary standards, 978 girls were presented, of whom 596 passed. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools, there were forty-four English and 156 vernacular lower secondary schools for girls against forty English and 145 vernacular schools in 1897-98, and the lower secondary departments of the above schools were, respectively, 1,126 and 1,628 strong against 1,055 and 1,529. Of the schools 164 were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the lower secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were 3,503 girls against 3,337 in 1897-98.

Primary
education.

For the Primary examination 31,464 male and 2,585 female candidates appeared against 29,194 and 2,373; and 14,421 male and 1,570 female candidates passed for complete certificates against 12,491 and 1,326 in 1897-98. For the results grants examination for the primary standards 218,719 boys and 44,205 girls

were presented, of whom 163,833 boys and 32,965 girls passed. Public primary schools for boys advanced from 19,826 to 19,989 and their strength from 581,371 to 587,251; but girls' schools of this description fell slightly from 851 with 36,230 pupils to 850 with 36,166 pupils. There were in all classes of institutions 43,243 boys and 5,509 girls in the upper primary stage of instruction against 42,088 boys and 5,444 girls in the previous year.

For the written test for teachers' certificates 2,534 candidates against 2,174 appeared, 2,273 against 1,953 for trained and 261 against 221 for untrained teachers' certificates; and 1,185 and 118 passed against 1,061 and 109, respectively, for trained and untrained teachers' certificates. At the practical test 995 candidates passed out of 1,343 against 1,063 out of 1,395 in the previous year. The number of sessional schools having risen from sixteen to seventeen, training schools for men including schools for gymnastic instructors advanced from sixty to sixty-one; but their strength fell from 1,440 to 1,418, the number of students under instruction in training schools proper being 1,144 against 1,200 in the previous year. At the written test seventy-eight trained masters passed for upper secondary, 177 for lower secondary, and 672 for primary grade certificates; and 1,001 trained men entered service as teachers. The number of training schools for mistresses stood at nineteen as in the previous year, but their strength rose from 307 to 326. At the written test thirty-one trained mistresses passed for upper secondary, eighty for lower secondary and 119 for primary grade certificates, and 247 trained mistresses found employment as teachers. For the examination for certificates as gymnastic instructors sixty-one candidates appeared from the Teachers' College Gymnasium and the Rajahmundry Gymnastic class, of whom fifty-seven passed. Twenty-seven trained men obtained employment as gymnastic instructors. On the whole, eighty-four sessional schools were held during the year, and 999 teachers attended them; of these 857 appeared for the complete test at the Primary examination, thirteen for the compulsory subjects only, and twenty-two for optional subjects only; 579 passed the complete test, seventy-nine the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, thirty-five the compulsory subjects only and twelve the optional subjects only.

Training
schools.

For the primary examination of the Apothecary grade ten candidates, including five women appeared, of whom nine passed, including four women. For the first examination of the Apothecary grade held for the first time, seventeen candidates including seven women appeared, of whom seven including three women passed. At the final examination of the Apothecary grade twenty-two candidates appeared, of whom eighteen passed: five of the candidates were women, all of whom were successful. No candidates appeared for the chemists' and druggists' diploma. For the final examination for the Hospital assistant grade eighty-nine candidates presented themselves, of whom sixty-nine passed. As in 1897-98, two medical schools were at work, but the number of medical pupils attending them fell from 432 to 410, of whom twenty-nine were women.

Schools of
medicine.

At the Government Technical examinations, 1,681 subject-candidates were successful out of 3,980 entrants against 1,705 out of 3,497 in the previous year. Of the passed candidates, twenty-eight passed Advanced, 510 Intermediate, and 1,143 Elementary examinations. Five candidates received diplomas in Agriculture and one in Drawing; while eleven, of whom one was a female candidate, obtained group certificates in Drawing, ten in Book-keeping, seven in Surveying, two

Technical,
industrial or
art schools.

Correspondence and one in Mechanical Drawing. The number of technical, industrial or art schools fell from forty-seven to forty-six and their strength from 3,502 to 3,307. Ninety-seven men trained in these schools obtained employment during the year. The number of boys in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, fell from 151 to 149.

Private and
Indigenous
schools.

The number of private and indigenous schools rose from 5,388 with 108,981 pupils to 5,496 with 112,376 pupils. Fifty of the schools against forty-six were advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian and 179 against 160 were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit. Twelve Sanskrit schools received aid from Government to the extent of Rs. 1,250.

General
statistics.

Institutions, public and private, of all grades rose from 26,968 to 27,263 and scholars therein from 828,560 to 840,047. The number of schools and scholars declined in eight districts (Cuddapah, Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem and South Canara). Kistna lost sixteen schools, but had an accession of 1,615 pupils. Madura had the largest advance in scholars and Ganjām in schools. The proportion of scholars to population in the different districts varied from 1 in 11 to 1 in 81. Of the male and female population of school-age 27.1 and 4.6 per cent. were under instruction.

Financial.

All classes of institutions, public and private, taken together, yielded Rs. 19,57,911 in the shape of fees against Rs. 19,31,243 in the previous year; but the percentage of fees to total cost remained the same, viz., 33. There was an increase of Rs. 9,506 and Rs. 24,705 in the fee income of board and of unaided and private institutions, respectively, but the fee receipts in Government and aided schools declined by Rs. 7,290 and Rs. 293, respectively. The average fee per student was Rs. 2.41 as in 1897-98. On grants-in-aid Rs. 6,49,556, Rs. 2,32,242 and Rs. 1,12,240 were, respectively, paid from provincial, local and municipal funds against Rs. 6,52,757, Rs. 2,28,771 and Rs. 1,07,278 in the previous year. The total expenditure on public instruction from all sources rose from Rs. 66,86,435 to Rs. 69,12,173, of which Rs. 19,30,749 were contributed by Government, Rs. 8,14,080 by local fund boards, Rs. 2,37,358 by municipalities, Rs. 19,93,210 by fees (including University, Teachers' Certificate and Sub-Assistants' examination fees) and Rs. 19,36,776 by endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Of the aggregate outlay 12.67 was devoted to university education, 62.47 to general and 7.22 to special school education, and 17.64 against 16.29 to general or indirect charges.

Registration
of books.

The number of publications registered during the year advanced from 961 to 1,129, of which 284 were in English or other European languages; 275 or nearly a fourth of the total number of publications were educational in their aim. The number of works registered for copyright was 336 against 320 in the previous year.

Miscella-
neous.

The work done by the Text-Book Committee continued to be satisfactory. Of the books referred to the Committee up to the 31st March 1899 all but one were examined. A list of the books in the educational library and museum located in the Director's office has been prepared and forwarded to the Text-Book Committee and the Sub-Committee has been requested to examine it. The art loan collection had seventy-eight pictures on the 1st April 1899 and was used to a fair extent by the schools in Madras. The hostel intended for the southern group of colleges in Madras was in fair progress at the close of the year, and a site was

secured for the construction of Rájá Sir Savalai Rámasámi Mudaliyar's hostel for the northern group of colleges. Continued attention was paid to the physical and moral training of students.

The male branch of the Lawrence Asylum was raised to the upper secondary standard. Excluding seven day scholars, it had 298 pupils on the rolls against 310 in 1897-98. Of the total number 116 were of European parentage, and 198 or 66 per cent. were sons of soldiers in the British Army and seventeen belonged to the Native Army. The average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 322 to Rs. 321. The female branch of the Asylum had, besides five day scholars, sixty-three boarders on the rolls against sixty-five in 1897-98. Forty-four of the girls were of European parentage. Fifty-five were the daughters of parents belonging to the British Army, and the parent of one belonged to the Native Army. The average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 301 to Rs. 279. The results of the public examinations and of inspection were satisfactory.

Ootacamund
Lawrence
Asylum.

During the year 1898-99, there were held in all eleven examinations as against ten in the previous year. For the Primary examination, 34,049 candidates appeared and 25,943 passed, of whom 15,991 rendered themselves eligible for certificates, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 being 31,567, 22,934 and 13,817, respectively. 11,242 candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom 4,926 passed, 2,705 qualifying for certificates, the corresponding numbers for the year previous being 9,293, 4,548 and 2,111. 190 candidates were examined for the Upper Secondary examination and six passed, against 149 and nineteen, respectively, in the year previous. For the Hand-writing and Dictation Test for under-graduates, which was held twice for the first time last year, 2,667 candidates in all appeared, of whom 569 were successful, as against 1,702 and 305, respectively, at the examination of December 1897. Of the successful candidates, 481 were Matriculates and eighty-eight were First in Arts under-graduates. Two examinations were held for the admission of candidates into the subordinate department of the Medical College, one for the Assistant Surgeon grade, for which eighteen candidates appeared against seventy-four in the previous year, and the other for the grades of Civil Medical pupil, Native Military pupil, and Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant, for which forty-four, seventeen and forty-four appeared, respectively, against thirty-five, forty-eight and thirty-seven in 1897-98. The total number of candidates that registered their names for the Special Tests, chiefly Revenue and Judicial, was 4,606 against 4,883 and the numbers examined and passed were 3,941 and 946 against 4,175 and 1,361, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of passed to examined was 24.00 against 32.59. 541 candidates appeared for the Salt and Abkári Tests, of whom 284 passed, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 being 750 and 550. The total number of candidates that registered their names for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests was twenty-nine, of whom twenty-five applied for the Sub-Assistants' Tests proper, and the rest in view to qualifying for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational department. Thirty-two subject-candidates passed out of forty-one registered. The Salt and Abkári Department competitive examination was not held during the year in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue approved and sanctioned by Government. The Government Technical examinations were, as usual, held twice in the year, once in the month of April and again in the month of November. Taking both the examinations together, sixty-four candidates appeared for the

Government
examinations.

Advanced examination, of whom twenty-eight passed as against fifty-nine and twenty-eight, respectively, in the previous year. For the Intermediate examination 1,058 candidates appeared, of whom 510 passed, as against 936 and 453, respectively, in the previous year. For the Elementary examination 2,858 candidates were examined, of whom 1,143 passed as against 2,502 and 1,224, respectively, in 1897-98. The receipts for the year in connection with the examinations under the control of the Commissioner amounted to Rs. 1,23,186 and the charges to Rs. 1,22,045. In 1897-98 the receipts were Rs. 1,14,504 and the charges Rupees 1,09,081.

School of
Arts.

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts at the close of the year was 525 against 546 at its commencement. The total number of apprentices in the Industrial classes rose from 190 to 200. The group certificate and advanced drawing classes were almost as strong as in the previous year, and the pre-elementary or standard drawing classes were stronger, while the Elementary drawing, the carpet-weaving and jewellers' classes declined. In the several Drawing examinations 173 students were successful out of 371 sent up, and in the Industrial examinations fifty-five succeeded out of seventy-eight. One student obtained the diploma and ten students group certificates in drawing. Receipts from the sale of manufactures (excluding the aluminium industry) amounted to Rs. 9,439 and the drawing class fees to Rs. 1,460. The charges, excluding the aluminium industry, amounted to Rs. 39,673. The net expenditure was Rs. 31,458.

Government
Museum—
Connemara
Library.

The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 333,895 to the old building and 351,942 to the new. Anthropological and Anthropometrical investigations were carried on, the Malaialis of the Shevaroyes and the Kadirs of the Anaimalai hills being among the jungle tribes examined. The total number of readers in the Connemara Library rose from 11,256 to 13,345.

Oriental
Manuscript
Library.

Out of the yearly grant of Rs. 600 allotted to the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Rs. 295-8-0 were spent in transcribing, Rs. 183-8-0 in purchasing and Rs. 136 in binding and contingencies. 391 manuscripts were added to the collection, of which sixty-four were purchased, thirty-eight transcribed or restored and 287 acquired by gift. The number of visitors was 1,464 against 1,461 in the preceding year.

Madras
Observatory.

The time service was maintained as usual. A Milne's seismograph was set up and was in use most of the year. The work on the *New Madras General Catalogue of Stars* made good progress, the manuscripts being completed and a great part of the volume being printed. The removal of the books and instruments to Kodai-kānal was nearly completed before the close of the year. The most striking feature in the meteorology of the year was the heavy rainfall of 43 inches between October 15th and December 31st.

Madras
Meteorologi-
cal Depart-
ment.

The number of Meteorological observation stations was seventeen as in the previous year. The observations taken daily at 8 A.M. were telegraphed to the Simla, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Meteorological offices. The Madras daily weather report was regularly published. The total number of Revenue Board rain-recording stations was 405 against 402 in the previous year.

The Press.

Ninety-seven vernacular newspapers and periodicals were in circulation. Thirty of these were in Tamil, nineteen in Telugu, six in Canarese, twenty in

Malayalam and nine in Hindustani. Thirteen were in more than one language. Those with the largest circulation were the *Messenger of Truth* and the *Satyadutan* followed by the *Children's Magazine*, the two latter being Tamil publications, the former Telugu.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The field season during the year was occupied in the completion of the surveys of the masjids at Adóni in the Bellary district and the Great Dravidian temples at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district, and in examining the numerous archæological remains at Kallugumalai, Kóvilpatti, Sankaranayinárkóvil, Sáttúr and Tinnevely. Owing to the large number of ancient remains, another tour in the — southern portion will have to be made. Some work was also done at the ancient monuments existing in the Cuddapah district. For the purpose of completing materials for a report on ancient palaces, Kondapalle in the Kistna district, Bukkapatnam and Pennakonda in the Anantapur district, Abdullapuram in the North Arcot district, and Allagarkoil and Madura in the Madura district were visited.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act was in force. There were thus twenty-one district boards or one for each of the mufassal collectorates consisting of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* President and not less than twenty-four members, the Revenue Divisional officers being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board was elected by the taluk boards in all districts, except the Nilgiris, where there are no taluk boards. There were eighty taluk boards as in the previous year, each board being composed of the Revenue Divisional officer as *ex-officio* President and not less than twelve members who were appointed by Government. In all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, the taluk boards had union pancháyats working as their agents. There were altogether 381 pancháyats or five more than in the previous year; each pancháyat consisted of not less than five members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members and the others being appointed by the Presidents of the district boards in exercise of the powers delegated to them by the Governor in Council. The powers of removing these members, of re-appointing members of taluk boards originally appointed by Government, and of accepting the resignation of members of district and taluk boards continued to be exercised by the Presidents of the District Boards. As in the preceding years, the cess on land was levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and the Nilgiris (except South-East Wynaad), at As. 1-6 in South Canara, and at one anna in the remaining districts and in South-East Wynaad. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all the districts, except Gódvári, at 300 gates against 286 in 1897-98, and house-tax was levied in 380 unions against 374. There were 123½ miles of road newly constructed and 21,180 miles were repaired, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 80½ and 21,210. The local boards maintained 131 hospitals as in the previous year, but the number of dispensaries was reduced from 226 to 223. The total

Administra-
tion of Local
Funds under
Act V of
1884.

number of patients treated in these institutions fell from 2,573,054 to 2,499,198. There were 221 trained midwives, or eleven more than in the previous year, in the employ of the local boards, and the number of labour cases attended by them rose from 13,311 to 16,312. The total number of vaccine operations fell from 1,082,497 to 924,235; animal lymph alone was used. Sanitation continued to receive fair attention. The total receipts of the local boards and union pancháyats amounted to eighty-five lakhs, and the charges to eighty-five lakhs and-a-half. The opening balance of the year being sixteen lakhs and-a-half, the balance at its close was reduced to sixteen lakhs. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of three-fourths of a lakh under receipts and of one and-a-half lakhs under charges. The increase in the receipts occurred chiefly under endowments and miscellaneous items, while that in the charges appeared mainly under plague.

Municipal
administra-
tion—
Mufassal.

As in the previous year, the number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 was fifty-eight. On the 31st March 1899, the several municipal councils had a total strength of 850 members, of whom fifty-eight were *ex-officio* members, 420 were nominated by Government and 372 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being fifty-eight, 443 and 367. Including those elected, there were 197 official and 653 non-official members against 194 and 674, respectively, in 1897-98. Classified according to nationality, 147 were European or Eurasian and 703 were Native members, as compared with 145 and 723, respectively, in the previous year. Each council met on an average twenty-nine times as in 1897-98, but there was a small decline in the average attendance of the members, which was 8.4 against 8.8 in that year. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in thirty-six municipalities against thirty-four in the previous year, but twenty other towns to which the privilege had been extended did not exercise it during the year. The right of electing the chairman was enjoyed by thirty-eight municipal councils or one less than in 1897-98, the privilege having been withdrawn from the Municipal Council of Tellicherry. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 5,04,756 against Rs. 10,85,686 in the previous year, and the current receipts amounted to Rs. 27,81,812 against Rs. 29,21,107, the decrease being due chiefly to a fall under grants from Government, Sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans, which was partly counterbalanced by an increase under the several taxes, miscellaneous and advances recovered. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 15-4 including tolls and As. 11-11 excluding them against As. 14-4 and As. 11, respectively, in 1897-98. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,15,049 against Rs. 35,02,705 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly under public works and advances. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,71,519.

Municipal
administra-
tion—Madrās
Town.

The revenue and receipts of the year inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 3,05,396 and a loan of two lakhs of rupees borrowed from Government for plague expenses amounted to Rs. 18,33,528, and the charges to Rs. 17,94,114. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-2-1 against Rs. 2-2-4 in 1897-98. A portion of the Moore market was almost completed. It is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 for completing the remaining three sides. A chimney to a height of 180 feet and twelve iron furnaces for the incinerator were constructed. A toll station at the limits of Erukanchery road was constructed, and Nos. 1 and 2 cottages on the Delivery channel were re-built and the extension of the Boiler House at Ráyapuram was in progress; the Mylapore drainage was completed. Pipes were laid in Sydenham's road. 157,240 feet of water-pipes laid between

the years 1870 and 1882 were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 49,712. A sum of Rupees 12,673 was spent on education against Rs. 11,890 in 1897-98. There were 143 schools with 9,360 pupils at the close of the year. The Triplicane Hospital and the Black Town Dispensary were, respectively, maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,860 and Rs. 7,617. The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 for hospitals and Rs. 50,000 for general purposes were paid to Government, besides Rs. 8,195 paid towards the Medical College. Out of 28,186 cases vaccinated, 25,066 or 95.79 were successful against 96.76 in 1897-98. The cost of each successful case was As. 6-2 against As. 5-1 in 1897-98. The birth and death rates during 1898 were, respectively, 41.3 and 44.8 per mille against 41.3 and 35.5 in 1897. For the conservancy of the town Rs. 4,57,863 was expended against Rs. 3,14,426 in 1897-98. The debt amounted to Rs. 35,70,000. The total amount at credit of Sinking fund inclusive of Rs. 71,300 invested during the year was Rs. 12,89,700 in Government securities and Rs. 639 in cash.

On the 31st March 1899 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 253 against 258 in the previous year. Thirty-four were Government chaplains. One European and eight Natives were ordained priests and one European and four natives were ordained deacons. 1,556 persons were confirmed, 560 being Europeans and Eurasians and 996 Natives. The Bishop of Madras visited Coimbatore. Ten large and several small stations were visited by the Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,47,656 against Rs. 1,38,734 in 1897-98. During the year the Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D., resigned the office of Bishop of Madras.

Eccelesiastical

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,52,992 against Rs. 2,75,211 in 1897-98. The receipts and issues amounted in value to Rs. 6,69,764 and Rs. 6,24,926, respectively, against Rs. 7,96,402 and Rs. 7,18,621, so that the value of the stock remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 3,97,880 against Rs. 3,52,992 in the previous year. The value of stores received from the Secretary of State declined from Rs. 2,92,224 to Rs. 1,92,440. Country articles were purchased to the value of Rs. 3,60,924; the estimated loss amounted to Rs. 6,234 against an estimated gain of Rs. 1,58,189 in the previous year. The total cash receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 57,354 and Rs. 5,15,497 against Rs. 37,872 and Rs. 4,55,197, respectively, in 1897-98.

Stationary depot

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 35,596, or Rs. 3,248 more than in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,70,321 against Rs. 2,51,895 in 1897-98. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 18,454 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The cost of work printed was Rs. 2,32,431 against Rs. 2,22,091 in 1897-98. Of original matter, there were 2,00,848 pages and of remade-up matter 17,927 pages with 28,636,587 impressions. The cost per page was As. 15 and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-6-4. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 24,829 was turned out. The quantity of type cast was 64,207 lb., and its value was Rs. 20,267. The outturn at the Penitentiary Branch Press was Rs. 29,636. Of original matter, there were 9,496 pages with 28,725,516 impressions. The cost per page was As. 13-6, and for 1,000 impressions As. 11-7. Binding work to the value of Rs. 9,758 was turned out. 508 bills, amounting to Rs. 1,46,328, were checked and passed during the year against 542 bills, amounting to Rs. 1,25,367, in the preceding year with a saving to Government of Rs. 699.

Government Press and its Branch at the Penitentiary.

Lawrence
Asylum
Press.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during the year under report were Rs. 1,56,203, and the disbursements Rs. 1,54,271 against Rs. 1,67,895 and Rs. 1,52,680 in the preceding year.

District
Presses.

The work turned out by the District Presses was valued at Rs. 86,035 or Rs. 2,670 less than in the previous year. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 17,627 against Rs. 17,835 in 1897-98, while the total charges were Rs. 59,013, or Rs. 2,989 less than in the previous year.

Chemical
Examiner's
Department.

The total number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner in 1898 was 1,202 against 1,241 in the previous year. Of these, 135 were cases of suspected human poisoning, fifty-seven of blood stains, &c., and six of seminal stains, while seventy-four related to the cases of suspected cattle-poisoning and the remaining 930 were miscellaneous analyses for Government departments and municipalities, and for private parties and firms. Poison was detected in 73·33 per cent. of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 82·43 per cent. of the cases of suspected cattle-poisoning. Of the fifty-seven cases of suspected blood stains, &c., blood was detected in twenty-nine and of the six cases of seminal stains, semen was detected in four. The principal inorganic poisons employed were various compounds of arsenic, mercury, and antimony and the organic poisons included aconite, atropine, calotropis gigantea, dhatura, diseased grains, ganja, morphine, milkhedge-juice, oleander, opium, picrotoxin, strychnine, and tylophorine. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were salt, beer, ganja, opium, arrack and intoxicating drugs mixed in toddy, &c., for the Board of Revenue; limejuice, kerosine-oil and tinning material for the Commissariat department; explosives, petroleum, oils, paints, medicines, manures, caoutchoucine, methylated spirit, &c., for the Customs department and opium, water, counterfeit coins, limestone, silt, ghee, inks, soil, butter, sugar, &c., for other departments.

Employment
of Muham-
madans in
Government
Service.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1899 was 6,214 against 6,082 in the previous year. While the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·3, the number employed was 15·37 per cent. of the total number of employés. 5,249 Muhammadans held appointments in the Police department and one a post in the Statutory Civil Service.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1897 TO 15TH AUGUST 1898, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1073.)

THE office of Resident was held throughout the year by the Honourable Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E. The Honourable S. Shangarasoobyer, C.I.E., retired from the office of Diwan in April 1898 and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Krishnasami Rao. During October 1897, His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Havelock and staff paid a visit to Travancore proceeding from Bolghatty to Trivandrum and thence to Tinnevely *via* Courtallam. His Highness the Maharaja paid a return visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras in the following January.

General and political.

The season was, on the whole, more favourable for agriculture than in the previous year. The rainfall was copious and fairly well distributed. Scarcity prevailed, however, in the two northern divisions from the latter part of 1072 for the first two months of 1073. Rs. 18,415 in all was spent on direct relief. 3,285 inches of rain were recorded against 3,757·66 inches in the preceding year.

Season and rainfall.

The total demand under this head was Rs. 23,18,793 as compared with Rs. 25,13,008 in 1072. Deducting remissions (Rs. 1,18,802) the net demand was Rs. 21,99,991 against Rs. 23,77,502 in the previous year, a decrease of 1·77 lakhs. Rs. 21,29,469 or 96·50 per cent. of the net demand was collected against 95·50 per cent. in 1072. Remissions decreased from Rs. 78,235 to Rs. 62,058. Under arrears a sum of Rs. 52,028 was written off and of the demand (Rs. 3,56,841), a sum of Rs. 67,646 was collected against Rs. 57,317 in the previous year. The arrear balance thus decreased by Rs. 13,190 as compared with that of 1072 (Rs. 3,02,385). The net revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 18,42,427 against Rs. 19,78,889 in the preceding year. Charges under Land Revenue rose from Rs. 3,49,446 to Rs. 3,54,688.

Land revenue.

Survey operations consisted of ordinary, special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys, survey of coffee estates and topographical verification and preparation of taluk maps. The total outturn of boundary demarcation and survey was 311·25 square miles against 309·52 square miles in 1072. The aggregate outturn of fair areas for settlement was 360·78 square miles as compared with 358·69 in the previous year. Topographical taluk maps embracing 916·99 square miles, village maps covering 330·82 square miles, and a number of special and miscellaneous maps were lithographed. The work of the Settlement department was satisfactory, though, in some respects, it fell short of the outturn of 1072. Seven taluks were completed and 16 in progress, leaving 8 as yet untouched. A large number of taxable trees were counted; the Viruthi (service inam lands) settlement was proceeded with, and the rules for the redemption or purchase of these lands were modified for the benefit of the ryots.

Survey and settlement.

Eight meetings of the council were held. Regulations dealing with abkári, game, epidemic disease, the constitution and powers of the council, and the conduct of departmental enquiries were passed; the Penal Code Bill was finally read; Measures relating to evidence, negotiable instruments, wills, and criminal procedure were under consideration.

Legislation.

The strength of the force was 1,646, 13 short of the sanctioned strength (1,659). The ratio of police to population and area was 1 to 1,908 persons and 5·02 square miles, respectively. The cost of the department was Rs. 2,00,858. Departmental

Police

punishments increased from 1,353 to 1,511, which was due to closer supervision. The number of prosecutions of police officers declined from 82 to 79, with a percentage of conviction of 32·4 against 21·05 in the previous year. The police dealt with 5,390 cases against 4,492 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction to cases charged rose from 77·5 to 82, and of persons convicted from 62·07 to 67·6, while that of property recovered decreased from 76·2 to 65·2. The number of processes served rose from 86,826 to 89,673, chiefly in graver cases. The registration and classification of known depredators was completed, and the system of recording finger prints was introduced, during the year.

Factories.

There were six factories at work as in 1072. 2,076 hands, including 633 females, were employed at an average wage of 5½ to 9 chukrams per head per diem against 3 to 14 chukrams in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

Including 4 special Courts for the trial of European British subjects, there were 66 Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction against 67 in 1072. Together with arrears, there were 19,691 cases involving 48,239 persons for disposal by the magistracy against 18,756 cases with 47,078 persons in the previous year. There were 154 cases pending at the close of the year. 339 persons were committed for trial (16·73 per cent.) and 7,135 or 15·60 per cent. convicted, as compared with 296 (14·6 per cent.) and 6,202 (13·9 per cent.), respectively, in 1072. Of those convicted, 59·01 per cent. against 62·8 in the preceding year were punished with fine only. Excluding the time occupied in police investigation and the delay in securing the attendance of accused persons, the average duration of inquiries and trials was 21 and 8 days, respectively, as compared with 18 and 8 in 1072. Appeals for disposal, inclusive of arrears, by District Magistrates decreased from 802 affecting 1,558 persons to 756 affecting 1,478 persons, with a corresponding fall in average duration from 29 to 19 days. 58·98 per cent. of the appeals disposed of proved unsuccessful against 54·85 per cent in 1072. There were 151 revision applications for disposal, of which the average duration rose from 62 to 101 days. In the Sessions Courts the original cases increased slightly from 142 to 149 cases involving 315 persons. 45·23 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted against 41·80 per cent. in 1072. Out of 157 cases for disposal, 11 remained in arrear; the average duration rose from 13 to 14 days. 223 appeals affecting 408 persons were received against 155 affecting 313 in 1072. Out of 234 cases all but 11 were disposed of as compared with 3 in the previous year. The percentages of confirmation, modifications and reversals were 54·89, 16·54 and 28·07 per cent. against 46·42, 31·15 and 21·18 per cent., respectively, in 1072. The average duration rose from 14 to 17 days. 12 cases were referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentence and 73 appeals against 64 were preferred; the percentage of confirmation declined from 72·84 to 56·65. The average duration of referred trials and appeals was 47 and 37 days, respectively, against 39 and 32 in 1072. 397 revision cases were disposed of against 314; in 85 the sentence or order was quashed, in 51 modified, and in 203 interference was refused.

Jails.

There were, as in the previous year, one Central Jail at Trivandrum and two District Jails. 672 convicts were admitted into the Central Jail with 420 prisoners at the beginning of the year and 624 discharged, leaving 468 at the year's end; 24 juveniles were admitted, 550 were convicted for the first time, and 122 were old offenders. The average daily strength fell from 463·72 to 456·07. The percentage of punishment to average strength rose from 32·22 to 46·67, and of corporal punishment from 96 to 18·93 owing to a serious riot among the convicts. Admissions into hospital and deaths rose from 208 and 14, respectively, to 326 and 19. The percentage of sick was 2·65 against 2·22 in 1072. The total cost of the department was Rs. 58,350 against Rs. 45,463 in 1072. The cost per convict in the Central Jail rose from Rs. 84 to Rs. 106. The Prisons' Regulation was in force in the Central Jail. Steps were taken to introduce the remission and finger-print systems. Extramural labour was stopped and other reforms instituted.

Civil justice.

There were 27 civil tribunals against 26 in the previous year, a new itinerant munsif's court having been created as a tentative measure. Institutions rose from 36,033 to 43,186—19·85 per cent. The increase was due to the operation of Janmi and Kudiyan Regulations, the progress of the settlement, extension of credit transactions and the rise of agricultural prices. Out of 50,814 suits, 39,358 were

disposed of, or an increase of 11·54 per cent. over the previous year. Arrears rose from 6,689 to 11,456. Institutions in the regular munsifs' courts numbered 41,912 (26,511 ordinary and 15,401 small causes) against 34,963 in 1072. Of the total for disposal 22,791 ordinary suits and 15,303 small causes were disposed of, the average per munsif being 2,082 suits against 1,878 in the previous year. The district courts had 1,767 suits and 2,292 appeals for disposal against 1,477 and 2,229; disposals were 1,264 and 1,902, respectively, against 1,036 and 1,835 in 1072. Arrears rose from 441 to 503 under suits and fell from 394 to 390 under appeals. The number of first and second appeals for disposal by the High Court was 383 and 434, respectively, as compared with 409 and 511 in the previous year. Of these, 298 first and 372 second appeals were disposed of against 324 and 450 in 1072; arrears remained stationary. The percentage of confirmation of Zillah Judges' decisions by the High Court decreased from 62·05 to 56·54 in first, and from 73·15 to 61·50 in second appeals. The receipts and charges under civil justice were Rs. 5,66,979 and Rs. 2,93,118, respectively, giving a surplus of Rs. 2,73,861 as compared with Rs. 2,12,946 in 1072; the charges for criminal justice were Rs. 1,76,029 and the receipts Rs. 34,303. The total net surplus under law and justice was, therefore, Rs. 1,32,135.

There were 45 registration offices as in the previous year. The total number of documents presented for registration rose from 130,097 to 151,656, with a corresponding increase in the aggregate value of the transactions from Rs. 2,69,85,143 to Rs. 2,91,88,853. 94·9 per cent. against 95·7 in 1072 was registered on the day of presentation; registration was refused in 515 cases against 389 in the previous year. In 8 per cent. of the total number of cases, registration was delayed over a week. Out of 151,779 documents (including arrears) for registration, 150,392 were registered, 135 refused *in toto*, 34 returned unregistered at parties' request, leaving 1,213 pending. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 2,31,787 and Rs. 99,440 against Rs. 2,08,748 and Rs. 99,059, respectively, in 1072. The surplus rose from Rs. 1,09,689 to Rs. 1,32,347. Registration.

The establishment was increased by 34 hands. Five tracts, with a total area of 163 square miles, were gazetted for reservation. The Cardamom Hills and the Pallode Reserves, area 336 and 50 square miles, respectively, were finally constituted reserves. 26 reserves, including 3 fuel reserves, were surveyed and demarcated. The total area of reserved forest rose from 997 to 2,096 square miles, and that of reserved lands from 793 to 1,824 square miles. The Perunthode teak plantation was also surveyed. The total area under teak was 1,378·16 acres. The receipts were Rs. 4,22,344 against Rs. 4,37,127 in 1072, a decrease of Rs. 14,783. Expenditure rose from Rs. 2,31,769 to Rs. 2,89,984. In the cardamom branch, receipts rose by Rs. 29,107, from Rs. 80,374 to Rs. 1,09,481, chiefly by increased sale-proceeds of cardamoms. 6,000 acres of fresh land were granted for cardamom cultivation. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 64,343 to Rs. 55,667, giving net receipts of Rs. 62,597 against Rs. 27,472 in 1072. Forests.

Excluding Government transactions and internal trade, the external trade of the country was valued at Rs. 2,36,14,516, a decrease of Rs. 11,83,584 as compared with 1072. Of this total, exports amounted to Rs. 1,44,55,893 or 61·2 per cent., and imports to Rs. 91,58,623 or 38·8 per cent. against 59·2 and 40·8 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. There was an increase in the value of copra, cocoanut-oil, fibre and cocoanuts and cardamoms exported; coffee, jaggery, pepper and tea declined. Imports decreased except piece-goods, paddy and tobacco. 86·04 per cent. of the trade was with British India and 10·6 with Ceylon. Trade.

The outlay by the Chief Engineer's department was Rs. 19,79,420 and by the Maramat department Rs. 3,89,247—a total of Rs. 23,68,667 against Rs. 21,27,737 in 1072. The percentage of expenditure to total revenue was 26·48. Operations were in progress for the construction of a road to the high range in the northern division; Rs. 84,302 were expended on famine relief-works, chiefly roads. 4 miles of the Trivandrum Streets were lit with incandescent gas. 8·13 lakhs were spent on communications, 3·80 on buildings, 3·68 on irrigation and 1·25 on miscellaneous works. The corresponding figures for 1072 were 6·99, 3·41, 2·70 and 1·52 lakhs, respectively. 2,007 miles of cart roads were maintained against 2,005 in Public works.

the previous year. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 2,17,859 or 11 per cent. of the expenditure as compared with 11·98 per cent. in 1072. The excavation of the main dam foundation in the Kotayar project was completed and progress was made with a number of works subsidiary thereto.

Postal department. There were at the end of 1073, 95 offices and 127 letter-boxes against 86 offices and 126 boxes at the end of 1072. The number of covers carried rose from 2,337,180 to 2,560,581—an increase of 112,672 private and 110,729 official covers. The aggregate receipts from private covers declined from Rs. 57,525 to Rs. 57,117. Including postage on official covers (Rs. 2,24,124), the total receipts were Rs. 2,81,241 against Rs. 2,53,356 in 1072. Deducting postal and transit establishment charges (Rs. 75,352) the net earnings were Rs. 2,05,889, an increase of Rs. 27,888 over the previous year. The length of mail communication rose from 840½ to 850 miles.

Salt. During the year 115,709 maunds of salt were manufactured locally, an increase of 12,409 maunds due chiefly to favourable season. Out of 430,161 maunds available for sale, 259,950 maunds were sold. Out of 422,000 maunds of Bombay salt contracted for, 371,722 maunds were actually delivered; the total quantity of foreign salt available was 527,967 maunds, of which 385,434 were sold. The gross receipts were Rs. 19,76,789 against Rs. 18,99,618 in 1072. The charges were Rs. 3,55,591, and the net revenue rose from Rs. 15,56,006 to Rs. 16,21,198. The consumption of salt per head of population rose from 19·4 lb. to 20·2 lb.

Stamps. The total stamp revenue was Rs. 3,57,484 against Rs. 3,56,213 in 1072. Charges increased from Rs. 16,548 to Rs. 34,447. The net revenue was Rs. 3,23,037 against Rs. 3,39,664 in the previous year.

Excise and customs. The consumption of tobacco rose from 10,552 to 10,844 candies, and the total receipts from Rs. 9,75,216 to Rs. 10,02,567. The importation of confected tobacco from Tinnevely ceased owing to the duty thereon being equalized with that on Tinnevely dry tobacco. The total revenue from abkari, opium and bhang increased from Rs. 6,35,393 to Rs. 6,72,644. The excise system was introduced experimentally in the Trivandrum taluk, the privilege of manufacture and supply of arrack being disposed of by tender, and that of sale by auction; shops in the town were sold separately, the rest of the taluk being sold as one vend area. The net revenue of the taluk rose by 22·2 per cent. from Rs. 37,190 to Rs. 45,466. The net revenue from customs rose from Rs. 5,96,243 to Rs. 6,00,005, the total revenue being Rs. 6,27,732 against Rs. 6,24,233 in 1072. Customs receipts were Rs. 5,86,035, 97 per cent. from exports and 3 per cent. from imports against 96 and 4 per cent., respectively, in 1072.

Financial. Excluding debt heads, the total revenue was Rs. 89,20,565 and the expenditure Rs. 94,80,173 against Rs. 88,28,223 and Rs. 88,89,502, respectively, in the previous year. The deficit was Rs. 5,59,608 or Rs. 5,61,243 including debt heads. The closing balance, deducting the deficit, was Rs. 91,40,911, of which Rs. 68,02,441 was in Government securities, Rs. 3,35,997 in goods, Rs. 1,28,737 in fixed deposits and Rs. 18,73,736 in cash and floating deposits.

Medical. The number of births registered was 39,069 or 15·3 per mille and of deaths 39,998 or 15·7 per mille of population, against 46,975 (18·4 per mille) and 38,180 (15·0 per mille) in 1072. Registration was probably imperfect in both. 151,895 cases were vaccinated, 6,062 being re-vaccinations. Of these, the percentage of successful cases was 85·09 against 85·38 in 1072. The total outturn of vaccinations decreased by 3,716 cases. The Medical department was re-organized; the strength of the staff was increased, and the subordinates re-graded, their salaries being improved. One permanent and one weekly dispensary were newly opened; 4 private and 14 native dispensaries were added to those aided by the State. Besides the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Central Jail hospital and two Maternity hospitals, there were as in 1072, 22 hospitals and 19 dispensaries. 11,494 in- and 360,697 out-patients were treated against 10,920 and 322,279, respectively, in 1072. Mortality among in-patients rose from 5·04 to 5·54 per cent. There were 24 midwives as in last year; they attended 360 cases against 432 in 1072. The inmates of the Lunatic and Leper Asylums numbered 122 and 269, respectively. The total

cost of the department, excluding buildings and furniture, rose from Rs. 2,26,924 to Rs. 2,53,687.

The Conservancy establishment was re-organized and strengthened. Expenditure on general sanitation rose from Rs. 42,030 to Rs. 54,564. Expenditure by Town committees declined from Rs. 57,396 to Rs. 54,132. Conservancy.

Schools increased in number from 3,274 with 160,368 pupils in 1072 to 3,371 with 165,489 pupils in 1073. Government institutions increased by 26 in number and 2,704 in strength; private aided schools rose from 472 to 790, the increase being chiefly in Primary Vernacular schools; their strength was 43,216 against 26,626 in 1072. Private unaided schools decreased from 2,404 with 93,423 pupils to 2,157 with 79,178 pupils, a decrease due to the extension of aid by the State. There were 127,056 boys and 38,433 girls under instruction against 123,716 and 36,652 in the previous year, the total being 6·4 per cent. of the population or 41·1 per cent. of the population of school-going age in the case of boys, and 13·0 per cent. in the case of girls. These percentages for 1072 were 6·3, 40·1 and 12·4, respectively. Educational local boards were instituted during the year. The strength of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, rose from 133 to 160. Private Arts Colleges increased by one—English schools rose from 90 to 94. The strength of His Highness the Maharaja's High Schools for Girls rose slightly. The number of Government Training schools was increased by one. The total cost of the department rose to Rs. 3,98,114, an increase of Rs. 53,373. Receipts were Rs. 80,760 and the net cost, excluding buildings, &c., was Rs. 3,17,354. There were 24 boys in the Reformatory at the close of the year. The net expenditure was Rs. 2,459. In the Government Industrial School 15 apprentices continued on the rolls; the pupils of the Church Mission Society (aided) Industrial School rose from 18 to 24. Education.

COCHIN STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1897 TO 15TH AUGUST 1898, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1073.)

The year was marked by the visit to Cochin of His Excellency Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Havelock, and staff. His Excellency's stay lasted from the 12th to the 16th October 1897. Formal visits were exchanged and a Darbar and a Levee were held. On 15th October His Excellency visited the important institutions at Ernakulam, and laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Public Library there, intended to be a memorial of Her Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. On 28th July 1898 His Highness the Raja was presented by the Resident with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Star of India. General and political.

The season was not very favourable to agriculture; the south-west monsoon was heavy, the north-east monsoon inadequate. The prices of food-grains ruled high during the first few months of the year in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in other parts of India. The yield of coffee improved, while that of tea declined. The public health was more satisfactory; cholera was less prevalent, but fevers increased slightly. Season and rainfall.

The current demand, including devaswoms, was Rs. 7,26,242, of which Rs. 7,22,191, or 99·5 per cent. was collected. Arrear demand aggregated Rs. 1,21,415, of which Rs. 44,630 were collected and Rs. 50,553 written off. Expenditure rose from Rs. 84,442 to Rs. 94,019. A revenue survey was begun during the year under the superintendence of an officer of the British service. Land revenue.

No regulation of importance was actually passed, but several measures were advanced and others under contemplation. Legislation.

The actual strength of the force remained at 437, or 14 short of the sanctioned strength (451). The cost of the force increased slightly, new uniforms, &c., having been provided during the year. There were 35 casualties against 45 in 1072. Those due to death, desertion and discharge decreased, while resignations increased. 204 police officers were departmentally punished (1 Inspector being dismissed) Police.

against 153 in the previous year. The increase appeared chiefly under "black marks," a system which proved useful; fines decreased. There were 87 criminal prosecutions against 41 in 1072; only one proved successful involving one head constable. 2,111 cases were reported to the police and 209 were pending investigation or trial at the beginning of the year; of these, 799 were referred as false and 198 remained undisposed of at its close. Of the cases charged and disposed of, the percentage of detection was 77·85 and of persons convicted 68·40, while the percentage of property recovered was 78·68. These figures show an increase in all respects over those of 1072, in which 1,732 cases were reported and the percentages of detection, conviction and recovery were 76·87, 65·14 and 60·29, respectively. The registration of known depredators was introduced during the year.

Criminal
justice.

The number of cases received by the Magistracy was 4,616 involving 9,614 persons against 3,841 involving 7,643 persons in the previous year. 4,083 cases or 88·45 per cent. fell under the Penal Code. Arrears, however, increased by one, 23 against 27 cases at the close of 1072. 57·71 per cent. of the sentences of Subordinate Magistrates and 85·71 per cent. of those of District Magistrates were upheld in appeal. There was, in this respect, an improvement in quality of the work done as compared with M.E. 1072. 264 appeals were filed in the District Magistrates' Courts against 206 in the previous year; all were disposed of. Original cases before the Sessions Courts rose from 36 to 44 involving 127 persons; the percentage of conviction rose from 46 to 51·18. There were no arrears at the close of the year; the duration of sessions trials averaged 4 days in the Anjikaimal and 7 days in the Trichur Sessions Court against 7 and 8 days, respectively, in 1072. Tested by the appeal test, the quality of the work done deteriorated, the percentage of confirmation falling from 72·73 to 57·38. The Appeal Court had 26 appeals and 6 references for disposal; all were disposed of during the year. Including 12 applications for revision pending from the previous year, it had 59 such cases for disposal, all of which except 5 were disposed of. The percentage of confirmation in revision cases was 50·67 against 65·3 in 1072. The charges on account of criminal justice (Rs. 36,179) exceeded the receipts by Rs. 28,967.

Jails.

There were, as in the previous year, 1 central, and 7 subsidiary, jails. The average daily population rose from 158 to 212·07. Jail punishments fell from 46 to 13, the decrease was due to the improved supervision resulting from employment of convict maistries. The number of sick rose from 181 to 341. The number of convicts employed on extramural labour averaged daily 104·51 as against 83 in 1072. Discipline among the jail staff fell off, the offences numbering 115 against 90 in the previous year. Rs. 16,015 and Rs. 3,372 were expended on the central and subsidiary jails, respectively.

Civil justice.

Including the balance at the beginning of the year, there were 12,170 original suits for disposal against 10,022 in the previous year; 11,848 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 322 at the close against 340 in 1072. Both institutions and disposals increased. The Munsifs' Courts had for disposal 7,613 ordinary, and 3,971 small cause, suits as compared with 5,854 and 3,646 in 1072. There were 179 of the former and 13 of the latter pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals preferred to appealable decrees fell from 34·71 to 33·08, and that of decisions affirmed from 52·69 to 52·08. There was a slight fall in the average duration of ordinary suits and small causes. The Zillah Courts had 586 original suits for disposal against 522 in the previous year, of which 456 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 130 as in the last year. Appeals decreased from 62·20 per cent. of appealable decisions passed to 41·36 per cent., while the percentage of decisions affirmed rose from 54·26 to 63·71. The average duration of contested suits fell from 7 months and 9 days in 1072 to 5 months and 19 days in 1073. Out of a total of 609 appeals for disposal against 746 in the previous year, 580 were disposed of; arrears decreased from 42 to 29. The percentage of special appeals to appellate decrees of the Zillah Courts fell from 41·57 to 35·02, while the percentage of confirmation in such cases rose to 76·58 from 72·41 in 1072. The Appeal Court had in all 303 regular and special appeals for disposal as compared with 369 in 1072. 248 were disposed of, leaving 60 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of both classes of appeals together was 3 months and 21 days as against 4 months and 16 days in 1072. His Highness the Raja's Court had 26 appeals for

disposal, of which only 5 were decided, leaving 21 pending. The receipts and charges on account of civil justice were Rs. 1,29,493 and Rs. 66,090, respectively. Taking the deficit under criminal justice into account, the net surplus under "Law and Justice" was Rs. 34,440.

Two additional offices were opened during the year; 30,067 documents against 29,374 in 1072 were registered. Optional registration increased by 5.9 per cent. The aggregate value of all classes of documents registered during the year was Rs. 1,09,96,694 against Rs. 1,00,13,918 in the previous year, an increase of 9.81 per cent. 99.45 per cent. was registered on the day of presentation, .52 per cent. within a week and .03 per cent. after a week; the corresponding figures for 1072 were 89.88, 3.78 and 6.34, respectively. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 43,657 and Rs. 23,668, giving a surplus of Rs. 19,989 against Rs. 16,791 in the previous year. Registration.

The gross receipts under this head were Rs. 51,157 and the charges Rs. 42,430 as compared with Rs. 68,804 and Rs. 37,407 in 1072. The fall in revenue was due to diminished sale of timber, increased charges owing to the introduction of the contract system of felling and removing it, and to reduction of receipts under "minor forest produce." Four elephants were captured; none were sold during the year. Forests.

Imports at Malipuram fell from Rs. 12,06,776 to Rs. 2,21,184, a decrease of 81.67 per cent. due to permission being granted to vessels to land goods directly at British Cochin. Exports rose in value from Rs. 12,91,775 to Rs. 14,95,656. The chief imports were cotton piece-goods, yarn and rice; the chief exports, coir, cotton twist, tea, spices and coccanut-oil. Trade.

The staff of the Maramat department was retained until the close of the year for the completion of works already undertaken by it, and for the preparation and adjustment of overdue completion bills. Treasury drawings on account of Public Works amounted to Rs. 6,23,613 against Rs. 5,25,280, an increase of Rs. 1,23,013 over the budget estimate of 5 lakhs. This was largely due to the adjustment of Maramat bills. There was, however, a large amount of refunds amounting to nearly 1.55 lakhs. Expenditure was distributed as follows: communications Rs. 2,25,852, buildings Rs. 2,68,335, irrigation Rs. 17,948, miscellaneous works Rs. 52,243, and establishment Rs. 58,860. 442 miles of road were maintained against 422 in the previous year. Public works.

The total number of articles carried increased from 376,823 to 459,773. The number of official and private letters rose from 213,042 and 160,746, respectively, to 260,261 and 195,410, and that of letters received from the British post from 3,035 to 4,102, the percentages of increase being 22.16, 21.56 and 35.15, respectively. The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 6,810 to Rs. 8,066 and disbursements from Rs. 10,787 to Rs. 12,023. Postal department.

The total quantity of salt sold increased from 160,151 maunds to 168,575 maunds, and the receipts to Rs. 5,10,145 from Rs. 5,00,030 in the preceding year. The average consumption per head of population was 19.18 lb. as against 18.25 lb. and 16.72 lb. in 1072 and 1071. The net revenue decreased by Rs. 9,189. Salt.

The revenue from stamps declined from Rs. 1,32,996 to Rs. 1,23,338; that from abkari was Rs. 1,42,185, a decrease of Rs. 14,289. The opium revenue was Rs. 28,471, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,812, chiefly due to the recovery in 1072 of Rs. 9,000, arrears for previous years. The customs collections were Rs. 4,668 against Rs. 4,350 in 1072. Including contributions from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, the total customs revenue was Rs. 2,12,812. Stamps, excise and customs.

The total gross receipts of the year including debt heads amounted to Rs. 34,13,835, and the total gross expenditure to Rs. 33,56,112 as compared with Rs. 34,15,981 and Rs. 34,85,064, the corresponding figures for the previous year. Excluding, however, receipts and expenditure under debt heads as also that incurred in the purchase of Government of India promissory-notes, the transactions of the year showed a surplus of Rs. 1,30,604. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 7,99,178; the closing balance was Rs. 8,56,900. Including the amounts held Financial.

in Government of India promissory-notes, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 44,61,278 and closed with a balance of Rs. 46,19,000. The revision and re-organization of the whole system of accounts in the State was begun during the year by an officer whose services were lent by the Madras Government for the purpose. Considerable progress was made in winding up the old and introducing the new system.

**Conservancy
and sanitation.**

Nine towns as against 5 in the preceding year were conserved during the year. The total expenditure on conservancy and sanitation rose from Rs. 13,062 to Rs. 19,878.

Medical.

Two dispensaries were converted into hospitals during the year, giving a total of 7 hospitals and 5 dispensaries as against 5 and 7, respectively, in 1072. The number of in- and out-patients rose by 230 and 7,568, respectively; the mortality among the former increased from 248 or 9·4 per cent. to 318 or 11·1 per cent. Of the total number treated, 51 per cent. were male adults, 24 per cent. females and 25 per cent. children. Expenditure increased from Rs. 39,160 to Rs. 64,526. There were 23,649 vaccination operations against 23,282 in the preceding year; the percentage of success rose from 92 to 93·28. The expenditure on vaccination decreased from Rs. 4,489 to Rs. 4,195.

Education.

The total number of institutions increased from 1,020 to 1,042 and the number of scholars from 30,550 to 34,316. Government institutions increased by 8 or 13·33 per cent., while the number of pupils attending them rose by 1,002 or 18·34 per cent. While the number of aided schools fell from 122 to 112 with a corresponding decrease in the numbers of the pupils attending them, that of unaided institutions rose from 338 to 862 with 19,686 pupils against 16,349 in the previous year. Taking all classes of institutions together, there was an increase of 2·16 per cent. in the number of institutions and of 12·33 per cent. in the number of pupils. Of the total number of pupils, 24,852 were boys and 9,464 were girls. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 21·07 against 1 in 23·7 in 1072 as compared with the population of school-going age, the percentage under instruction was 45·8 in the case of boys and 17·5 in the case of girls against 42·2 and 14·1 in the previous year. Rs. 1,10,421 was spent on education as compared with Rs. 1,01,484 in 1072.

GÓDÁVARI AGENCY. (1898-99.)

**Season and
health.**

The season was, on the whole, favourable. In the Bhadrachalam taluk the registered quantity of rain was more than in last year, but less in the other three divisions. The quantity was, on the whole, less than in last year, but was up to the average. Early dry products yielded well—gingelly, ganti and channa. Tamarind also did well. There was an increase during the year in the birth-rate and a decrease in the death-rate: this was attributed to the favourable character of the season.

**Boundary
disputes.**

The dispute between the muttadars of Birampalli and Musurumilli remained unsettled. The boundary between Cherla in the Central Provinces and Bhadrachalam taluk was surveyed and demarcated, but durable boundary pillars have yet to be erected.

Disturbances.

There were no disturbances during the year.

Police.

Seven cases against Police officers were filed in the Court of the Agency Deputy Magistrate. The cases resulted, two in conviction, two in discharge and acquittal, respectively. The others remained undisposed of at the date of report. Three cases against Police officers were filed in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates. Conviction (for theft) was had in one case; one was compounded; one remained undisposed of.

**Criminal
justice.**

There were altogether 553 criminal cases involving 1,222 persons as against 491 involving 1,869 persons in the previous year. 538 cases were disposed of, 426 persons being convicted. There were 10 appeals, of which 9 were disposed of.

374 original civil suits and 12 appeals were instituted during the year as against 295 and 11, respectively, in 1897-98. The total pendency decreased from 46 to 38. Civil justice.

Rupees 18,949 out of an allotment of Rs. 19,300 was utilized during the year, the bulk of the money being expended in opening new communications and repairing those already existing. Public works.

The current demand of the abkâri revenue rose from Rs. 28,487 to Rs. 29,433. Of this, Rs. 28,745 was collected. The revenue from opium rents and license fees fell from Rs. 3,491 to Rs. 3,383. Abkâri and opium.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of out-patients admitted at the three dispensaries in the agency. The total number of patients (in and out) treated at the Bhadrâchalam hospital was 4,083 against 3,377 in 1897-98. At Chôdâvaramu the number of out-patients increased from 1,704 to 3,390. The number at Pôlavaramu was 6,550 as against 6,172 in 1897-98. 6,371 cases were vaccinated during the year as against 5,895 in 1897-98. The percentage of successful cases fell from 67·005 to 56·55; hence the average cost per successful case rose from As. 9-6 to As. 11-4. The decrease was attributed partly to the inferior quality of the lymph supplied. Medical.

The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on 31st March 1899 was 1,565 and 460 against 1,593 and 432, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes fell from 270 boys and 56 girls to 173 and 27, respectively. The decrease was attributed to the indifference of the Koyas and Reddis to the subject of education. The number of pupils found qualified for results grants was 689 against 519 in 1897-98. The receipts from fees were Rs. 787, and from results grants Rs. 2,775. Education.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1898-99.)

The year was free from serious disturbance; but in the Jeypore taluk the Porojas, to get rid of the annoyance caused to them by the theft and blackmail practised by the Dombs, organised an attack on their houses, which they razed and destroyed in some 15 villages. No hurt, however, was caused to any one, and as the Assistant Superintendent of Police was promptly on the spot, the affair was nipped in the bud. The ring-leaders were arrested and punished with suitable terms of imprisonment. In January an attempt was made by a servant of the Maharaja of Jeypore to assassinate the Maharani during the Maharaja's absence from the fort. One Narayanasing Lal was convicted as abettor, but acquitted on appeal. Since the settlement of the principal disputes in the Madgole Agency that country has been fairly quiet, but its management by the Zamindari of Madgole and her Diwan continued to be most unsatisfactory and to be a cause of constant disputes. The Khonds of Bissemkatak and Gunnur taluks gave less trouble in the year under report, but dacoities were committed in Rayaghada taluk by the Dombs from Khasipur State. The Bissemkatak and Payakapad estates continued under management. The suit, which was brought by the Bissemkatak estate for the resumption of the Kutragada mutta, was dismissed by the District Judge. General.

The rainfall during the year was below the average in all the taluks except Nowrangapur, Malkanagiri and Padwa. It was less than that of the last year in all stations. Crops consequently suffered somewhat. The public health was generally good. There were no deaths from cholera. Small-pox appeared in almost all the divisions. Season and public health.

No work was done on the settlement and demarcation of the boundary between Jeypore and the neighbouring States in the Central Provinces. Disputes continued to occur between the Jeypore and Bastar people. In the Sowrah Hills of the Gunnur division there arose a boundary dispute between the villages of Boddidi in the Parlâkimedî Hills and Tada in Jeypore. Boundary disputes.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of cases received (1,867) during the year showed a decrease of 180 as compared with last year's figure. The number of cases pending at the end of the year increased from 40 to 68, the highest pendency being in the Jeypore Court. There was an increase of 15 in the number of appeals received during the year, chiefly in the agent's Court. Only one appeal was pending at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

The number of suits (433) instituted during the year fell by 83, the decrease being chiefly in the Courts of Gunupur and Malkanagiri. The number of suits pending at the end of the year decreased from 144 to 76. The total number of appeals for disposal, including 8 pending at the beginning of the year, was 49 against 28 in the previous year, of which 40 were disposed of, leaving 9 pending at the end of the year against 8 in the previous year.

Police.

The conduct of the police was fair on the whole, but complaints of the abuse of their position were not infrequent. Two constables were tried by the Special Assistant Agent for murder and extortion. They were convicted of extortion and acquitted of the graver offence, but, on appeal, were acquitted for want of evidence.

Wild beasts.

60 persons were killed by wild beasts during the year against 78 in the previous year. The amount paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 4,884 against Rs. 4,782 in the previous year.

Forests.

The forests of the Jeypore and Vizianagram estates were worked under the Forest Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Public works.

The grant for the year (including contributions from the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Zamindar of Kurupamu) was Rs. 56,250. This was supplemented by Rs. 3,655, the unspent balance at the end of 1897-98 thus making up a total of Rs. 59,905. Of this, Rs. 58,239 were actually spent during the year; Rs. 10,737 on new roads and Rs. 32,763 on the maintenance of existing ones—the chief items being Rs. 3,085 on the Rayaghada-Komatlapet road, Rs. 2,442 on the Petta Ghat and Rs. 2,075 on the Jeypore-Borigumma. The Deputy Tahsildar's office at Rayaghada was extended, and the officials' quarters at Padwa re-built; rest-houses were constructed at Kilagada, Kodinga and Matchiput. During the year the Maharaja of Jeypore offered a lakh and-a-half for bridging the Kolab and Indravati rivers.

Abkari.

The Gunupur farm was leased at an enhanced rental of Rs. 60,000. Of the total demand, Rs. 57,400 were collected during the year and the balance subsequently. A sum of Rs. 3,408 outstanding at the beginning of the year was collected during the year. The Abkari revenue of the Agency tracts, other than the Gunupur farm and 30 Agency villages to which Act I of 1886 was extended, was managed under the amani system, each shop being leased out separately for a lump sum. The demand of the amani taluks amounted to Rs. 74,497 against Rs. 71,162 in the previous year. The whole of the demand, except Rs. 54, was collected during the year and the balance subsequently. Of the sum of Rs. 4,957 outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 1,366 were collected and the balance of Rs. 3,591 written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

Opium.

The monopoly of the supply of opium to the Agency tracts was let out on tender, the rental being Rs. 20,125 against Rs. 19,511 in the previous year. 93 licenses were issued during the year under report against 97 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the closure of 4 shops. The demand of the shops sold and assigned on fixed fees was Rs. 21,495 against Rs. 22,353 in the previous year. The decrease occurred principally in the taluks of Jeypore, Koraput and Gelgonda and was due to reckless bidding, resulting in loss. The total demand of the year on account of both the supply and vend monopolies was Rs. 41,620 against Rs. 41,764 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 40,869 were collected within the close of the year and Rs. 700 subsequently. A sum of Rs. 981 outstanding at the beginning of the year was also collected during the year. The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to 7,762 lb. against 7,712 lb. in the previous year.

Medical.

The number of hospitals was the same as in the previous year. The numbers of in- and of out-patients were 395 and 38,745, respectively, against 365 and

38,618 in the previous year. 24,947 cases were vaccinated, of which 21,623 were successful, the corresponding figures for last year being 19,781 and 18,306. The percentage of successful cases was 86.6 against 93.04 in 1897-98. The smaller percentage was due to the deterioration of the lymph in carriage to remote parts of the Agency.

No establishments for the conservancy of the outlying stations were entered into from Provincial funds since October 1896. The Maharaja of Jeypore and the heads of Nowrangapur estate maintained conservancy establishments at Gunupur, Jeypore and Nowrangapur. Sanitation.

The number of schools at the close of the year was 178 against 176 in the previous year. The number of salary-result schools was the same as in the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls rose from 3,600 to 3,626. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes rose from 481 to 862. The Agency officers visited 45 schools against 41 in the previous year, and Educational officers of all grades examined 150 schools against 123 in the previous year. Of the 1,782 pupils presented for examination, 1,285 were found qualified for grants against 1,630 and 1,189 in the previous year. The amount paid in the shape of grants increased from Rs. 3,963 to Rs. 8,986. Education.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1898-99.)

Births and deaths are not registered in the Agency tracts.

Births and deaths.

300 cases affecting 758 persons were dealt with during the year against 375 cases with 878 persons of the year before. Of these, 288 cases involving 743 persons were disposed of in the year against 362 cases with 814 persons of 1897-98. No capital sentence was passed on any person during the year.

Criminal justice—
(a) Original cases.

Four appeals were instituted in the year against 15 of the year before.

(b) Criminal appeals.

117 suits came up for disposal in the year under report against 158 suits of last year. Of these, 96 were disposed of and 21 remained pending at the close of the year against 133 and 25, respectively, of 1897-98.

Civil justice—
(a) Original cases.

Five appeals were filed during the year against six of the year before. All were disposed of within the year.

(b) Civil appeals.

98 in- and 1,580 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Balliguda as against 107 and 972, respectively, in 1897-98; at Goomsur 47 in- and 3,877 out-patients as against 50 and 5,184 in 1897-98; the decrease was attributed to the incompetence of the Hospital Assistant; at Ramagiri there were 117 in- and 4,851 out-patients against 97 and 3,860 in the previous year.

Medical aid.

Out of 20,029 cases vaccinated, 18,115 were successful, the figures for the previous year being 16,373 and 13,372 for vaccinated and successful cases, respectively: there has been a considerable increase in the work under this head especially in the Special Assistant Agent's charge. The average cost of each successful case was As. 2-8 against As. 3-6 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

In the Principal Assistant Agent's division, there were one lower secondary and ten upper primary schools on salary system as last year. There were 49 boys and 11 girls in the lower secondary school and 313 boys and 59 girls in the upper primary schools on the rolls. The aggregate number of pupils at the end of the year was 362 boys and 70 girls against 367 boys and 83 girls of the year before. There were, further, seven lower primary schools aided by Government on result system. The average daily attendance ranged from 37 to 6. A sum of Rs. 1,113 was earned as results-grants against Rs. 1,007 of last year. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, there were 41 upper primary, and 3 lower primary, schools on salary system with 1,303 boys and 26 girls in the former and 96 boys and 10 girls in the latter, aggregating in all 1,399 boys and 36 girls on the rolls at the end of the year. The average daily attendance in the upper primary schools ranged from 65 to 9 and in the lower primary from 49 to 17. The amount of results-grants earned in

Education.

the salary-result schools was Rs. 3,338. There were also 5 upper primary and 41 lower primary schools aided, and 14 lower primary schools unaided, by Government with an aggregate number of 1,128 boys and 23 girls on the rolls. Rs. 1,603 was earned as result grants. The total number of boys and girls on 31st March 1899 was 3,076 and 144, respectively, against 3,235 boys and 198 girls of last year. Of these, 1,098 boys and 9 girls belonged to aboriginal races.

Public works.

The allotment sanctioned for Civil works in the Agency during the year was Rs. 23,000. With the exception of Rs. 200 in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, the whole allotment was expended—Rs. 5,440 on new works, Rs. 3,674 on repairs to buildings and Rs. 13,243 on repairs to communications.

Abkari and opium.

In the year under report, 85 shops were put up to auction for an annual rental of Rs. 10,310 against 80 shops for Rs. 8,992 in the previous year. The increase in the number of shops was due to the opening of new shops in Ramagiri taluk. There were 33 convictions under the Abkari Act during the year. The three low country farms containing 122 Agency villages in the Parlakimedi Agency were repeatedly put up to auction, but failed to elicit a bid. The two shops at Udayagiri and Tickaballi were sold for Rs. 2,490 as against Rs. 3,155 for last year. Only 501 lb. 26½ tolas were sold as against 709 lb. 9 tolas for last year. There were no convictions under the Act.

Demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue.

Out of a total demand under all sources of Rs. 16,348, Rs. 16,125 was collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 223 at the end of the year, of which Rs. 222 related to opium. The entire balances were subsequently collected and adjusted.

Wild animals.

The number of wild animals killed and the amount of rewards paid were 80 and Rs. 1,249, respectively, against 104 and Rs. 1,993 of 1897-98. The number of persons and cattle killed was 52 and 9, respectively, against 48 and 21 of last year.

Boundary disputes.

The demarcation of the boundary between the ordinary and Agency tracts of Goomsur was finally approved of by Government, and the boundary as demarcated confirmed during January 1899. The remainder of the boundary was settled by the Special Assistant Agent during the year, except for a short distance in the Pondakhole Agency. The settlement of the boundary between Poddakimedi and Chinnakimedi maliahs was also completed. The dispute between Chinnakimedi and Boad has not yet been settled. The boundary between Serango and Nuagada was finally demarcated during the year.

Hill chiefs.

Government having sanctioned the appointment of Ogathu (a minor) as the Bissoyi of Jiranghi in Parlakimedi maliahs, one Bonavaso Bodokohoro was appointed to act during his minority. In the Tumba mutta, the villages of Ittigam and Sirdapur remained under attachment owing to the failure of the Bissoyi to pay up the arrears of kattubadi due from him. The hill mutta attached to the zamindari of Poddakimedi was attached under the orders of Government, as it was not deemed desirable that it should be handed over to the zamindar, so long as Ramagiri affairs remained unsettled. The opposition of certain molikos of Ramagiri mutta to the Patro having become so acute as to threaten disturbance, four ring-leaders were arrested and deported from the Agency. The Bissoyi of Lavanyakota having mortgaged certain of his lands to an outsider, a serious fracas took place. There was some discontent in the Ronaba mutta, where there is a faction opposed to the minor chief.

State prisoners.

Raghunatha Patro of Bodogodo remained during the year under police surveillance. Four naiks of Ramagiri were confined as State prisoners in the Russellkonda and Berhampur jails. Two were released on 27th March 1899.

Disturbances.

There were no disturbances this year. In December trouble threatened on the Boad frontier at Komonkhole owing to the Boad Raja's servants having made an incursion across the border. The Assistant Superintendent of Police and a few constables visited the spot and remained there until the Bengal authorities were communicated with and the crops harvested. In March a fight was imminent between two muttas of Kamangia and Gandangia near Balliguda over a land dispute. The ownership of the land was decided eventually by a civil suit without disturbance.

A sum of Rs. 10 was realized on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed timber lying in the Parlákimedi forests, and Rs. 941 was expended on account of upkeep of the preventive establishment. There were 47 forest cases against 65 of the year before. A permit-issuing establishment was maintained for the Pumba forests from September 1898. Rs. 300 was realized, the yearly charges amounting to Rs. 100. Forests.

The season was, on the whole, favourable this year. In the Special Assistant Agent's division the rainfall generally was abundant, but there was a slight deficiency in some villages of the Bodogodo and Chandragiri muttas. The outturn of paddy generally was average. The mango crop was poor, but mohuva and tamarind yielded well. Wheat was grown in some places of Ramagiri taluk. Small-pox was prevalent in the Special Assistant Agent's division at the commencement of the year. One or two slight local outbreaks have since occurred. Cattle disease was also rife during the earlier part of the year. There was no cholera. Season and crops and epidemics.

The conduct of the Police was not altogether satisfactory. One Police officer was convicted under sections 197 and 218, Indian Penal Code, two for making a false claim and attempting to cheat, respectively, one for allowing a prisoner to escape. Other misdemeanours on the part of Police officers were dealt with departmentally. Police.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1308—JULY 1898 TO JUNE 1899.)

In November 1898 His Highness the Rája returned from his visit to England. The office of Dewan was held by M.R.Ry. R. Vedantacharlu Avargal, F.M.V., until January 1899. It was filled temporarily by M.R.Ry. Vijai Raghunatha Durai Rája Avargal, B.A., Councillor, up to 18th February, when M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur S. Venkata Rama Das Nayudu took up the appointment. In February 1899 His Highness the Rája was invested with full powers of administration on certain minor conditions. His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, visited Pudukkóttai State during the same month. General and political.

The season was favourable for agricultural operations; the average rainfall was 45.59 inches against 27.36 in fasli 1307. Fever, cholera and small-pox prevailed throughout the State. The latter disease increased considerably owing in part to the aversion of the people to vaccination which they confounded with inoculation against plague. Season and public health.

The total land revenue demand rose from Rs. 6,72,450 to Rs. 7,18,249, and the percentage of collection from 90.96 to 93.26. Arrears of land revenue and quit-rent were reduced from Rs. 1,46,805 to Rs. 1,30,788. Land revenue.

The outturn of survey work was 150 square miles against 200 in fasli 1307, and the expenditure on the operations, establishment, &c., charges was Rs. 23,330 against Rs. 38,912 in the previous year. Owing to financial pressure, settlement operations were postponed until the completion of the survey. Revenue survey and settlement.

Three regulations were passed, viz., No. I of 1898 (Pudukkóttai Sanitary Regulation), No. I of 1899 (Indian Penal Code Amendment Regulation) and No. II of 1899 (Post Office Amendment Regulation). Legislation.

1,263 cases of all kinds were reported against 1,388 in the previous year. The percentage of detection fell from 92 to 91 and that of convictions from 56 to 53. Police.

The total file of the magistracy was 2,787 cases involving 4,762 persons against 3,368 cases with 6,127 persons in 1307. 2,727 were disposed of. 86 criminal appeals came before the Chief Magistrate; all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Court disposed of the 6 appeals before it, and of 18 appeals to the Chief Court, only 2 remained pending. One criminal revision petition out of 38 was left undisposed of by the Chief Magistrate and 12 out of 76 by the Chief Court at the close of the year. Criminal justice.

The number of sub-jails was reduced from 8 to 5. The average of daily sick in the Central Jail was 3.2 against 5.5 in 1307. Admissions and releases numbered 763 and 769, respectively. Jails.

- Civil justice.** There were, for disposal, 1,416 regular suits and 1,074 small causes; 1,264 of the former and 1,020 of the latter were disposed of—a total decrease in disposals of 536 suits as compared with the previous year. 36 appeals out of 140 were left in arrear against 40 in fasli 1307. The outturn of work, both original and appellate, by the Chief Court was poor.
- Registration.** Registrations fell by 4·8 per cent. (from 23,549 to 22,417), but the value of the transactions rose by 4·4 per cent. (from Rs. 25,49,248 to Rs. 26,52,433). The system of taking the thumb-prints of the parties executing documents worked well. Receipts amounted to Rs. 26,130 and expenditure to Rs. 18,618 against Rs. 23,160 and Rs. 18,767 in the previous year.
- Public works.** The engineer appointed by the Darbar entered on his duties in March 1899. Rs. 1,12,869 was expended on public works against Rs. 1,57,672 in fasli 1307.
- Financial.** The year opened with a balance of Rs. 95,441 in cash and Rs. 4,00,000 in Government securities; receipts amounted to Rs. 13,39,840 and expenditure to Rs. 11,45,904, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,89,377. The “Amanat fund” was closed during the year and, so far as the information available allowed, the items composing it were transferred to the general treasury account.
- Akhari.** The total demand rose from Rs. 59,994 to Rs. 61,892, of which all but Rs. 4,299 or 7 per cent. was collected. Arrears were reduced by Rs. 491.
- Medical.** The number of persons treated in the Pudukkóttai hospital fell from 33,350 to 27,233 owing to the plague scare. The total cost of the department fell from Rs. 25,127 to Rs. 20,462. Only 5,531 persons were vaccinated against 10,258 in 1307. The percentage of success rose from 92·7 to 95·1.
- Education.** Taking all classes of schools together, there was a decrease of 13 schools and 749 pupils; 6 additional girls' schools, however, were opened.

BANGANAPALLE. (1898-99.)

- Season and public health.** The rainfall was abundant and seasonable and the harvests were good. A rain-gauge was established at Banganapalle. The public health was good. There was an increase of 17 per cent. in the birth-rate, while the death-rate showed a decrease of 45 per cent., which was greatly due to the entire absence of cholera during the year.
- Land revenue—arrears.** Of the arrear balance of Rs. 1,48,575 relating to the Nawab's villages, only Rs. 54,194 or about 37 per cent. was collected. The collections in the case of the arrears due to the sub-jághirdárs were still poorer. In both cases there were difficulties in collection owing to the inability of the defaulters to pay their dues.
- Land revenue—current.** The settled demand appertaining to the Nawab's own villages was Rs. 85,905 under land revenue and Rs. 45,889 under other heads, giving a total of Rs. 1,31,794, showing an increase of Rs. 1,632 as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,649 as compared with the previous year under land revenue, but the other sources showed more than a corresponding increase (Rs. 7,281). Of the land revenue demand, over 81 per cent. was collected during the year. Considerable improvement was also shown in collection under other sources, which amounted to 78 per cent. of the demand. The total balance under all the items was Rs. 23,798. As regards the sub-jághirs, the aggregate demand was Rs. 86,500 under land revenue and Rs. 3,658 under other sources and the collections were Rs. 82,000 and Rs. 3,483, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 175 or 6 and 5 per cent., respectively.
- Survey.** An estimate for Rs. 48,000 for the survey of the entire State was received from the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, and requisite arrangements were made for carrying on the operations.

The total extent of sirkar and sub-jághir lands under cultivation was 44,040 acres, the principal crops raised being cholam, cotton and korra. This area was shown in one place as cultivable, in another as cultivated and in a third as occupied. It is therefore not clear which extent the figure actually represented. The total area of sirkar and inám lands that were cultivated or cultivable is only 73,600 acres or 115 square miles which is but 42 per cent. of the entire area of the State. The sirkar lands proper under cultivation were only 22,480 acres, while the ináms comprised 29,560 acres. Cultivation.

The year being one of plenty and having succeeded a season of severe distress, there was a marked fall in prices as compared with the previous year, and the wages of labourers rose owing to the increased demand for labour in connection with agricultural operations, &c. Prices and wages.

The Jail and Police Acts were revised during the year. Great improvement was effected in the Police department. A retired First-class Inspector was appointed as the head of the department and 3 head constables were newly entertained, and the number of constables was augmented by 8. It was also contemplated to supply uniform to the constables. The State Police had made considerable progress in drill. Some of the policemen entertained were pensioners under the British Government. A school was also established for the education of the force. The number on the K.D. register fell from 39 to 25. No new names were added to the list during the year. Police and jails.

Including 1 case which was pending at the beginning of 1898-99, 81 cases were brought to trial, of which 30 were disposed of. The average duration of each case rose from 8 to 10 days. In the Magistrate's Court 259 cases (including the 18 cases pending at the beginning of the year) came up for disposal, and of these 250 were disposed of, the average pendency of each case being 9 days against 10 in the previous year. The Magistrate exercises the following powers: (1) imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; (2) fine up to a limit of Rs. 500; and (3) whipping (12 stripes). Criminal justice.

Ten original and seven appeal cases were filed and 17 cases were disposed of during the year. The average pendency of each case was 12 days against 11 in the previous year, and the value of the property involved was Rs. 19,348 against Rs. 2,185. No mention was made of the Amin's Court in the report for 1897-98, but the figures relating to it were included in that report with those appertaining to the Adalat Court. Of the 152 cases filed in the Adalat Court (against 95 in the previous year), 131 were original and 21 were appeal cases, the value of the property involved being Rs. 9,703 against Rs. 12,919. This value probably included the value of the property concerned in the appeal cases also. There was a slight decrease in the average duration of each case in both the Courts. 12 revenue cases (against 4 of the previous year) were filed in the Huzur Cutcherry, and the Tahsildar had 42 cases (against 37) for disposal, including 2 which were pending at the beginning of the year; all the cases in both the offices were disposed of. Civil justice.

132 instruments of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,738 were registered during the year against 86 instruments involving property valued at Rs. 12,002. The increase was attributed to the favourable character of the season. Registration.

Nearly the whole of the allotment of Rs. 26,500 provided in the budget under this head was utilized, Rs. 1,100 on irrigation works, Rs. 15,600 on repairs to roads and Rs. 8,900 on repairs to, and construction of, buildings. Public works.

The postal transactions during the year showed an increase both in number and value as compared with the previous year under every item. A general agreement was come to as to the conditions which should regulate the introduction of the Imperial post into the State. Postal.

The total revenue plus the opening balance in the treasury amounted to Rs. 1,62,825. The charges were Rs. 1,60,668, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,157. The corresponding figures for 1897-98 were Rs. 1,11,305, and Rs. 1,10,670 Finance.

under receipts and expenditure, with a balance of Rs. 635. The expenditure on Nawab's household was Rs. 70,315, and Rs. 47,353 were spent on administration and public works. The sums expended on repayment of loan and the Nawab's trip to Kurnool amounted to Rs. 43,000.

Sanitary. Measures for the prevention of plague appear to have been adopted. Plague sheds were constructed and a staff appointed at Pasupala and Nandivargam on the borders of the State on the high roads leading to the Banganapalle territory from the Pattikonda (infected) and Nandyál taluks.

Medical. 12,907 patients were admitted into the hospital against 12,670 in the previous year. The mortality (35) in the hospital seems very high especially in view of the fact that cholera never broke out in the State during the year. It was attributed to the prevalence of a serious type of influenza in epidemic form. The construction of the in-patient wards was pressed on and was approaching completion at the date of report. The results of the vaccine operations were slightly better than those of the previous year.

Education. The number of Telugu schools increased from 18 to 20 and the number of pupils from 671 to 780. The post of Inspector of schools was not filled up during the year. The Nawab's eldest son arrived at Kurnool for education and training and was placed under the charge of an efficient tutor.

SANDURU. (1898-99.)

General and political. The State continued to be managed as usual by an Administrator and a Diwan with a clerical staff. Reforms were introduced into the Administrator's office and into the village account system.

Season and crops. The season in 1898-99 was not as it should be. The rainfall, though not scanty, was unevenly distributed. The rainfall amounted in all to 30.81 inches. For want of seasonable rain, however, many lands which should have been sown in June were sown late in July. The fall in August was quite insufficient to mature the standing crops. In consequence, the cholam, sajja and korra crops suffered considerably. The prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption grew easier as the year advanced. Water-supply was not abundant, but was sufficient for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Police. The Police force consisted of 1 Inspector, 4 head constables and 25 constables with four stations, each in charge of a head constable. Out of 26 cases reported, 6 were struck off as false and 15 cases tried, of which 10 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal or discharge. Crime was not on the increase. There were 3 dacoities, in 2 of which convictions were secured.

Criminal justice. The Diwan's Court was the only one which worked during the year. It disposed of 156 cases as against 161 in the previous year. The average duration of cases from date of complaint to date of disposal and the average duration of trials were 9.88 and 1.20 as against 43 and 1.35, respectively, of the preceding year.

Civil justice. The Diwan's Civil Court was the only one in existence. It disposed of 58 cases. The average duration of trials was 1.58 as against 6.73 days of the preceding year. The average duration from date of institution to date of disposal was 116.71 or 105.81 days less than that of 1897-98.

Forests. 40,000 acres of "forest" were leased to the British Government for an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. 46,932 acres were retained under State management. They yielded in the year under report a revenue of Rs. 2,519 and cost Rs. 1,355.

The following statement shows the financial position :—

Financial.

	1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Actuals.	Budget	Actuals.	Budget.
Opening balance	Rs. 13,401	Rs. 9,052	Rs. 9,052	Rs. 13,504
Receipts	52,972	53,699	* 53,930	52,920
Expenditure	57,224	51,981	* 49,388	51,109
Surplus (+), deficit (-)	- 4,352	+ 1,718	+ 4,542	+ 1,811
Closing balance	9,052	10,770	13,594	15,405

* The figures for receipts and charges include the items under "debt heads."

Exclusive of the opening balance and the items under "debt heads," the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 50,707 as against an estimate of Rs. 50,511 and the actuals of the preceding year Rs. 46,630. The difference between the actuals was due to short collections in 1897-98 on account of the famine. The actual charges amounted to Rs. 41,615 or Rs. 1,848 less than the estimate and Rs. 5,219 less than the actuals of 1897-98. The saving of Rs. 1,848 was due to short expenditure under "Public Works" and under other minor heads. The excess expenditure of Rs. 5,219 in 1897-98 was due to the opening of relief works. The actual cash balance at the end of the year was better than the estimate by Rs. 2,556 and was due to short expenditure and arrear collections.

The population of the State according to the census of 1891 is 11,390. In the year under report 329 births and 303 deaths occurred as against 328 and 327, respectively, in the preceding year. Cholera was prevalent in two villages for a short time. Small-pox carried off 18 persons in seven villages. Fever of a bad type was prevalent throughout the year. Vital statistics.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of fever, public health remained fairly good. Public health

The admissions to the Sanduru dispensary were 6,526 as against 9,250 in the preceding year. The fall was due to the non-prevalence of sore-eyes in a severe form. The average daily attendance was 39.49 or 7.05 less than that of 1897-98. 149 surgical operations were successfully performed as against 96 of the preceding year. 469 cases were vaccinated, of which 434 proved successful as against 324 and 305, respectively, in the previous year. The medical subordinate in charge of the civil dispensary, Sanduru, operated 60 cases, none of which failed. Plague sheds were erected and the necessary medicines, &c., were sent for. A third-class hospital assistant and a peon were employed on plague duty. Medical.

The pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year were 95 or 6 more than the number on the corresponding day of the preceding year. The average daily attendance was also better by 3.58, the preceding year's figure being 75.64. Six boys were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, but only one passed. The primary department sent up 6 boys, of whom 5 passed. Results-grants to the extent of Rs. 44 were paid to the managers of the three elementary schools on the register. The receipts amounted to Rs. 459 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,555 as against Rs. 431 and Rs. 1,534, respectively, in the previous year. The girls' school started by the London Mission had on its rolls 46 pupils on the last day of the year. Education.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1898-99.)

The amount paid through the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to Carnatic, Jágirdár and Yeomiahdár stipendiaries, inclusive of special allowances for house-rent, was Rs. 2,39,170 against Rs. 2,43,041, and the arrears paid to the heirs of the deceased stipendiaries Rs. 474 against Rs. 199 in the previous year. The number of stipendiaries, including those paid at out-stations on 1st April 1899, Carnatic stipends.

was 580 against 578 on the same date in 1898. 24 stipendiaries die year against 20 in the previous year. They were in receipt of sti amount of Rs. 823, of which Rs. 303 were continued, the remainin Government. 12 stipendiaries drawing Rs. 56 per mensem commuted and received bonuses to the amount of Rs. 7,835.

COVENANTED CIVILIANS. (1898-99.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishmen April 1898 was 157, and the number of Statutory Civilians 5. There appointments, 6 retirements and 4 deaths, so that, on the 1st Apr strength of the service, including 5 Statutory Civilians, was 162. T statement shows details as to employment of these officers :—

	On 1st April	
	1898,	1899
Officers serving at the Presidency	20	21
District officers { Judicial	19	21
{ Revenue	70	78
Officers holding special appointments	7	4
Officers absent on leave or otherwise	33	21
Officers serving in other Presidencies	13	17
Total ...	162	162

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(FASLI 1307—JULY 1897 TO JUNE 1898.)

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:—
 (a) Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (b) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inám villages held on favourable tenure; (c) assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwári system; and (d) miscellaneous revenue.

Land
revenue.

The total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,80,223 against Rs. 49,80,345 in the preceding year.

Peishcush or
revenue from
permanently-
settled
estates.

The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,35,765 against Rs. 7,36,090 in the preceding year.

Shrotriem
jodi.

The total number of ryotwári villages in the year was 22,908 or 149 less than in the previous year. The following abstract compares the total extent and assessment of holdings in the two faslis 1306 and 1307:—

Number of
ryotwári
villages and
holdings.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	* 18,247,323	* 1,86,51,314	* 4,215,552	* 2,32,66,493	22,463,475	4,19,31,046
South Canara ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	13,83,460
Total ..	18,247,323	1,86,51,314	4,215,552	2,32,66,493	22,463,475	4,33,20,606
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned	239,053	1,71,307	16,361	61,713	305,414	2,33,020
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	5,113	5,631	1,022	4,370	6,135	10,061
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	7,063	7,636	1,855	9,193	8,918	16,829
(4) Lands transferred by private sale	265,452	2,76,689	75,249	4,18,140	340,701	6,94,829
(5) Transferred from wet to dry and vice versa	51,521	91,653	13,827	83,727	65,348	1,75,380
(6) Other transfers	14,036	18,872	3,143	15,320	17,184	41,955
South Canara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,057
Total ...	632,238	5,71,848	111,462	5,92,463	743,700	11,75,131
Remainder ...	17,615,685	1,80,79,466	4,104,090	2,26,74,030	21,719,775	4,21,45,375

* Since corrected.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Extent.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
Add—	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
(1) Lands newly taken up on darkhaat ..	346,813	2,57,271	23,697	1,05,764	373,51
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales ..	7,083	7,636	1,853	9,193	8,91
(3) Excess by survey and settlement ..	13,454	7,753	2,711	13,290	16,16
(4) Lands transferred by private sales ..	265,452	2,76,689	75,249	4,18,140	340,70
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa ..	13,327	22,243	51,521	3,37,758	65,34
(6) Other transfers ..	18,792	22,969	2,955	40,105	21,31
South Canara ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	665,001	5,94,561	160,988	9,24,259	825,98
Total holdings ..	18,280,686	1,86,74,027	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,645,76
Increase as compared with fasli 1306 (1896-97) ..	32,763	22,713	49,520	3,31,796	82,28
Percentage ..	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.

Excluding lands occupied without 'Pattás' and shown in the account 'Miscellaneous' and also the occupied area in the South Canara which statistics are not yet available, the total extent included in ryotwari during the year amounted to 22.55 million acres or a little over 82,000 than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts: Cuddapah, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris where there were. The largest increase occurred in Kistna, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem and which together contributed about 98 per cent. of the increase under. Nearly 83 per cent. of the increase was attributed mainly to extension of due to favourable season and partly to the assignment on pattá of lands previously shown under 'Miscellaneous.' In Madura, it was also due to extension under holdings of fasli 1307 of waste lands assigned on darkhas Periyár project. The greater portion of the remaining increase was excesses brought to account on the introduction of new settlement during the year in the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district and transfer of lands from 'inám' to 'ryotwari.' The decreases occurred almost under dry holdings and were attributed to the unfavourable character of in the areas where they had occurred; but, in Cuddapah, it was due also to holdings during the year of certain poor lands which cannot bear continuous. In Anantapur, the net decrease amounted to 31,810 acres. If the increase by survey, amounting to over 16,000 acres, which is nominal, be excluded, the gross decrease under holdings in this district would be about 48,000 acres. A large decrease was due to much larger areas having been relinquished during the year owing to want of timely rains and to the crippled resources of ryots who suffered much in the late distress. The total assessment of the year amounted to Rs. 436.70 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 3.49 lakhs or 0.8 per cent. more than the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris. About two-thirds of the increase or Rs. 2.27 lakhs was in the Góduvuri and Kistna districts and was mainly due to the retransference of lands for which water was relinquished in fasli 1305 when the water was enhanced. In Madura, there was an increase of Rs. 26,000 mainly on account of enhanced rates of assessment on lands irrigated from the Periyár. But for this, the large relinquishments mentioned above would have resulted in a decrease of over Rs. 10,500. The increases in other districts represent the assessment on the increased area taken up for occupation and on lands transferred to ryotwari. As compared with the holdings of fasli 1306, before the great famine of 1876-78, the occupied area in fasli 1307 exhibited an increase of 2.5 million acres or 12.6 per cent. Including

occupied lands shown in the accounts under 'Miscellaneous,' the increase amounted to 3·03 million acres or 14·9 per cent. A large portion of this increase (1·15 million acres) was attributable to the substitution of correct survey areas for the old paimash areas and to the inclusion of areas of resumed village service ináms under holdings. If these items be excluded, the increase due to extension of cultivation would amount to 1·88 million acres or 9 per cent. The improvement is common to all districts except Kurnool. In this district, the occupied area in fasli 1306 showed a decrease of 72,112 acres as compared with the pre-famine year; but during fasli 1307 this deficiency was reduced to 64,090 acres.

The total extent cultivated during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation amounted to 18·49 million acres or 81·99 per cent. of the total holdings against 80·83 per cent. in the preceding year. There were increases in 14 districts and decreases in 6 others. The decrease was particularly marked in Tinnevely and Nellore and was attributed to the unfavourable season which prevailed in these districts. The increase was large in the Circars and Deccan districts. Including the extent under miscellaneous cultivation, the total extent cropped during the year amounted to 19·32 million acres against 18·90 millions in fasli 1306.

Ryotwári
cultivation.

The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 10·14 lakhs and Rs. 11·96 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 22·10 lakhs. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 15,700 under water-rate, and Rs. 1·73 lakhs under second-crop, charge. The increase under water-rate was common to all districts except Ganjám, Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and Tinnevely. The increase was attributed to the favourable season generally and consequent good supplies to irrigation sources in the districts where it occurred. In South Arcot the increase was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon which induced the ryots to take water from Government sources to mature or save their dry crops. In Madura, the increase was due to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project. The marked decrease in Gódvári and Kistna was due mainly to the reconversion of lands from dry to wet during the year. The decrease in Ganjám was attributed to favourable season and that in Nellore and Chingleput to short supply in Government sources due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The increase in the second-crop charge was common to many districts. There was a falling off under this head in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot. The increase was partly attributed to the stimulus given to second-crop cultivation by the prevalence of high prices generally and partly also to the timely and adequate supply of water in the irrigation sources during the second-crop season. In Madura it was also due to extension of irrigation under the Periyár project. The increase in Tanjore was due to the absence of floods and breaches, which interfered with second-crop cultivation in the previous year. The decrease in Kistna was due to the raising of second crop to a large extent in the previous year on lands damaged by floods. The decrease in the remaining districts was due generally to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Water-rate
and second-
crop charge.

The assessment remitted on lands left waste or on which the crops were lost amounted to Rs. 10·48 lakhs against Rs. 32·07 lakhs in the preceding year. The large decrease was generally due to the favourable character of the season. The total wet waste amounted to 255,682 acres or 76,466 acres less than in the preceding year. The area on which remission was granted also fell from 137,766 to 79,296 acres. The assessment remitted was Rs. 3,25,937 against Rs. 6,43,033 or 1·4 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. There was a decrease of over Rs. 3 lakhs in the remission on wet waste as compared with the previous year, though in eight districts there was an increase aggregating Rs. 1·5 lakhs. The decrease was large in the Circars and Deccan districts where in fasli 1306 large remissions were necessitated generally by the unfavourable character of the season of that year. In Kistna the decrease was chiefly due to the fact that large remissions had to be granted in the previous year on account of damage caused by the Kistna floods. The large increase in wet remissions in Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevely was due to unfavourable season. Remissions on dry waste were granted in portions of Nellore and Cuddapah where dry crops suffered from want of timely rain.

Season
remission—
Remissions
for waste.

Shavi or
short crop.

The extent of dry and wet lands on which remission was granted of loss of crops amounted to about 215,000 acres and the amount of remitted on these lands was Rs. 4.95 lakhs against Rs. 16.04 lakhs in year. Nearly 81 per cent. of it was granted in Nellore, Chingleput, and South Arcot, where the north-east monsoon was very deficient.

Tirvakammī
—Difference
between wet
and dry
assessment.

Remission granted under this head fell from Rs. 3.86 lakhs in the year to Rs. 1.44 lakhs in the year under report. Over two-thirds of this remitted in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tinnevely. The total remissions referred to above, which were granted with reference to the season, there were, as usual, the fixed remissions or abatements of recurring from year to year and deductions from village collections religious institutions, &c. These remissions and deductions amounted to and Rs. 9,59,084 against Rs. 3,22,937 and Rs. 9,40,895, respectively, in year.

Miscellaneous
revenue.

The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 72.05 lakhs against 6. the previous year. Details are given in the annexed statement:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jōdi or quit-rent on minor ināms including water-rate	34,81,207	36,83,359
2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	50,964	53,798
3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattās have been granted	4,29,281	5,20,466
4. Concealed cultivation	7,185	6,242
5. Cultivation of poramboke land	2,83,626	3,29,472
6. Tree revenue	3,81,530	3,39,011
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	51,857	78,448
8. Charge for water on zamindari and inām villages, including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	9,68,961	9,98,559
9. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission ...	86,072	1,51,226
10. Revenue process-service fees	29,053	28,407
11. Other items	8,72,131	10,21,043
Total ...	65,81,880	72,05,081

Net ryotwāri
demand.

The net ryotwāri demand excluding remissions and deductions of water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 508.19 lakhs against lakhs in the previous year.

Total land
revenue
demand—
Current.

The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. against Rs. 5,31,19,325 in fasli 1306 as detailed below:—

Heads.	Fasli 1306	Fasli 1307
	Rs.	Rs.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	49,80,345	49,80,221
Shrotriem jōdi	7,36,090	7,35,761
Ryotwāri and miscellaneous	4,74,02,890	5,08,19,551
Total ...	5,31,19,325	5,65,35,51

Cesses.

The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70.85 Rs. 73,50,417 in fasli 1306.

Total
demand
under land
revenue and
cesses—
Current.

The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amount 6.36, 21,406, of which Rs. 6,19,89,341 were collected within the fasli written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,32,015 or 2.6 per cent. close against Rs. 8,17,115 or 1.3 per cent. in fasli 1305 and Rs. 32,10,0. cent. in fasli 1306.

Arrears.

The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year to Rs. 33,40,622, of which Rs. 29,23,731 were collected within the year Rs. 25,270 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,91,62 cent. at the end of the year as against 11.0 per cent. and 12.7 per cent. 1305 and 1306, respectively.

The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1307, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 20,23,636. Adding to this the balance relating to local and special funds other than land and village cesses, the total arrear demand on 1st July 1898 was Rs. 20,62,350, of which Rs. 14,83,670 or 71·9 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1898, Rs. 21,630 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 10,145 were irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1899 was thus Rs. 5,46,905.

Total
arrears and
current.

The charges debited during the year to Land Revenue excluding those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 45,79,826, or 7·1 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year.

Charges.

The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the four preceding faslis:—

Coercive
processes.

	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Number of demand notices .	5,374,303	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,236	6,386,639
Number of attachment notices .	290,654	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222
Number of sale notices .	209,517	191,828	173,347	175,575	226,983

The number of demand notices increased by 9·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year; the increase was marked in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and Trichinopoly. The increase was due in the first six districts to the heavy arrears of fasli 1306, the collection of which was postponed until 1307 owing to famine, and in the remaining districts to the comparatively unfavourable season. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 328,222 cases or in 5·14 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 5·4, 4·1, 3·93 and 3·96 per cent. in faslis 1303, 1304, 1305 and 1306, respectively. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars (8,205,176) also rose from 9·5, 7·5, 7·32 and 7·27 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1306 to 10·24 per cent. in the year under report; these large increases were attributable to the steps taken for the recovery, along with the current demand of fasli 1307, of the heavy arrears that remained uncollected at the end of fasli 1306 owing to the unfavourable season of that year. Out of the 328,222 cases in which property was attached, the arrears due were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 101,239 cases or 30·8 per cent. of the total number of attachments, the corresponding figures for faslis 1306 and 1303 having been 54,912 cases and 23·8 per cent. and 81,137 cases and 27·9 per cent., respectively. When compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears was 0·34 per cent. against 0·46, 0·34, 0·28 and 0·26 per cent., respectively, in faslis 1303 to 1306. The increase in the number of sales related almost wholly to personal property. Personal property was brought to sale in 5,201 cases out of 278,301 in which such property was distrained which gives a proportion of 1·9 per cent. against 1·7 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1·5 per cent. in fasli 1306; while real property was sold in 5,829 cases out of 49,921 in which it had been attached, *i.e.*, 11·7 per cent. against 14·0 per cent. in fasli 1305 and 15·6 per cent. in fasli 1306. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,89,921 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 96,160, and the amount realized was Rs. 1,31,556, or 3·3 times the assessment of the lands sold (Rs. 39,826.) As in fasli 1306, lands sold to private purchasers realized on an average 5·4 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 4·5 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from 27,899 and 27,728 acres, respectively, in faslis 1304 and 1305 to 25,421 acres in the year under report, but it was larger than the extent sold in fasli 1306 (21,467); the increase as compared with fasli 1306 was due to the general cause assigned to account for the increase in the number of defaulters whose property was sold, while the decrease as compared with the figures for faslis 1304 and 1305 was attributable to proceedings having been taken against personal property to a larger extent. The extent of lands bought in by Government during the year under report, *viz.*, 9,518 acres out of 25,421 acres (or 37·4 per cent.) was also less in proportion to the total extent of land sold than in faslis 1304 and 1305

(38·9 and 37·9 per cent., respectively), but higher than the percentage (33·0) attained in fasli 1306. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of processes issued during the year, the proportion thereof served by the special agency fell from 4·0 per cent. in fasli 1306 to 3·05 per cent. in the year under report; the corresponding percentages were 3·2 per cent. in fasli 1304 and 2·8 per cent. in fasli 1305. No special establishments were entertained during the year in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Canara. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there was no appreciable variation either in the receipts on account of process fees or in the cost of the process service establishment.

Costs in civil suits.

The costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 4,835. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 4,606, the total demand amounted to Rs. 9,441, of which Rs. 5,430 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 562 were considered irrecoverable.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 91,494, of which Rs. 28,800 were collected and Rs. 1,306 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,388 at the end of the year.

Transfer of registry of holdings.

The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two usual heads, viz., those presented through Registration officers and those submitted direct to Revenue officers:—

Received	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Through Registration officers ...	5,776	59,164	64,940	58,755	6,185	9·52
Direct by Revenue officers ...	4,352	57,008	61,360	55,606	5,754	9·39

Under the former class of applications, the number received during the year exhibited an increase of 5,845 or 10·96 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The percentage of disposals by Registration officers rose slightly from 89·8 to 90·48 per cent. Under the second class of applications, viz., those received direct by Revenue officers, the number presented during the year showed an increase of 5,119 or 9·9 per cent. as compared with fasli 1306. The total number for disposal was 61,360, of which 55,606 or 90·62 per cent. were disposed of against 58,393 or 91·6 per cent. in fasli 1305 and 52,930 or 92·4 per cent. in fasli 1306.

Inspection of boundary and field marks.

Out of 1,476,440 boundary marks missing, 567,022 were replaced; out of 767,194 found out of repair, 308,732 were repaired. The number of boundary marks which were found missing or out of repair was large in Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem. In replacing field marks and in repairing those out of repair, good progress was made in Tinnevely, Salem, South Arcot and Chingleput. The short work in Ganjam, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Bellary and Nellore was due generally to the prevalence of distress in those districts. In North Arcot and Coimbatore also the progress was small.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

The total advances of the year, as compared with those of the previous fasli, were as follows:—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Land Improvement Loans Act	Rs. 8,49,974	Rs. 8,54,794
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,37,321	8,30,994
Total ...	10,87,295	12,25,788

The increased demand for State loans in consequence of famine, referred to in the report for the previous year, continued in the fasli under report in the Ceded districts and in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and parts of Gódvári up to October 1897,

after which advances were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act only. By far the greater portion, viz., 59·2 per cent., of the advances was made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of fodder and cattle. A noticeable feature in the year's transactions was the grant, for the first time since the promulgation of the rules, of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounting to Rs. 73,886, for relief of distress in the Kurnool and Bellary districts. During the latter half of the year, the revised rules under the Loans Acts were brought into operation. Of the total advances, 87 per cent. were made in the affected districts, and of this amount 83 per cent. were advanced in the Ceded districts alone. Of the loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2,82,602 or 72 per cent. were advanced under the ordinary rules. Of the total advances, Rs. 1,54,997 or 89 per cent. were taken for construction or repair of wells, Rs. 1,12,192 being under the Special Well Rules. Loans to carry out land reclamation amounted to Rs. 2,23,457 or nearly 57 per cent. and were chiefly granted in the Deccan districts (for the removal of *nuth* grass) and in Madura. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 16,340. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 4,90,249 (59 per cent.) were advanced for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 2,36,022 (28·4 per cent.) for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 73,886 (8·8 per cent.) for the relief of distress, Rs. 30,385 (3·7 per cent.) for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 953 (0·1 per cent.) for other purposes. An abstract showing the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries effected during the year, is given below :—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amounts due.	Voluntary payments.	Amounts written off.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Rs. 39,14,165	Rs. 2,98,913	Rs. 2,15,727	Rs. 9,848	Rs. 788	Rs. 52,398	18
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	10,76,507	1,44,624	74,368	1,338	129	70,127	49

Eighty-two per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 51 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year, against 86 and 72 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The short collections during the year, as compared with the previous year, was due to famine in the Ceded districts. The following statement shows the improvements effected with the aid of Land Improvement loans during the year :—

	No.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
Construction of new wells	415	Rs. 75,996	Acres. 1,732
Repair of old wells	423	55,959	1,805
Reclamation of lands ... ..	...	1,54,642	5,264
Other works ... ..	...	14,490	742

Most of the advances for reclamation of land were made in Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Madura. A sum of Rs. 72,196 was advanced for survey operations during the year chiefly in Malabar and Kurnool. The total amount repayable in the year including the outstandings was Rs. 1,55,433, of which Rs. 65,367 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,066 at the end of the year.

SURVEYS. (1898-99.)

Outturn of
work.

During 1898-99 the work of the department comprised (1) cadastral surveys, (2) cadastral resurveys and (3) maintenance of survey records and boundary marks. Cadastral surveys of Government lands were in progress in Salem and Coimbatore and of proprietary estates in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, and cadastral resurveys in Gódvári, Kistna and Kurnool; and the survey of lands within municipal limits in 4 municipalities was completed while 9 more were under survey. The total outturn of the year is shown below:—

Survey Division.	District.	Cadastral survey.		Cadastral resurvey.	Special cadastral survey.	Total.
		Government villages.	Proprietary estates.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I	Ganjám ... ..	...	30	...	...	30
	Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Gódvári ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
	Kistna ... ..	...	34	246	...	280
II	Bellary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ... ..	...	...	156	...	156
	Cuddapah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
III	Nellore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ... ..	...	34	...	...	34
	North Arcot ... ..	...	13	...	2	15
IV	South Arcot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	70	5	...	...	75
	Coimbatore	71	10	...	...	81
	Trichinopoly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
V	Tanjore ... ..	...	80	...	11	91
	Madura ... ..	...	28	...	...	28
	Tinnevely ... ..	...	50	...	...	50
	The Nilgiris ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Y	Malabar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total outturn, 1898-99 ..		141	284	404	18	842
Outturn of previous year ...		223	99	417	38	777

The original budget grant for the year 1898-99 was Rs. 3,12,800, to which Rs. 5,400 were added, thus raising the total grant to Rs. 3,18,200, and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,16,402 being Rs. 1,798 less than the total grant. Of the total expenditure Rs. 83,488 were expended on the maintenance of survey records and boundary marks, and Rs. 68,655 was expenditure not chargeable to outturn, the principal items under the latter head being Rs. 28,592 for Malabar supplemental sub-division and definition of janmam boundaries, Rs. 9,952 for South Canara supplemental sub-division and Rs. 17,398 for the Central office.

Outturn of
each division.

The following is a summary of the outturn of work of each of the 5 divisions:—
No. I Survey Division.—In Ganjám the survey of the Serugada estate, area 30 square miles, was in progress; in Vizagapatam the survey of the Vizianagram zamindari was commenced in February 1899, preliminary operations were in progress and the theodolite survey of 111 linear miles was completed; in Gódvári the villages of Kimmur and Guntivanipalayam, area 2 square miles, were resurveyed; and in Kistna 246 square miles of cadastral resurvey were completed by karnams in the Sattenapalle taluk; but, owing to inadequate supervision, some of the work of the karnams was found on inspection to be bad, and orders were issued for the revision of 65 square miles scattered over 59 villages. The sub-division measurement for the Court of Wards of 34 square miles in the Toleprole estate was completed. The demarcation of the Kistna-Hyderabad boundary was incomplete, the dispute not having been settled. The clearing of the boundary line between Hyderabad and Kistna was in progress during the year. The work in this survey division was very much scattered and more than could be supervised by one officer satisfactorily. The survey work of the Serugada estate in the Ganjám district was not.

inspected until it was nearly complete; as the work was found to be bad, the survey was ordered to be revised. No. II Survey Division—In Kurnool the cadastral resurvey of 156 square miles was completed in the Ramallakot, Nandikotkur and Sirvel taluks. Of this area, only 36 square miles were surveyed by karnams. It was estimated that 201 karnams would be at work during eight months and that their average monthly outturn would be about 38 square miles; but their average monthly attendance was only 17, and the monthly outturn only $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. As very little progress was made by the karnams, the surveyors employed on inspection of their work were concentrated in one taluk for independent survey. They commenced work early in December and by the end of March 1899 completed 118 square miles. No. III Survey Division—In Chingleput 34 square miles were surveyed cadastrally in the Chunampet zamindari, Soranjeri mitta and Pakkam shrotriem; in North Arcot the cadastral survey of 18 square miles of Timmaji Ammal's estate in the Kangundi zamindari and the special cadastral survey of 2 square miles of lands within municipal limits in the Tirupati Municipality were completed; and in Salem 5 square miles of cadastral survey of Kakangarai estate were completed. The cadastral survey of 70 square miles of cultivation scattered over hill villages in the Salem, Uttankarai and Tiruppattūr taluks was completed. This work was attended with great difficulty, the localities for survey being very malarious. Eight surveyors died of hill fever during the year. No. IV Survey Division—In Tanjore 80 square miles of cadastral survey of Chattram villages for the district board and 11 square miles of the special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits in three municipalities were completed; in Madura the cadastral survey of 28 square miles of the Tevaram, Mambarai and Veliyakundam zamindaris and of the Melur and Nattam unions was completed. The demarcation and measurement of sub-divisions caused by dharkast assignments was completed in 51 out of the 81 villages commanded by the Periyār channels; and in Tinnevely 50 square miles of cadastral survey of the Ettiyapuram and Sivagiri estates were completed for the Court of Wards. No. V Survey Division—In Coimbatore 10 square miles of cadastral survey of the Sivasamudram Jaghir were completed for the Court of Wards. The survey of this Jaghir is now finished; 71 square miles of cadastral survey of hill villages in the Satyamangalam and Bhavani taluks were completed. The country for survey was very unhealthy, and work was seriously delayed by fever. According to a rearrangement of the survey divisions, the Coimbatore district forms part of No. III Survey Division, but as field work in the Bhavani and Satyamangalam taluks had been commenced by No. V Survey Division, work in the villages already taken up was completed by that division. In Malabar 190,215 sub-divisions of survey fields were measured to define janmam boundaries. This work was conducted under Act III of 1896 and the cost debited to landholders. The cost per sub-division up to 1st April 1899 was $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas which included pay of surveyors and labour. A large staff of surveyors (about 225) now employed on this work will continue to be so employed until the janmam enquiry has been completed throughout the district. The amount of record work it entails is very large and fully employs one officer. The cadastral survey of cultivation scattered over 1,168 square miles of hill and jungle was completed by the end of March 1897, but there still remains the determination of janmam boundaries within unoccupied areas. This work has to be completed simultaneously with the Janmam Registration.

The area of village maps printed during the year was 2,341 square miles. There were no arrears at the end of the year. Two district maps, Chingleput and Tinnevely, and 4 taluk maps were published. The total cost of the Central office including pay of Superintendent was Rs. 87,025, being Rs. 8,202 less than last year and less than in any previous year since 1881-82. Central office.

The balance of work remaining to be done at the close of the year under report consisted of 5,824 square miles of resurveys in Kistna and Kurnool, 1,322 square miles of hill and jungle surveys in Gódayari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, 2,917 square miles of ordinary cadastral surveys in other districts and 169 square miles of town survey. Area remaining for survey.

The survey of the Presidency began in 1858. Up to 1st April 1899, the total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,39,99,968 as shown below. Cost of survey by Government.

Item of charge.	Outturn.	Cost.	Average rate per square mile.
1	2	3	4
	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.
Cadastral survey ... { Demarcation	41,531	35,16,226	85
... { Measurement and mapping	77,625	1,29,34,416	167
Total cost per square mile ...	...	...	252
Cadastral resurvey	11,878	8,65,014	57
Special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits	108	2,88,488	2,671
Topographical survey	58,080	21,81,697	37
Outlay which cannot be expressed in area.			
Control and photo-sineographic work .. .. .	...	35,32,488	...
Miscellaneous survey work .. .. .	...	3,78,476	...
Maintenance of survey records and boundary marks .. .. .	...	4,08,400	...
Survey training of karnams .. .. .	...	71,468	...
Survey instruments for karnams ... .. .	...	25,295	...
Total ...	...	2,89,99,968	...

NOTE.—The figures entered above against Demarcation are exclusive of the work performed by the Settlement department.

Tests of accuracy.

As no theodolite work was completed during the year, no comparison between revenue survey and trigonometrical survey distances is made. The test of accuracy for field measurement is re-measurement. The average amount of check secured during the year was 7 linear miles of re-measurement per square mile of field survey. The percentage of good and fair work was 82 against 77 last year and of indifferent and bad work 18 as against 23 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

No difficulty was experienced in working the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897. During the year field measurement books were completed for 1,789 villages, leaving 8,760 villages, to complete the Presidency; the books were completed for Trichinopoly, South Canara and Malabar. Records of change in occupation were completed for 1,190 villages during the year. Restoration of boundary marks was complete at the end of the year in 6,295 villages. Eight Assistant Collectors and two Deputy Collectors were instructed during the year and 10,048 karnams, or 2,382 less than in the previous year, were instructed at the survey schools; 50 per cent. were classed as "good" or "fair" against 54 per cent. in 1897 and 50 against 46 per cent. as indifferent or bad.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1898-99.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement Party No. I continued to work in the Anantapur district, Party No. II in South Canara, Party No. III in Gódvári and Kistna and Party No. VI in Malabar. Party No. V, with head-quarters at Salem, was engaged in classifying and settling certain unsettled villages in the Salem district and in classifying the whole inám villages in South Arcot, besides attending to miscellaneous items of work in connection with the re-settlement of Trichinopoly and the classification of whole inám villages in the Tanjore district. During the year, settlement rates were introduced into Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks of the Anantapur district, and into 38 unsettled villages in the Uttankarai and Salem taluks of the Salem district. About 1,164 square miles of land were classified in five districts, and 3,931,853 taxable trees were counted in the Malabar and South Canara districts. The work of measuring interstitial fields or holdings was carried out by the Settlement Parties in the Gódvári, Kistna, South Arcot and Salem districts, the number of sub-divisions measured being 14,722. Party No. I—There was no field work for this party except checking measurements of sub-divisions in one village of the Madakasíra taluk. The whole establishment was engaged, during the year, chiefly in preparing accounts connected with the introduction of settlement rates into Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks and in preparing settlement diglott registers

and inám excess accounts of the settled taluks. Revised rates of assessment were introduced during the year into the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira and the settlement of the Anantapur district was thus completed. Settlement diplot registers for 161 villages were submitted to the Board, and the registers of 194 villages remained to be completed at the end of the year. Inám excess accounts were prepared for 268 villages in the Anantapur district, leaving the accounts of 87 villages to be dealt with subsequently. The preparation of the excess statements in respect of the village service ináms of the Bellary district was also entrusted to this party, and statements for 525 out of 873 villages were prepared. Towards the end of the year, the major portion of the temporary establishments attached to this party was abolished, and, as there was no field work, the supervisor was sent to South Canara to work off arrears of inspection of classification in that district. Party No. II—As in the previous year, the field work done in South Canara consisted of classification of soils and tree-counting by classifiers, and the examination thereof by higher officers. The classifiers completed the classification of soils in the two Kumari (hill) villages of Kasaragod taluk, which remained unfinished at the end of the previous year, and in 87 villages of the Kundapur and seven villages of the Uppinangadi taluks besides the three villages in the former taluk which had to be reclassified. Four villages in Kundapur and 138 villages in Uppinangadi remained to be classified in the district at the close of the year. Nearly 412 square miles were classified and 1,572,754 taxable trees counted. The head classifiers inspected the classification in 97 villages, leaving 2 villages in Kasaragod, 26 villages in Kundapur, and 2 villages in Uppinangadi taluk to be examined by them at the close of the year. The total area examined by them was 455 square miles and the number of trees counted 330,879. The supervisor and his assistant completed their inspection in the Udupi taluk and in 50 villages of Kundapur during the year, and also in three Kumari (hill) villages of the Kasaragod taluk. The number of villages remaining to be inspected by these officers at the close of the year was 15 in Kasaragod, 3 in Mangalore and 35 in Kundapur. The Deputy Commissioner inspected 97 villages, in which classification was completed, and also accompanied the Commissioner for a portion of his tour through the district in October and November 1898. This party conducted 719 crop-experiments during the year. The scheme for the settlement of the South Canara district, based on the results of classification of the two taluks of Kasaragod and Mangalore and prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, was referred to the Collector of the district for remarks. Party No. III—The field-work done by this party consisted of (1) supervising the work of karnams in connection with the verification of holdings and the measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields in the 62 villages of the Godavari and Kistna districts left unfinished in the previous year; and (2) classification of 54 rented villages and of the lands left unassessed and unsurveyed in 98 villages in the Godavari district at the last settlement. The total area classified was 162 square miles. The head classifiers examined the classification of 144 square miles in 139 villages, and the supervisor tested 58 square miles in 76 villages. 30 rented villages remained to be classified at the close of the year. The adangal registers of all the villages in the Godavari district and of all but 108 villages of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district were written up and various miscellaneous accounts completed preparatory to the introduction of revised rates. The Deputy Commissioner inspected the classification of soils in 29 villages of the Bandur taluk and in 21 rented villages of Peddapuram. Party No. V—The field work of this party was confined to Salem and South Arcot. In Salem, the classification of certain villages which had not been surveyed and settled at the time of the settlement of the rest of the district was undertaken. 138 villages were classified during the year, and there remained 119 villages to be dealt with, for which survey records had not been received. In South Arcot, the classification of whole inám villages, 71 in number, was commenced and completed during the year. The area classified was in the aggregate 160 square miles, and the classification of 44 square miles in 65 villages was examined by the head classifiers. The supervisor inspected the soil classification in 117 villages, while the Assistant Commissioner visited 73 villages in Salem and 33 villages in the South Arcot district. Revised rates of assessment were ordered to be introduced during the last fasli in 38 villages in Uttankarai and Salem taluks; and in two

villages of Tiruchengóde revised rates were ordered to be introduced during the current fasli. Proposals for revising the rates of assessment received from the Assistant Commissioner for 114 villages of the Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks were referred to the Collector of Salem for remarks. The tabulation of the classification results of the whole inám villages of the Kumbakonam taluk and the preparation of adangals generally for all the whole inám villages in the Tanjore district were completed during the year. The revised reports based on the classification results of the whole inám villages were forwarded to the Collector of Tanjore for his remarks. The settlement registers of 319 villages of Trichinopoly were completed and the inám excess statements for those villages were also prepared and sent to the Collector. There remained only seven villages for which registers and inám excess accounts had to be completed at the end of the year. The Assistant Commissioner disposed of local petitions and references in connection therewith, and also inspected certain unassessed waste lands in the Trichinopoly district. As there was not sufficient field work for the full strength of the party at the close of the year, the services of eight classifiers were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Madura for the supervision of measurement of sub-divisions in the villages affected by the Periyár irrigation. Party No. VI—During the year, the classifiers completed the work of classification in 199 desams in the Ernad taluk, leaving 21 desams unfinished. The area classified was 427 square miles and the number of trees counted was 2,359,099. The head classifiers examined the classification of 214 square miles in 122 desams of Ernad and Calicut taluks and checked the counting of 571,640 trees. There remained at the end of the year, 78 desams in Ernad to be examined. The supervisor and his assistants inspected 70 desams of Calicut, 24 of Ponnáni and 69 of Ernad taluk. The Assistant Commissioner inspected 67 desams in Calicut and 20 desams in the Ernad taluk during the year. He was also engaged in supervising the preparation and printing of the settlement registers and descriptive memoirs relating to the Malabar-Wynaad. The registers of 29 out of the 58 desams and the memoirs of 19 desams were printed during the year.

Settlement
registers and
survey maps.

At the commencement of the year, manuscript registers for 1,396 villages were on hand. During the year, registers for five villages of Tanjore, 379 villages of Trichinopoly, 161 villages of Anantapur and 14 villages of Salem, South Arcot and Chingleput districts were received, raising the total number of registers to be printed to 1,955. Of these, 432 were printed during the year, leaving a balance of 1,483. At the beginning of the year there were 3,101 maps to be mounted and, during the year, 3,775 were received from the Superintendent of Survey, raising the total number to 6,876. Of these, 6,639 were mounted during the year, leaving a balance of 237 maps to be mounted. The settlement of Anantapur was completed during the year. Proposals for the re-settlement of the Gódvári and of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district were received after the close of the year, and arrangements were being made for the introduction of revised rate during the current year. The settlement of the Malabar district has been postponed pending the completion of the registration of janmam titles. The re-settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper was postponed till 1899.

Janmam
Registration.

Up to the end of the year, the registration of janmam titles was practically completed in 112 out of the 138 desams in the Palghat taluk, and 171 out of 317 desams in the Walavanad taluk. Arrangements were made after the close of the official year to commence registration in the Ponnáni and Kurumbranad taluks.

Expenditure
and revenue.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 2,89,695 against Rs. 3,03,907 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the savings effected (a) in the contingencies and (b) in the pay of the establishment. The total cost of the department up to the year was Rs. 1,22,65,127. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to Rs. 90,01,249 equivalent to 73 per cent. of the outlay. Including the total outlay of Rs. 2,34,72,428 incurred by the Survey department, the return amounted to 25 per cent. as in the previous year.

INÁM COMMISSION. (1898-99.)

No ináms were brought under settlement during the year under report by any establishment specially entertained for the purpose. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the ináms dealt with is subjoined:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Jódi already payable to Government	Quit-rent newly imposed and payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inámdars whose ináms have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total amount payable to Government (columns 5 and 6)	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Daanbandham ..	3	26	119	...	6	...	6	10	4,808
Dharmadáyam ..	2	7	9	...	1	...	1		
Dévádáyam ...	36	3,879	3,840	...	30	...	30		
Personal ...	114	441	1,603	917	255	127	1,172		
Village service ..	8	45	94	10	54	...	64		
Jari Ibrahimadáyam ..	177	...	6,612	...	...	...	...
Total ...	340	4,398	12,367	927	346	127	1,273	10	4,808

The total number of title-deeds issued by the Inám Commissioner from the commencement of inám operations up to the end of the year 1898-99 amounted to 493,484, covering an extent of 7,389,736 acres, assessed at about 115 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms was Rs. 25,35,465 including Rs. 3,84,687, the assessment on ináms fully assessed. Adding to the former figure the old jódi payable to Government amounting to Rs. 10,23,724, the total revenue derivable from the ináms settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 35,59,189.

COURT OF WARDS.

(FASLI 1307—JULY 1897 TO JUNE 1898.)

Including Parlákimedi, there were 45 estates under management at the beginning of fasli 1307. Of these, five estates were surrendered during the year in question. Two estates having been entrusted to the Court's care during the fasli, there were 42 estates under management at the close of the fasli.

Number of estates under management.

Of the five estates, which left the Court's charge, Pedda Kimedi, Appikonda and Talavankóttai were handed over to their proprietors on the cessation of their minority. One-half of the Belgam estate had been handed over in the previous fasli to a cousin of the late zamindar in compliance with a decree of the local High Court, since affirmed on appeal by the Privy Council; the other half was taken possession of during the fasli under report by another cousin of the late proprietor who had obtained a similar decree. As stated in the report for the previous year, the Meduru estate was handed over to the second receiver appointed by the District Court, Kistna; on an appeal preferred by the adoptive mother of the late ward, the order of appointment was cancelled by the High Court, which however itself appointed the appellant as receiver. This estate remained on the present occasion under the Court of Wards' control only from 22nd April to 10th August 1897. The proprietrix of the Chidikada estate having died on the 19th March 1898, the Court of Wards directed the issue of a notice to the several claimants that, unless prohibited by the order of a competent Civil Court, it would hand over the estate to Inuganti Chinna Sitaramaswami Garu, the nearest reversioner of the deceased lady. No such injunction was obtained: and the estate was therefore handed over to the individual named. The Nandigám (Ganjám) and Sivaganga (Madura) estates came under the Court's management during the fasli on account of the minority of their owners. The annexed statement shows the financial condition

Estates handed over and taken up.

of the surrendered estates at the time of restoration, as compared with their condition when taken under control, omitting Meduru which was only a short time under management :—

Districts.	Estates.	Current demand.		Balance on hand.	
		When taken up.	When restored.	When taken up.	When restored.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gaujam ...	Pedda Kimedi ..	1,04,668	1,19,576	2,837	6,063
	Appikonda ...	9,420	8,848	33,073	24,891
Vizagapatam ...	Belgam ...	42,305	33,539	3,767	25,710
Tinnevely ...	Talavankottai ...	31,135	21,952	362	22,008

N.B.—Debts (principal and interest) to the extent of Rs. 3,91,548 against the Pedda Kimedi estate, and of Rs. 71,997, Rs. 34,927 and Rs. 7,322 against Appikonda, Belgam and Talavankottai, respectively, were discharged during the period of management. For the discharge of the Pedda Kimedi debts, a loan of Rs. 1,46,000 was raised on easier terms, of which at the date of surrender Rs. 1,16,000 remained undischarged.

* Decrease due partly to sale of inams and partly to reduction of excessive rents.

† This is the demand of fasli 1306 and has been taken for comparison, as in the next fasli a moiety of the estate left the Court's charge in execution of a decree. The fall in the demand is due to the delivery to the mother of the zamindar of certain property which had been granted for her maintenance, and to the abolition of a certain irregular charge which was formerly collected from the estate tenants.

‡ The first year of management was exceptionally favourable for agriculture, and extended agricultural operations had been made; in the year of surrender the season was less favourable, hence the reduction in demand.

§ Excluding Rs. 22,456 due in respect of mercantile transactions carried on by the deceased proprietor jointly with others.

|| This was the balance at the end of fasli 1305.

Holdings.

The aggregate area of the holdings of the ordinary villages in all the estates under management (excluding rented villages) was acres 760,366. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both years was acres 760,366 in fasli 1307 against acres 752,116 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of acres 8,250 which is the net result of an increase of acres 14,534 in 13 estates counterbalanced by a decrease of acres 6,284 in 8 estates.

Cultivation.

The extent of actual cultivation reported in the year under report was acres 692,134 or 91.0 per cent. of the holdings against acres 700,300 or 90.5 per cent. shown in the previous year's report.

Demand of estates.

The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 26,42,704, of which Rs. 19,134 were remitted, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 26,23,570. The following abstract compares the figures under these heads as regards the estates which were under management in faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

Fasli.		Gross demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	...	26,32,546	38,850	25,93,696
1307	...	26,15,786	19,134	25,96,652

Demand, collection and balance.

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 23,40,483, of which Rs. 5,24,449 were collected and Rs. 56,511 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,59,523 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 30,443), and items since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 9,82,961), the net recoverable balance was Rs. 7,46,119 or 31.9 per cent. against Rs. 7,98,763 or 39.1 per cent. as shown in the previous year's report. In nine estates the outstanding balance on the date of the report was nil. In eight others it was below 10 per cent., while in eight more it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In seven estates, it was between 25 and 50 per cent. It exceeded 50 per cent. in eight estates. The total current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 26,24,194, of which Rs. 21,54,598 were collected and Rs. 1,075 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,68,521 at the end of the fasli. If from this be deducted subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 1,62,397, as also the sum of Rs. 2,026 since found to be irrecoverable, the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 3,04,098 or 11.6 per cent. against 19.1, the corresponding percentage for the previous year. The whole of the current demand was collected in

estates. In 17 estates, the net balance was below 5 per cent., while in 8, it ranged between 5 and 10 per cent., in 5 between 10 and 16 per cent., and in 6 estates between 20 and 29 per cent. In 2 estates, it exceeded 35 per cent.

The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 30,62,563. Adding to this, Rs. 9,04,154 (the cash balance at the beginning of the year), the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 39,66,717, of which Rs. 24,03,834 (including a sum of Rs. 92,632 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 1,04,707 devoted to payment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 15,62,883. Adding to this, the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 27,75,500 held on behalf of certain estates and the value (Rs. 1,04,785) of grain on hand at the close of the year, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1898 was Rs. 44,43,168, showing a fall of Rs. 12,24,907 as compared with the opening balance of the year. This large decrease was due to the payment of over 18 lakhs to the two sons of the Parlākimedi ward on account of their two-thirds share in the partible properties inherited by their father. There was also an exceptional payment of Rs. 1,15,100 in satisfaction of a decree obtained against the Sāptūr ward by his step-brother. Omitting these items, there was a substantial improvement in the assets of the estates under management. The net receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 29,25,455 and Rs. 22,06,495, respectively, against Rs. 26,35,273 and Rs. 22,41,426, of the previous year. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 11·6 against 13·5 in the previous year.

Surplus balances were usually invested in Government securities; in some cases, however, the purchase of land and the execution of works of utility are contemplated. In 9 estates advances of money and grain were made to tenants.

The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10,90,411. Including those newly contracted (Rs. 20,130) or brought to account (Rs. 11,089), as also the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 59,814), the total sum due was Rs. 11,81,444, of which Rs. 56,435 were collected and Rs. 45,614 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,79,395 at the end of the year distributed among 28 estates.

The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 11,90,126. Adding thereto, debts newly contracted (Rs. 11,000), or brought to account (Rs. 1,099) and the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 63,250), the total amounted to Rs. 12,65,475, of which Rs. 1,09,759 were repaid, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 11,55,716 due by 18 estates.

The total allotment was Rs. 3,68,770, of which Rs. 2,13,319, or 57·9 per cent., were spent against Rs. 2,11,369, or 69·0 per cent., in the previous year. The expenditure is classified below :—

Class of work.						Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
						RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	...	...	...	...	..	1,06,420	1,24,614
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	76,927	58,439
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	13,242	12,693
Total						1,96,589	1,90,776
Establishment	..	...	...	...	..	14,780	22,543
Grand Total						2,11,369	2,13,319

The outlay on public works was 8·9 per cent. of the total charges of the year. If the debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes be excluded from consideration, the percentage rises to 9·7 against 9·4 in the previous fasli.

Of the 49 persons (wards and their relations) under instruction, 46 were males and 3 females. Six wards were under the tuition of the Court's European tutor at Madras. The progress and behaviour of the wards are reported to be satisfactory on the whole.

Suits.

The Chidikada ward having died during the fasli under report, and the estate having passed out of the Court's charge, the records connected with the appeal now pending before the Privy Council have been handed over to the present owner of the estate in order that he may take the necessary action for the further conduct of the appeal, if so advised. The Pedda Mérangi Privy Council appeal is still pending before that tribunal: and the local High Court has admitted an appeal to the Privy Council against its order decreeing to Sri Raja Papamma Rao the greater portion of the Tangellamúdi estate. The Sáptúr and Pithápuram appeals were decided in favour of the Court's wards by the Privy Council. The two Munagala adoption suits and the appeal relating to the Pithápuram minor's claim to the Kirlampudi estate are still pending, as also the suit filed by the Raja of Venkatagiri against the Tangellamúdi and Pithápuram minors for the recovery of a loan obtained from him by the late Tangellamúdi Rani. The suit filed by two illegitimate sons of the late zamindar of Sáptúr for a share of his partible property ended in favour of the plaintiff, and the Court of Wards decided that there were no sufficient grounds for an appeal. The late zamindar of Sivaganga had filed an appeal to the Privy Council as to the possession of a piece of jungle. The question of prosecuting the appeal came under the Court's consideration and it was decided to compromise the case. The High Court dismissed the appeal filed by the brother of the late zamindar questioning the validity of the adoption of the boy who is the Court's ward.

General
remarks.

The zamindar of Parlákimedi is in good health and continues to receive the allowance of Rs. 5,000 per mensem from his elder son. The forests of the Bodogodo estate are under a Forest Ranger whose services have been lent to the Court of Wards. The question of the administration and survey of the Sivagiri forests and the desirability of extending the Forest Act to Ankusagiri (Berikai) are under consideration. A small establishment has been maintained to guard the Shulagiri forests. The survey of the Kakangarai estate was completed after the close of the fasli under report, while that of nine other estates is either progressing or will shortly be commenced. The Court of Wards is now dealing with the question of the recovery from the tenants concerned of a portion of the cost of the survey.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1898-99.)

THE Honourable the Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., the Honourable Dr. D. Duncan, and the Honourable M.R.Ry. P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, whose term of office expired during the year, were re-appointed Additional Members of Council—the first-named gentleman on the 4th April and the two latter on the 14th November 1898. The Honourable Mr. J. Starrock was re-appointed an Additional Member of Council on his return from privilege leave on the 4th April 1898. The Honourable Messrs. C. S. Crole and G. Stokes were also similarly appointed on the 16th April and 3rd June 1898, respectively, after the Honourable Messrs. J. Thomson and G. S. Forbes, their predecessors, had resigned their seats in Council. The two latter gentlemen were, however, soon after appointed as Additional Members in the vacancies caused by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Crole and the appointment of the Honourable Mr. A. T. Arundel as Member of Council on the 22nd September and 11th June 1898, respectively. The Honourable Colonel Sir George Moore, Kt., C.I.E., was appointed an Additional Member on the 11th June 1898 in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. T. Ross. In July 1898 the Honourable Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot resigned his seat in the Council and the Honourable Mr. S. R. Turnbull was appointed in his stead on the 6th September following at the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. In November the Honourable Mr. H. M. Winterbotham was appointed a Member of Council on the retirement of the Honourable Sir Henry Bliss, K.C.I.E., and the Honourable Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu was appointed an Additional Member of Council in his stead on the 2nd December 1898.

Six meetings of the Council were held during the year, at which the average attendance of Additional Members was 18, viz., officials, nine and non-officials, nine.

Meetings of
the Council.

The following Acts were passed during the year:—Act III of 1898, an Act to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888; Act IV of 1898, an Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1880, an Act for regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder; Act V of 1898 (the Malabar Wills Act, 1898); and Act I of 1899, an Act to amend Madras Act IV of 1884 (the District Municipalities Act, 1884). A brief description of the object and character of these Acts together with the dates on which they received the Governor-General's assent is given in the appendix, where will also be found a statement of all legislative measures pending before the Council with an explanation of their objects and reasons.

Acts passed
during the
year.

POLICE. (1898.)

Excluding village police, private guards and office establishment, the total strength of the force at the end of the year was 22,564, or '8 per cent. less than the sanctioned strength of 22,766, the deficiency in 1897 being 1'3 per cent. The increase of 134 in the sanctioned strength was due to the inclusion of a temporary establishment in certain parts for plague work. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 74,032 from Rs. 43,74,088 to Rs. 43,00,056. The decrease was mainly due to absence of expenditure on famine temporary force and famine batta which rose in 1897 to Rs. 44,000, to decreased cost of clothing, to the discontinuing of travelling allowance to Prosecuting Inspectors, and to less expenditure on escorts for treasure. There was also a decrease of Rs. 8,000 in the expenditure on buildings.

Strength and
cost of the
force.

Hutting and building operations.

One station-house, 98 huts and 16 miscellaneous buildings were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 22,811. Including Rs. 62,310 spent on repairs, the total expenditure on hutting and building operations was Rs. 80,115 against Rs. 88,665 in 1897.

Proportion of police to the population and to area.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,695 against 1,689 in 1897. The proportion of working police to area was 1 to 8.3 square miles and to population was 1 to 2,245 in the Presidency as a whole, in rural parts 1 to 3,264 and in towns 1 to 577.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 189-1-10, or As. 1-9 per head of population compared with Rs. 194-5-5 or As. 1-10 in the previous year.

Private guards.

During the year 174 constables were employed by banks, public companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 21,431.

Conduct of the force.

The subjoined table shows the punishments inflicted on police officers during the last three years:—

Year.	Judicial convictions				Departmental punishments.		
	Under Police Act.		Under Indian Penal Code.		Percentage of the force dismissed	Percentage of the force fined, degraded, or suspended.	Percentage of the force punished for absence without leave.
	Number.	Percentage of the force convicted.	Number.	Percentage of the force convicted.			
1896	72	3	181	8	1.4	17.8	8.6
1897	103	4	173	7	1.3	17.8	6.4
1898	85	3	205	9	1.6	19.5	7.0

Two Inspectors were convicted during the year. The average fine imposed was As. 14-7 against As. 15-7 and As. 13-4 in 1897 and 1896. There was an increase in the number of resignations, dismissals and desertions. Out of 179 cases of appeals against the orders of District officers disposed of during the year, the orders in 22 cases, or 12.3 per cent. were reversed against 7.6 per cent. in 1897. Of 24 appeals to Government against dismissal, the orders of the Inspector-General were upheld in 23, the appellant in one case being reinstated on the Inspector-General's recommendation. There were 8 appeals to Government against other punishments, which were all unsuccessful. Rs. 3,360 against Rs. 5,930 in 1897 were paid as rewards. Rs. 1,000 was granted by the Tanjore Rani for the detection of a heavy theft in their palace. In Malabar one Inspector received a reward of Rs. 550, while another was granted the title of "Khan Bahadur", in recognition of their services. Money rewards were granted to 913 men against 1,176 in 1897. Good-conduct stripes were granted to 4,202 men, and the number of those drawing good-conduct allowances was, at the close of the year, 1,724.

Enlistments and casualties.

There were 1,995 enlistments against 1,578 in 1897. The number of men who left the force was 1,797 as compared with 1,668 in the previous year. Desertions increased from 146 to 180. There was a decrease in mortality from 353 to 280 in the year under report.

Education.

The improvement in education continued; the percentage of men able to read and write advanced from 86.4 to 86.6. The funds allotted to the Vellore school for Inspectors were utilized for the training of station-house officers. The number of men who had passed non-departmental examinations rose from 792 to 845. The force included, at the close of the year, 3 Bachelors of Law, 36 Bachelors of Arts and 394 under-graduates.

Escapes.

Escapes of convicts from sub-jails numbered 12 against 16 in 1897, there were 41 escapes of under-trial prisoners against 71 in the previous year; escapes from "other custody" increased from 144 to 148. Out of 201 prisoners escaped, 75 were at large at the close of the year against 59 out of 231 in 1897. There was a considerable decrease in the number of escapes from sub-jails.

Processes.

Though crime was nearly as heavy as in 1897 the number of processes decreased from 936,963 to 907,284. The number of processes issued in grave cases was 373,444, in petty cases 533,840. The number of warrants issued on neglect of

summons was 29,882. The decrease in the number of processes was due to the exercise of greater care in issuing them on the part of the magistracy.

The number of violent deaths fell from 13,969 to 12,922, a figure, however, slightly in excess of that reported in 1895 and 1896. Suicides numbered 1,949 and accidental deaths 10,256. Of the latter, 7,084 were due to drowning, 1,059 to snake-bite and 205 by wild beasts, the corresponding figures for 1897 being 7,923, 1,120 and 228, respectively. Violent and unnatural deaths.

There were 10,799 fires reported, 70,446 houses burnt, 24½ lakhs worth of property destroyed with a loss of 176 lives. The increase in the number of fires was large and occurred chiefly in Cuddapah, North and South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely. Fires.

The registration of known depredators' names in the Police registers received attention. 1,484 names were removed by reason of death, reformed habits, &c., and 2,204 new names were added. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs were 13,488, 1,005, 304, and 11,515, respectively; the corresponding figures for 1897 were 13,121, 918, 348 and 12,099. The number of old offenders identified and sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, rose from 2,142 to 2,318. There was a further improvement in the results achieved by the Anthropometrical Central Bureau, which out of 2,667 references made, identified 392 against 215 identified out of 1,469 references in 1897. Known depredators and suspects.

The following statement shows the amount of cognizable crime, with percentages of cases in which convictions were had, of the number of persons convicted and of the amount of property recovered:— Detection—Cognizable crime.

Year.	Number of cases.	Detection.	Conviction of persons.	Recovery of property.
1897	164,007	76.1	65.6	24.9
1898	172,634	77.2	66.1	23.3

The total crime reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased slightly; there was an increase of 8,860 cases under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances. Excluding these the proportion of cognizable crime to population was 1 to every 605 persons, the proportion of true crime was 1 to every 818 persons.

There were 130,262 cases against 117,116 in 1897. 63,122 ended in conviction; the percentage of property recovered to the amount lost in these cases was 18.6. Non-cognizable crime.

464 true murder cases were reported during the year against 472 in 1897. The percentage of cases ending in conviction was high in Madras City, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Gódvári, Trichinopoly, Malabar and South Canara. It was good also in Coimbatore, Madura, Anantapur and Ganjám. Murder.

There were 362 true cases of dacoity during the year against 343 in 1897. Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tinnevely, Salem and Coimbatore showed increase in this respect. Detection was especially good in Tanjore (76.5 per cent.) and fair in Vizagapatam, Ganjám and Coimbatore. The total percentages of detection, convictions and recovery of property were 20.9, 21.4 and 7.8 against 26.4, 33.3 and 8.3 in 1897. Dacoities.

Robbery cases advanced from 452 to 488; the percentage of conviction was 41.4 of the cases disposed of, that of persons convicted 51.3 against 39.9 and 46.7, respectively, in 1897. There was a decrease in the Northern Range, but an increase in the Central and Southern. Robberies were heavy in Cuddapah, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Detection was good in Tanjore. Robbery.

7,672 true cases of house-breaking were reported against 8,358 in the previous year; the percentages of cases detected and persons convicted were 39.8 and 65.1, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1897 being 41.6 and 65.9. There was a decrease in this class of crime throughout the Northern Range attributable to the comparatively low price of food-grains prevailing there. House-breaking.

Grave
offences
against
property.

There was a further increase in the number of grave offences against property, from 8,136 to 8,351; the percentages of detection and conviction were 45.9 and 59.8 against 50.1 and 63.8 in 1897. The results were not, on the whole, as good as in 1897; the proportion of cases investigated within the year to that reported was slightly better, but the police work was less successful in the detection of cases and charging of persons. Of 1,290 grave cases, 354 were investigated by superior officers.

Ordinary
thefts.

There was a fall in the total number of ordinary thefts from 13,987 to 13,436. Of police cases disposed of, the percentage of detection was 52.9, of persons convicted 59.6, and of property recovered 34.9. The decrease, which occurred mainly in the Northern Range, was due to fall in prices.

Cattle thefts.

Cattle thefts of 1898 numbered 2,893 against 2,752 in 1897; of 3,256 such cases charged during the year 1,659 or 50.9 per cent. ended in conviction, a decrease of 1.7 compared with the previous year.

Cattle-
poisoning.

Out of 56 cases of cattle-poisoning reported convictions were obtained in 29, 47 persons out of 78 arrested being convicted. Property to the value of Rs. 1,326 was lost.

Offences on
Railways.

Offences on railways numbered, in 1898, 919 against 851 in the preceding year. Those taken up by Magistrates fell from 757 to 559. Out of Rs. 14,480 lost, property to the value of Rs. 3,854 or 26.6 per cent. was recovered. There were 9 attempts to derail trains against 29 in 1897.

Offences
against
Revenue
Laws.

Offences against the Abkari and Excise laws rose from 19,379 to 19,910, those under the Salt law from 6,243 to 8,443; the percentage of conviction was 96.9 in the former class of offences and 98.6 in the latter.

Offences
under the
Arms Act.

970 cases were reported under the Arms Act, 696 were detected. Of 884 persons arrested, 705 were convicted. The increase was common to most districts, and is attributable to the fact that delay in renewal of licenses was more rigorously dealt with.

Security
cases.

The security sections were more freely resorted to in 1898, notably in Kistna. Out of 557 persons prosecuted, 319 were bound over against 479 persons prosecuted and 260 bound over in 1897.

References to
and by the
police.

References by Magistrates were less numerous, being 3,895 against 4,551 in the previous year. The number of cases referred by the police as false (including mistakes of law or fact) was 12,918 as compared with 12,605 in 1897; there was, however, a more than corresponding increase of crime reported during 1898. The proportion of cases struck off was 90.8 per cent. against 87 per cent. in 1897. 130,725 cases were prosecuted, of which 2.6 were declared as false as compared with 2.7 and 1.8 in 1897 and 1896, respectively. Prosecutions for false complaints numbered 233 against 205 in the previous year.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General inspected 11 districts (one twice), the Vellore school and the Madras Railway Police. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern, Central and Southern Ranges inspected in all 200 stations and 23 offices during the year. Inspection by District officers was somewhat better than in the previous year.

REWARDS. (1898.)

The rewards disbursed during 1898 amounted to Rs. 5,873 against Rs. 9,910 in 1897 and Rs. 5,069 in 1896. Of these, Rs. 1,522 were awarded by District Magistrates, Rs. 3,360 by the Inspector-General of Police, Rs. 90 by the Inspector-General of Prisons and Rs. 901 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, as compared with Rs. 3,373, Rs. 5,930, Rs. 167 and Rs. 440, respectively, in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT. (1898.)

The number of factories coming within the purview of the Act remained almost stationary. There has, however, been a slight fall in the daily average number of operatives employed in factory labour—from 31,197 in 1897 to 30,098 during the year under report. There was a marked deficiency in the number of inspections made by non-medical inspectors. The total number of inspections which should have been made was 206, while the number actually made was 169; and in some instances factories were inspected more frequently than is actually required by the rules, whilst in the case of several others even the minimum number of inspections was not made. The allowances drawn by Medical officers amounted to Rs. 4,888 as against Rs. 2,185 in 1897. The number of women and children employed fell from 2,892 and 2,216 in 1897 to 2,654 and 2,115, respectively, in 1898. The sanitary condition of the factories has been reported to be generally satisfactory. The health of the operatives has been good. As usual, the wages earned by factory labour compared favourably with those of the ordinary agricultural labourer. The fencing of machinery was generally attended to, and the number of accidents was not appreciably increased. Three of these proved fatal as against 2 in 1897 and 6 in 1896. In 18 cases the accidents were of a serious nature. The accidents were in most instances due to carelessness on the part of the operatives themselves. There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1898.)

268 licenses to deal in sulphur (of which 33 were new) were in force in 1898 as compared with 270 in the previous year, and they covered 1,303 tons of sulphur as against 1,275 in 1897. The stock of a licensed vendor averaged 1.4 tons and the average quantity sold by each was 1.1 tons. The total quantities of sulphur purchased and sold during the year under report fell from 861 and 864 tons in the previous year to 270 and 284 tons, respectively. The number of licenses in force was largest in the following districts: Górávari 37, Malabar 30, Salem 25, Coimbatore 24, and South Canara 21. The sales were highest in Madras (133 tons) and lowest in Anantapur (3 cwts.). As usual, sulphur was principally used in the manufacture of inferior gunpowder and fireworks and to a less extent for medicinal, sanitary and bleaching purposes.

ARMS ACT. (1898.)

The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, amounted to 72,182 against 72,704 in 1897. Variations in the several districts were noticeable, as usual, between the figures for 1898 and those for the preceding year. Nearly 89 per cent. of the total number of licenses issued during the year were in Form VIII, which covers the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the figure being 64,478 against 66,843 in 1897. There was a decrease of 2,365 in the number of these licenses as compared with last year. The decrease was attributed mainly to the exercise of greater care in renewing old licenses. There was a large increase in the number of licenses issued in Coimbatore for the possession of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes. The licenses cover only the possession of explosives in small quantities, and the increase is attributed to greater activity among the agricultural classes in regard to the sinking of wells. In Vizagapatam and Ganjam steps were taken to limit the number of arms carried by the retainers of exempted persons. Licenses issued under the Indian Explosives Act were issued in 14 districts. No licenses were issued in Górávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly. No information was available as to the extent to which the provisions of the rules under the Act were resorted to in Anantapur during the year. Inspections of

shops licensed under the Arms Act continued to be on the whole satisfactorily performed. North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Kistna, Madras and the Nilgiris showed the best results in this respect. Inspections by the magistracy were complete in 11 districts, and in another case only 1 shop was left unvisited. The superior officers of the police completed their inspections in 12 districts and inspected all but 1 shop in two others. Two shops in the Tinnevely district were, however, left wholly unvisited during the year. Inspections of shops licensed under the Explosives Act were also satisfactorily performed, except in Nellore where the superior officers of the police failed to inspect a single shop, and in Chingleput where all the 4 shops were left wholly unvisited. There was a large increase in the number of persons prosecuted for offences under the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder, viz., 910 against 412 in 1897. The percentage of convictions (80) was, however, the same as in last year. There were 25 prosecutions, involving 37 persons, instituted for offences under the Explosives Act, and the rules framed thereunder against 10 prosecutions in 1897, and of these, the cases against 34 persons ended in conviction.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1898.)

Offences
reported.

Excluding cases which came before Village Magistrates, there were 330,634 cases reported in 1898 as against 312,670 in the previous year. The advance was mainly due to a greater number of prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act, the District Municipalities Act and the Forest Act. The number of cases returned as true was 318,000 as against 301,304 in 1897; the increase was probably due to the rise in the number of prosecutions under Special and Local Laws mentioned above. Complaints rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 10,583 and showed a considerable advance on the corresponding figure for 1897 (9,381).

Offences
under the
Penal Code.

Taking the figures relating to cases returned as true, cases under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 3,913 as compared with 1897, the diminution occurred chiefly under the following heads:—(1) Criminal force and assault cases diminished from 24,616 to 21,851; the chief variations were in Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Kistna, Tanjore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Gódvári and Vizagapatam. Similarly cases of hurt (of which there were 17,330 returned as true) on the whole decreased by 532 as compared with the preceding year, chiefly in Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Anantapur; the number increased in Ganjám, Kistna and Tinnevely. (2) There were 8,787 cases of criminal trespass as against 10,008 in 1897. The fall was general (except in Trichinopoly, Madras and Malabar where there was a slight increase) and noticeable in Vizagapatam Agency, Ganjám, Gódvári and Vizagapatam. (3) Cases of mischief also declined from 6,322 to 5,686. Here also the decrease was general, except in Vizagapatam, Tinnevely, Salem and Madras. (4) There was a falling off in the number of cases of theft, 16,330 as against 16,824 in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Kistna, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Ganjám and Bellary, while the number increased in South Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore. The decrease was generally attributed to the favourable season. The increase in the number of offences under the following heads of the Indian Penal Code was noticeable:—(1) Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals advanced from 16,591 to 17,566, chiefly in Ganjám, Bellary, Gódvári, Nellore and Vizagapatam; these cases, however, diminished in Tanjore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. In Ganjám the increase was attributed to the vigilance of village officers and of the Police in charging cases of public nuisance. In Bellary it was due to the steps taken to enforce the plague regulations. The fall in Tanjore was accounted for by the fact that in the previous year there were numerous prosecutions of this class on the occasion of the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam. (2) Robberies and dacoities increased by 101; the increase occurred mostly in Coimbatore, Salem and Tinnevely, but there was a decrease in Kurnool. (3) Cases of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants rose from 4,243 to 4,907. The increase in these cases was especially noticeable in Bellary, Salem and Cuddapah, while the reverse was the case in Madura and Chingleput. The increase was due generally to the enforcement of the plague

regulations. (4) There was a slight increase in the number of offences relating to coin and Government stamps and of offences of criminal breach of trust. Offences affecting life numbered almost the same as in the previous year. Cases of murder slightly increased; the chief variations were in Malabar (+ 17), Coimbatore (+ 14), Salem (+ 6), Tanjore (- 11) and Kurnool (- 9). Cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder also slightly increased in South Arcot, Kurnool and Tanjore. The number of cases of forgery was almost the same as in 1897.

There was a large addition of 20,614 cases (taking the number of cases returned as true and comparing it with the corresponding number in the previous year) to the number of offences under Special and Local Laws, chiefly under the following Acts:—(1) *The Madras City Police Act and Madras Municipality Act*.—Offences under the former increased from 36,062 to 43,034 and under the latter from 5,842 to 7,338. (2) *The District Municipalities Act*.—Offences under this Act advanced from 19,620 to 25,675, the increase being chiefly in Madura, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Górávari. The figures under this head furnished by the District Magistrate of Bellary in the previous year were incorrect, 2,488 cases under this Act having been erroneously shown under the Towns Nuisances Act. (3) *The Forest Act*.—There was an increase of 2,925 cases under this Act, the increase being common to all districts, except Bellary, South Canara, Cuddapah, Górávari, Kistna and Kurnool, where there was a decrease and noticeable chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Chingleput and North Arcot. The increase was said to be due to the greater attention paid by the Forest officers to the working of the Act, and the decrease in South Canara was attributed to the fact that the felling of trees, hitherto charged as an offence under the Forest Act, has latterly been dealt with under the Indian Penal Code either as theft or mischief. (4) Offences under the Salt Act rose by 1,724 cases. The increase due to the activity of Salt officers was marked in Malabar, Chingleput and Vizagapatam. (5) Offences under the Breach of Contract Act rose from 3,950 to 4,385, the chief variations being in the Nilgiris (+ 629), Górávari (+ 198), Nellore (- 170) and South Canara (- 143). The increase in the Nilgiris was attributed to the fact that the year under report was a very favourable one to coffee planters, and that consequently the demand for coolies increased, and advances had to be freely given. The completion in 1898 of several of the railway works that were in progress in 1897 accounted for the fall in Nellore. (6) Offences under the Hackney Carriages Act increased chiefly in Salem and Tanjore where the Act, which was introduced in the latter part of 1897, was worked the whole of the year under report. (7) The number of cases under the Arms Act was more than double that of the previous year. The increase was most marked in Tinnevely, where there were 103 more cases than in the previous year. The increase was attributed to the vigilance of the Police, and was common to all districts except four. (8) Cases under the Towns Nuisances Act rose from 72,233 to 73,166 (the figure 74,721 furnished in the previous year being incorrect), the variations being large in Coimbatore (- 1,446), Madura (- 1,320), Kistna (- 767), Salem (- 418), Tinnevely (+ 971), Górávari (+ 954), Bellary (+ 691) and Vizagapatam (+ 630). The fall in Coimbatore and Salem was due to the provisions of the Act being better understood by the people, while, in Madura, it was due to want of energy on the part of the Police. The cause of increase was generally due to the greater vigilance on the part of the Police. Offences under the Abkari Act decreased from 21,420 to 20,500; the decrease was most noticeable in Malabar and South Canara, while there was an increase, as in last year, in Chingleput and Coimbatore. The decrease in Malabar was due to the steps taken by the Assistant Commissioner and the District Magistrate to prevent prosecutions for technical offences and in South Canara, to the deterrent punishment inflicted by the magistracy.

111,983 cases under the Indian Penal Code affecting 248,970 persons and 201,105 cases under Special and Local Laws affecting 231,155 persons were brought to trial during the year as against 114,626, 261,295, 180,584 and 209,123, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 26·23 in the case of offences under the Indian Penal Code and 83·91 in the case of offences under Special and Local Laws as against 25·18 and 83·78, respectively, in the preceding year.

Offences
under
Special and
Local Laws.

Cases and
persons
brought to
trial and
persons
convicted

Cases
rejected
under section
203, Criminal
Procedure
Code.

10,132 or 8 per cent. of the total number of cases reported under the Indian Penal Code were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 6.9 per cent. in 1897. 1,971 cases were struck off as false as against 1,891 in the previous year. The increase in the percentage of cases rejected under section 203 is in itself satisfactory, and would appear to be still more so, when it is noted that the percentage of convictions also increased considerably during the year.

Remarks on
convictions
under the
Penal Code.

In cases of a compoundable nature, the percentage of convictions was almost the same as in the previous year. This was so in respect of cases of criminal force and assault, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance and defamation. The proportion, however, fell slightly in cases of criminal trespass and offences relating to marriage. There was a slight advance in the percentage of convictions in cases of hurt. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of convictions in cases of theft, robbery and dacoity and in offences relating to coin and Government stamps, while there was an increase of percentage in cases of fraudulent deeds and disposition of property and extortion. The percentage of convictions fell slightly in offences affecting life, causing miscarriage and offences of rape, while it rose in cases of kidnapping and wrongful confinement.

Summary-
tion.

The main features of the year under report were—(1) a decrease in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases; (2) a decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code; (3) an increase in the percentage of cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code; (4) an advance in the number of prosecutions under the Special and Local Laws, chiefly under the Madras City Police Act, the District Municipalities Act, and the Forest Act; (5) a slight increase in the number of institutions under the Towns Nuisances Act; (6) an increase in the number of cases returned as true; and (7) an increased proportion of convictions under the Indian Penal Code.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1898.)

COURTS AD-
MINISTERING
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE—
Number and
description
of Courts.

The High Court, the two Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the Court of the Commissioner of Police exercised criminal jurisdiction in the Presidency Town, while in the mufussal there were 5,282 Village Magistrates' Courts, 679 Courts of regular Magistrates, of whom 126 were first class, 458 second class and 95 third class. There were 27 Courts of Sessions (including Additional and Assistant Sessions Courts both "regular" and "agency").

Jurisdictional
change.

During the year under report, a Bench Court with first-class powers was constituted at Ootacamund for the trial of certain classes of offences arising within the municipal limits.

Village
Magistrates.

There was a great decrease in the number of Village Magistrates' Courts, chiefly in Madura, Górávari and Ganjám, while there was an increase in Coimbatore and in Trichinopoly.

Bench Courts.

The number of working days in the Bench Courts varied from 230 in Cuddapah to 4 in Yercaud.

Special
Magistrates.

The number of Special Magistrates decreased by 10. The decrease was due to the fact that in 1897 special officers were appointed on the occasion of the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam in the Tanjore district. The Medical officer at the Tungabhadra Railway Frontier Inspection Station was invested in 1898 with second-class powers to enforce plague regulations. In Nellore three Special Sub-Magistrates were entertained for five months to attend to criminal work consequent on the opening of famine relief test works. The number of working days in this class of courts ranged from 267 in Coonoor to 1 in Bimlipatam.

Subordinate
Stipendiary
Magistrates.

The fall in the number of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers was due to the appointment in 1897 of additional officers to relieve Tahsildars on account of their extra work in connection with famine.

District
Magistrates.

Among District Magistrates, the Court of the District Magistrate of South Arcot worked for the greatest number of days (144), and that of the District Magistrate of Nellore the smallest (19).

In the Courts of Session, the number of working days varied from 123 in Tinnevely to 30 in North Malabar. Courts of Session.

The number of working days in each of the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 274. Presidency Magistrates.

In the High Court, 146 Benches sat for the disposal of criminal work, 26 for the trial of sessions cases, and 120 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Appellate Side, 72 Benches, including 8 Benches in the vacation, sat on 72 days for the disposal of criminal business alone, and 48 Benches sat on 46 other days for the disposal of both criminal and civil work. High Court.

The table below compares the total number of institutions in the different classes of Courts during the past two years :— REVENUE IN ALL COURTS—Comparative statement of original cases and appeals.

	Original cases.		Appeals.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Village Magistrates' Courts	12,050	11,731		
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofassal	242,805	252,504	8,405	9,188
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	45,708	57,860		
Courts of Session	1,183	1,240	1,424	1,511
High Court	40	35	858	828
Total	304,706	323,379	10,087	11,527

Madura, Tanjore and Malabar showed the highest institutions and Kurnool, the Nilgiris and Anantapur the lowest.

The following is a comparative statement of the preventive and miscellaneous proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code during the last two years :— Miscellaneous proceedings.

	Cases disposed of.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapters VI and XXXV	10	8	14	9	9	4
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, section 103	11	5	76	6	70	6
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X.	85	84	206	283	21	2
Possession, Chapter XII	81	86	366	365	21	90
Prefering of frivolous or vexatious complaints, section 250	1,730	1,021	1,730	1,839	1,730	1,033
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	28	24	28	24	28	24
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	2,225	2,237	2,225	2,237	772	863
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII	1,336	1,275	1,549	1,518	1,363	1,325

The provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were more freely used than hitherto. Madura showed the highest number of persons dealt with under this section. Malabar, Gódvári and Kistna came next in order. The section seems to have been but little used in the districts of Bellary, South Canara and Chingleput. The total amount awarded as compensation to accused persons was Rs. 36,284 as against Rs. 29,325 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 31,842 was realized, the average amount realized being Rs. 16-7-7 as against Rs. 15-10-7 in 1897 and Rs. 15-1-9 in 1896. Cases of forfeiture of bail or bond were less frequent in the year under report. The total amount forfeited was Rs. 14,783, of which Rs. 7,008 was recovered.

73 European British subjects concerned in 67 cases were brought before the Courts for trial during the year. 66 cases involving 72 persons were disposed of in the year with the result that 34 of the persons were convicted, 23 of offences under the Indian Penal Code and the rest of offences under Special and Local Laws. European British subjects.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases received by those Magistrates; 11,731 cases involving 17,898 persons were received during the year. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 12,014 cases affecting 18,320 persons were brought to trial. Of these, 11,752 cases concerning 17,881 persons were brought to trial. VILLAGE MAG.

were disposed of in the year. 8,261 persons were convicted, 5,864 being simply imprisoned, and 2,397 confined in the stocks. The heaviest files were in Tanjore and Madura and the lightest in Bellary and Anantapur. The disposals generally, though smaller than in the previous year, kept pace with the receipts, and arrears slightly decreased.

The subjoined table compares the number of institutions in these Courts for the past three years :—

REVENUE
MAGISTRATES'
COURTS
IN THE
MADRAS
(a) Original
jurisdiction—
Provisions—
Comparative
statement
of work
received.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bench Magistrates	67,187	61,571	73,012
Special Magistrates	4,557	7,223	4,817
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	166,672	168,997	169,896
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	4,458	4,968	5,236
District Magistrates	72	46	49
Total ...	242,946	242,805	252,504
First-class Magistrates	5,116	5,574	6,023
Second-class do.	182,741	182,105	189,864
Third-class do.	55,089	55,126	56,617
Total ...	242,946	242,805	252,504

There was, on the whole, a large increase in the work for disposal in the year under report as compared with the previous years, particularly in Gódvári, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Ganjám and Trichinopoly. There was, however, a marked decrease in Kistna and Coimbatore. The files of the Benches of Magistrates increased largely on the whole, and specially in Malabar, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tanjore, while the reverse was the case in Coimbatore and Kistna. The fall in the files of Special Magistrates was noticeable chiefly in Ganjám, the Nilgiris and Madura. There was a slight increase in the files of the Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers; this was most marked in Ganjám, and noticeable in Gódvári, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Nellore. There was, however, a large decrease in Tanjore, Kistna, Malabar, South Canara and Tinnevely. The files of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers also slightly increased, especially in Ganjám, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. There was a fall in Coimbatore, Kistna and Chingleput. The number of institutions in the Courts of the District Magistrates was almost the same as in the previous year. The District Magistrates of Gódvári, Anantapur and the Nilgiris tried the largest number of cases. The District Magistrates of Bellary, Ganjám, Malabar, Tanjore, Nellore, South Arcot, South Canara, and Kurnool received no cases.

The distribution of work in the regular Magistrates' Courts is shown below for the past three years :—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bench Magistrates	67,037	62,224	72,859	202	117	132
Special Magistrates	4,538	7,365	4,795	23	50	9
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	167,274	168,565	169,293	2,011	1,987	2,091
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	4,820	5,826	6,181	282	360	300
District Magistrates	70	42	55	1	1	3
Total ...	243,739	244,032	253,183	2,519	2,518	2,475
First-class Magistrates	5,508	6,446	7,024	293	366	316
Second-class do.	182,796	182,331	189,782	1,954	1,946	1,975
Third-class do.	55,410	55,205	56,427	273	206	184
Total ...	243,739	244,032	253,183	2,519	2,518	2,475

On the whole arrears in 1898 were reduced. The large increase in institutions was well met by a corresponding increase in disposals.

The total number of persons for trial was 415,608, of whom 408,626 were dealt with, 5,374 being committed or referred as against 414,972 for trial, 407,411 dealt with and 5,079 committed or referred in the previous year. The persons whose cases were finally disposed of are shown below arranged according to the classes of Magistrates who tried them and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	Discharged.		Convicted				Percentage of conviction.	
			On regular trial.		On summary trial.			
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
First-class Magistrates	8,327	7,091	4,328	4,889	882	921	38.62	42.00
Second-class do.	184,595	181,647	115,075	118,298	21,074	23,952	43.60	43.92
Third-class do.	21,784	16,839	13,433	9,596	32,829	39,619	67.06	75.07
Total	214,706	205,577	132,841	132,783	54,785	64,492	46.65	48.92

Of those convicted, 2,844 were boys and 381 girls.

The percentage of convictions was unprecedented. The highest percentage was shown in Bellary, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam Agency, Madura, Ganjam Agency, Chingleput and Tinnevely, and the lowest in Gôdâvari, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Gôdâvari Agency. 6,982 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year; 704 of them were in custody and the rest on bail or otherwise at large. 149 persons were awaiting trial for more than six months, the largest numbers in individual districts being 34 in Coimbatore and 30 in Gôdâvari.

The number of sentences of fine increased. The average fine inflicted was Rs. 4.4 as against Rs. 4.3 in 1897 and Rs. 4.2 in 1896. Of the sentences of imprisonment 91.11 per cent. were rigorous as against 92.38 in 1897. 638 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement as against 504 in 1897; the largest number of such sentences was in Madura (131).

The amounts of fines imposed, realised and paid as compensation to complainants are compared below for the last two years:—

Years.	Imposed	Realised.	Percentage.	Compensation to complainants.	Percentage to realisation.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1897	7,04,825	5,92,505	84.06	32,391	5.47
1898	7,69,885	6,40,758	83.23	30,037	4.53

Including Rs. 11,326 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections amounted to Rs. 6,52,084 as against Rs. 6,04,880 in the previous year. 3,597 persons were sentenced to whipping as against 4,961 in the previous year, the largest number so sentenced being in the Vizagapatam Agency (491). Of the total number, 734 were juvenile offenders, 724 being sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments as against 999 and 984, respectively, in the previous year.

1,426 persons were, under Act XIII of 1859 and other Special Acts, subjected to an order, not involving fine or imprisonment as against 1,834 in the previous year. Five of these persons were subjected to an order under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2 juvenile offenders to an order under section 31 (clause 1) of Act VIII of 1897.

The following statement shows the number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed by the Magistracy during the year under report:—

	Appealable.		Non-appealable	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Branches of Magistrates	221	63,573	...	232
Special Magistrates	3,903	3	25	345
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	123,727	...	63	...
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	3,526	19	1,269	262
District Magistrates	45	...	4	8
Total ...	131,422	63,595	1,861	867
Compare 1897 ...	131,744	53,920	1,097	865

Quality of work done.

In the subjoined table the appealable sentences passed are distributed according to the classes of Courts to which appeals were preferred with the number and result of such appeals, and the figures are compared with those of the previous year :—

	Second and Third-class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ..	182,399	191,402	...	...
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	...	...	...	...
To District Magistrates	16,253	16,862	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—	575	484	...	...
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates ... ..	...	...	...	...
By District Magistrates	16,239	17,199	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—	360	374	...	...
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates ... ..	...	...	...	...
By District Magistrates	10,019	10,834	...	...
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—	331	257	...	...
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	6.09	8.80	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—	61.7	62.9	...	...
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	0.8	0.2	...	...
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	64.2	68.7	...	...
Number of persons who appealed ... ..	...	...	3,205	3,615
Number of persons whose appeals were decided ... ..	...	...	2,059	2,170
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed ... ..	...	...	2,071	2,079
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences ... ..	...	...	1,591	1,506
Percentage of sentences confirmed ... ..	...	...	68.06	60.03
	...	...	76.8	75.3

The percentage of confirmations increased in all the Courts except Sessions Courts where the decrease was very slight.

Average duration.

The average duration of cases in Bench Magistrates' Courts was reduced, that in Courts of Subordinate Magistrates remained the same as in last year (6 days); in the Special Magistrates' Courts it was 3 days, in the Courts of Deputy, Assistant, Joint, and District Magistrates it was 19, 16, 15, and 30 days, respectively.

Detention of witnesses.

400,731 witnesses were examined against 400,768 in 1897. 927 (against 928 in the previous year) were detained beyond 3 days. The amount of diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses was Rs. 61,494 as against Rs. 39,474 in 1897. The increase was due to the fact that public servants appearing as witnesses who were hitherto paid their travelling allowances by the departments concerned were this year paid by the Courts themselves.

(6) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

9,138 appeals were preferred by 17,346 persons. These figures were the highest on record. The largest number of appeals was instituted in South Arcot. Malabar and Madura came next in order. The increase was marked in South Arcot, Nellore, Ganjam and Malabar. Institutions fell in Salem, Anantapur and North Arcot. 9,229 appeals were disposed of against 8,310 in 1897; 364 were pending District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates fell from 36 days to 21 days in the year under report. Among District Magistrates' Courts, pendency was high in North Arcot, South Canara and Kurnool, and in the other classes of Courts it was high in Cuddapah, Madura, Gódvári and North Arcot. Including 1,004 persons, whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and excluding such as died

or escaped, the appeals of 18,346 persons came up for disposal, of which the appeals of 17,578 persons were disposed of with the following results:—

—	Rejected.	Con- firmed.	Varned.	Reversed.	Quashed.	Now trial ordered.	Referred.
Salt-Divisional Magistrates ..	2,634	8,200	1,514	4,594	67	189	1
District Magistrates ..	87	170	57	62	7	1	...
Total ...	2,721	8,370	1,571	4,646	74	190	1
Compare 1897 ...	2,106	8,144	1,526	4,599	81	140	3
Percentage { 1897 ...	12.7	49.1	9.2	27.7	0.5	0.8	...
1898 ...	15.6	47.6	8.9	26.4	0.4	1.1	0.1

The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in Vizagapatam Agency (87.03) and South Arcot (80.65), and was above 50.0 in all other districts, except Cuddapah and the Ganjam Agency.

769 revision cases or 14 more than in the previous year were before the District Magistrates, 567 being brought by parties and the rest being taken up by the Courts *suo motu*. There were 869 cases before the Courts for disposal, of which 847 were disposed of. The number of persons concerned was 2,659, of whom 2,594 were dealt with during the year with the following result:—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or enquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.	(Otherwise disposed of.
1898	1,508	16	596	174	...
Compare 1897 ...	1,708	26	300	190	26

1,249 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial as against 1,188 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in Coimbatore, Nellore, Madura, Tinnevely and North Malabar, while there was a decrease in Bellary, North Arcot, Kistna and Salem. There were 1,264 cases concerning 3,328 persons actually for trial, of which 1,253 cases concerning 3,306 persons were disposed of as against 1,227 cases and 3,676 persons for trial and 1,212 cases and 3,653 persons disposed of in the previous year. The numbers of cases for disposal and disposed of were the highest in Coimbatore. Tinnevely and Madura came next in order. Of the 3,306 persons dealt with in the year, 1,373 persons were tried by jury, 1,632 with the aid of assessors, and 24 both by jury and with the aid of assessors. In the cases of the remaining 277 persons, jurors or assessors were not chosen or their opinions were not taken. The Judges disagreed with the jury in the cases of 72 persons, and references were made under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, in the cases of 70 persons, the largest number so referred being 17 from Kistna. 106 persons were sentenced to death subject to confirmation of the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and the case of a deaf and dumb person was referred to the High Court under section 341. Of the persons dealt with in the year, 1,277 persons or 40.8 per cent. were convicted as against 45.7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage was highest in Tanjore (71.4) and lowest in Vizagapatam (15.8). It was above 30.0 per cent. in all the districts except North Arcot, Cuddapah, Kistna, Kurnool and Vizagapatam. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 13,370 as against Rs. 18,619 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 4,489 or 33.57 per cent. were realized as against 43.35 per cent. in 1897. Rs. 1,911 out of the fines imposed in previous years were also recovered during the year. The number of persons sentenced to whipping was 19 against 22 in 1897. Six of them were juvenile offenders.

Of the 1,277 sentences passed by the Sessions Courts, 1,248 were appealable; and 636 appeals were preferred by 1,032 persons. Appeals involving 1,065 persons were decided in the year, the sentences being confirmed in the case of 929 persons. The percentage of appeals to appealable sentences was 82.6 as against 65.1 in 1897. The percentage of confirmations was 87.2 as against 89.5 in the previous year.

COURTS OF
SESSIONS—
(a) Original
jurisdiction
institutions,
results and
disposals.

Quantity of
work done.

The average duration of sessions trials calculated from the date of commitment was 34 days as against 29 in the previous year. It was high in South Malabar, Kistna and Bellary. The average duration decreased in North Malabar and Gôlâvari.

The number of witnesses detained beyond three days was 1,969 as against 3,550 in 1897 and 4,070 in 1896. It was largest in Tanjore and Bellary, and smallest in Ganjâm and South Arcot. There was an appreciable decrease in this respect in Cuddapah, Kurnool and South Canara, but an increase in North Arcot. Arrears decreased slightly. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses was Rs. 50,212 as against Rs. 50,401 in 1897.

(b) Appeals
judicially -
Appeals
1,511 appeals were preferred by 2,170 appellants as against 1,424 appeals by 2,059 persons in the previous year. Including 74 persons whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, there were the appeals of 2,229 persons for disposal, of which the appeals of 2,079 persons were dealt with during the year, leaving 91 appeals involving 150 persons pending at the end of the year. The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Madura, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Nellore. The average duration of appeals was 26 days, i.e., a day less than in the previous year. It was high in South Canara, South Arcot and Vizagapatam.

Revision
cases
419 revision cases concerning 1,586 accused were received in the year as against 415 cases involving 1,440 accused in 1897. Of these, 352 cases arose on application by parties and 67 were taken up by the Courts *suo motu*. Including 29 cases concerning 104 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 448 cases concerning 1,690 persons for disposal, of which 417 cases concerning 1,564 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving 31 cases involving 126 persons pending at the close of the year.

PROSECUTION
MAGISTRATES
COURTS -
Judicially
and results
The Commissioner of Police in his magisterial capacity disposed of 3 cases affecting 7 persons. 28,244 cases were instituted in the Egmore Court and 29,616 in the Black Town Court, in all 57,860 cases, or 9,159 more than in the previous year. The increase was due to a larger number of prosecutions under the City Police Act. Only 13 cases were pending at the close of the year. 66,526 persons concerned in 57,888 cases came up for trial, of whom 66,509 persons were dealt with, the percentage of convictions being 87·83 as against 86·57 in the previous year. The number of sentences of fine and of imprisonment increased, while the number of persons sentenced to whipping slightly decreased. 38 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement as against 17 in 1897. Of the 360 persons sentenced to whipping, 138 were juvenile offenders. 45 persons were committed to the High Court for trial. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 65,876 as against Rs. 49,770 in the previous year. Rs. 54,558 or 82·82 per cent. was recovered as against 87·6 per cent. in 1897. Of the amount recovered Rs. 4,157 or 7·6 per cent. against 3·9 in 1897 was paid to complainants as compensation, and Rs. 6,376 levied in cases of cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against Rs. 5,180 in the previous year.

Appeal sent.
Appealable sentences were passed on 122 persons in the year. 34 sentences were appealed against. The appeals of 34 persons were decided and sentence was confirmed in 32 cases. The percentage of appeals to appealable sentences was 27·3 as against 21·6 in 1897, and the percentage of confirmation was 94·1 as against 100 in the previous year.

Witnesses
13,704 witnesses were examined as against 13,963 in the previous year; 26 of them were detained beyond three days in the Black Town Court. A sum of Rs. 846 was paid as batta.

High
Court -
(-) Original
jurisdiction
(+) Sessions
cases
35 cases affecting 19 persons were received by the High Court for trial in the year as against 40 cases in the previous year. Of these, 20 were of theft, 3 of murder, 2 of forgery, 2 of kidnapping, and 1 of robbery. Including 5 cases concerning 5 persons pending from the beginning of the year, there were for disposal 40 cases affecting 54 persons, of which 37 cases involving 45 persons were disposed of in the year, 5 cases on plea of guilty, 4 on withdrawal, 22 on trial by common and 6 on trial by special jury. 29 cases resulted in the conviction of 33 accused, 2 cases in the acquittal of 2 accused, and in the remaining 2 cases.

in which 5 persons were concerned, 2 were acquitted and the rest convicted. The percentage of convictions for all the cases taken together was 80.0 as against 88.0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was imposed as fine in two cases. Rs. 5,000 was recovered in one case and paid to the complainant as compensation. 303 witnesses were examined, and a sum of Rs. 1,069 was paid as batta and travelling expenses.

Including 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 26 cases submitted by Sessions Judges for disposal under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. 22 of these cases were disposed of, the verdict of not guilty being set aside and conviction recorded in 9 cases, a like verdict upheld and the accused acquitted in 6 cases, while a verdict of guilty was set aside and the accused acquitted in 6 cases. In the remaining 1 case the verdict of not guilty was set aside and conviction recorded as regards 5 of the accused and acquittal ordered as regards the rest. The verdict of the jury was set aside in 68.2 per cent. of the cases, the references with respect to which were decided during the year as against 85.7 in 1897 and 75.0 in 1896. (2) Cases under s. 307, Cr.P.C.

84 cases affecting 104 persons were received in the year for confirmation of sentences of death; including the 5 cases affecting 5 persons pending at the beginning of the year. There were in all 89 cases concerning 109 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, 78 cases affecting 96 persons were disposed of with the result that 17 persons (or 17.7 per cent.) were acquitted and 79 persons (or 82.3 per cent.) convicted as against 11.7 and 88.3 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the case of 62 of the 79 persons convicted, the sentence of death was confirmed and 17 were sentenced to transportation for life. The case of one of the 13 persons pending at the end of the year was reported to Government under section 471, Criminal Procedure Code, and he was ordered to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum. (3) Cases under s. 374, Cr.P.C.

Besides 91 appeals from sentences of death that came up for disposal with cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 24 cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, treated as appeals, 713 appeals were received during the year. Of these, 45 appeals affecting 100 persons were from judgments of acquittal and 668 affecting 1,067 persons from convictions. Including 74 appeals affecting 141 persons which were pending from the previous year, there were 787 appeals affecting 1,308 persons for disposal. Of these, 712 appeals affecting 1,179 persons were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 33 days as against 39 in 1897 and 65 in 1896. (4) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

The number of revision cases received during the year was 463 against 534 in 1897. 31 were pending at the beginning of the year: 442 were disposed of and 52 remained pending. In 65.84 per cent. of the total number of cases decided, the proceedings of the Courts below were not interfered with as against 68.12 per cent. in 1897. In 50 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 64 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates as against 40 and 53 per cent., respectively, in the previous year, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise modified. As in the previous year in 13 per cent. of the cases in which parties moved the High Court, the proceedings of the lower Courts were interfered with. (5) Revision cases.

There were 154 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 151 were disposed of. 1,284 calendars of sessions trials and 85 of trials by District Magistrates, 1,352 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 160 of those heard by District Magistrates were received in the year. 2,840 calendars were perused during the year and records were called for in 34 cases. (6) Miscellaneous work.

The main features of the year were:—(1) a slight decrease in the amount of work received and done by Village Magistrates; (2) a large increase of work received and done in the Courts of the Bench Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates with and without appellate powers; (3) a considerable decrease in the amount of work received and done by Special Magistrates; (4) an increased percentage of conviction in the Courts of Magistrates of all classes; (5) an increase in the quantity of original work done by the District Magistrates; (6) a decrease in the number of witnesses detained for more than three days in the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers and an increase in the Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers; (7) an increase SUMMARY.

in the number of sentences of imprisonment and fine and a decrease in sentences of whipping; (8) an increase in the original and appellate work received and done by Sessions Courts; (9) a large increase in institutions and disposals in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts; and (10) a decrease in the appellate work received and done by the High Court as also in the average duration thereof.

PRISONS. (1898.)

Number of jails.

The number of central jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7, while the number of district jails was increased from 10 to 11 by the re-opening of the Guntūr District Jail in April 1898. The number of subsidiary jails (304) remained the same as in the previous year, but the management of the Koraput Subsidiary Jail was taken over by the Jail department in March 1898.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The opening population of 1898 was 10,710, the highest recorded since 1894. The number of admissions was 94,282 including transfers, the highest during the previous decade; this increase was associated with the high prices of food grains. The number of discharges was 94,257 against 89,881 in 1897-98, the daily average number being 10,936·42 against 10,327·61 in the preceding year. This increase was chiefly under "convicts."

Convicts.

The number of convicts admitted by direct committal rose from 32,198 to 35,617 in the year under report. There was a further rise in the admissions by transfer from 20,230 to 22,012. The figure for 1896-97 was 15,031. The increase occurred chiefly in subsidiary jails, and was due to the admission of prisoners *en route*; while the increase in central jails was due to increased population in district jails, in consequence of which numerous transfers had to be made, and also to the peculiar circumstances of the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The daily average population of convicts showed a rise of 6 per cent., and was more in keeping with the percentage of increased admissions (10·6) than was the case last year, which was due to the absence of any unusual cause of depletion such as the jubilee releases.

Under-trial prisoners.

Although the number of under-trial prisoners received during the year (34,950) was less by 1,163 than in the year previous, yet the daily average number of under-trial prisoners (1,599·45) was larger by 6·12 per cent. in 1898 than in 1897; and is the highest on record; almost the whole increase occurred in subsidiary jails. 13,586 were released, 7,972 were convicted, 13,474 transferred, 42 escaped and 25 died. Of the 42 escapes of under-trial prisoners, 41 occurred from subsidiary jails. The mortality recorded showed a decrease of nearly one-half from the previous year. The percentage of "under-trial prisoners" convicted was 37 against 37·7 in the previous year.

Civil prisoners.

The number of civil prisoners (1,703) admitted to jail was less than in the previous year, but greater than in any year before that since 1888. The daily average population of civil prisoners was practically the same (186·64) in 1898 as in 1897. The number of State prisoners increased from 13 to 16 during the year under report.

Religion, sex, education, and occupation of convicts.

Out of 35,609 convicts (exclusive of criminal lunatics) admitted during the year, 911 were Christians, 2,719 were Muhammadans, 31,970 Hindus and Sikhs, and 9 were Buddhists and Jains. 522 juveniles were admitted against 458 in 1897, 376 being boys and 146 girls. The proportion of the number of juveniles to the total direct admissions rose from 1·4 to 1·5. The percentage of convicts who were illiterate fell from 89·2 to 88·8, and that of those able only to read from 3·4 to 2·9, while 8·3 per cent. could both read and write. 54·35 per cent. of the convicts were of the agricultural class against 51·98 in 1897, and 13·00 per cent. were in service, 6·18 in commerce, and 5·31 in mechanical arts, &c.

Length and nature of sentences.

The percentage of sentences of one month and below showed an increase (57·65 against 54·36 in 1897), and there was a small percentage (·02) of convicts sentenced to transportation for a term less than life. The annexed statement compares the percentages for 1898 and 1897:—

	1897.	1898.
Not exceeding one month	54.86	57.65
Above one month and not exceeding three months	19.99	19.00
Above three months and not exceeding six months	14.23	13.27
Above six months and not exceeding one year	5.21	4.99
Above one year and not exceeding two years	2.86	2.80
Above two years and not exceeding five years	1.80	1.82
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ... ..	.81	.62
Exceeding ten years ... ..	.04	...
Transported beyond seas—		
For life ... ..	.40	.35
For a term ... ..	...	.02
Sentenced to death ... ..	.21	.28
Total	100.00	100.00

Of the total direct admissions 12.64 per cent. were found to have been previously convicted; 2,516 convicts in central and district jails were recognized, or confessed themselves to be "habituals." Of 522 juvenile convicts admitted, 48 or 9 per cent. had been previously convicted. The question of introducing the system of finger-prints as a means of identification is under consideration, experiments having been undertaken to that end during the year.

Previous convictions and identification of prisoners.

The total number of escapes from central and district jails was 14 as compared with 20 during the previous year. There were 4 escapes of convicts representing one occurrence from inside central jails. This was at the Coimbatore Central Jail where the prisoners escaped by cutting, in the first instance, a bar in a door by means of a file which one of them had secreted. Three escapes representing 2 separate occurrences occurred from inside district jails. Of these, 2 newly-admitted prisoners who were undergoing quarantine concealed themselves in a temporary shed just about the time of lock-up and made their way out later on through the roof. The remaining 7 escapes were all from outside district or central jails. Of the 14 escaped, 9 were re-captured. During the year under report 10 convicts and 41 under-trial prisoners escaped from subsidiary jails guarded by police as compared with an average of 13.5 and 43.7 per annum, respectively, during the last ten years.

Escapes.

The number of criminal offences fell from 23 to 20, the decrease being due partly to fewer prisoners being prosecuted for escape, partly to the fact that Superintendents availed themselves less often of the provisions of section 52 of the Prisons Act. The ratio of punishments to the total jail population rose from 21.33 to 22.51. The total number of jail offences was 14,985; whipping was inflicted in 85 cases and minor punishments were awarded in 11,618 cases. The corresponding figures for last year were 12,979, 93 and 1,004, respectively. A general review of offences and punishments shows an increased number of warnings, a reduction in the infliction of penal diets, and a continued fall, 8.6 per cent., in the number of corporal punishments. Owing to the continued operation of the jubilee remissions, the number of prisoners released was 7.1 per cent. greater than in 1897. The mark system proved of the highest utility. 15 prisoners released, who came under the system, failed to gain remission.

Jail offences and punishments.

The ratio per cent of the average number of convicts employed as officers to the average number of convicts was 6.39 and 2.92, respectively, for males and females. There was an increase in the number of punishments from 76.9 in 1897 to 99.7 per cent. in 1898.

Employment of convicts as prison officers.

The revised diet scale, which was made applicable in 1897 to all jails in the Presidency, proved in every way satisfactory. The charges under "diet," however, rose from Rs. 3,27,842 to Rs. 3,69,395 with a rise in the cost per head of average strength from Rs. 32-1-10 to Rs. 34-2-6.

Diet scale.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 11,99,730, exceeding that of 1897 by Rs. 40,432. The increase occurred mainly under diet and was due to high prices of food-grains and to a larger number of admissions. The increase in admissions and the prevalence of sickness in the Rajahmundry Jail swelled the charges under "transfers." There were also advances under the heads "clothing and bedding," "petty construction and repairs," and "manufactures" and smaller

Financial.

advances under "establishment" and "extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant," and savings under the heads "general supervision," "hospital charges," "sanitation charges" and "charges for police custody." The cost per head of daily average population rose from Rs. 69-2-10 to Rs. 69-15-2. The total cash earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 1,87,659 against Rs. 41,418 in the previous year. This result was the highest on record. The prompt adjustment by the Accountant-General of all invoices forwarded to him enabled the jails to take full credit for the manufacturing operations of the year. The total manufacturing profits of the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,367, exceeding those of previous years excepting 1895 and 1896. This sum, however, did not represent all the *true* manufacturing profits of the year, since under recent orders the stock of manufactured goods on hand at the end of the year was valued at their *cost* price, and not at their *selling* price. The reason for this was that experience showed that not infrequently expectations were not realized in the sale of manufactured articles in stock. The net cost per head for maintaining and guarding prisoners fell from Rs. 65-3-0 to Rs. 52-13-0. The total value of supplies of articles made in jails for jail use was Rs. 38,125 as compared with Rs. 24,933 in 1897. The value of vegetables grown by jail labour and supplied to prisoners was Rs. 15,817 as compared with Rs. 14,636 in 1897, equivalent to a saving of Rs. 1-12-10 and Rs. 1-12-4 per head in central and district jails, respectively.

Employment
of convicts.

The average number of convicts employed as prison officers was 536.76, as prison servants 703.52, in gardening 1,065.20, in preparing articles for jail use 1,339.09, and on jail repairs 292.73. 307.47 were employed on additions and alterations, 147.02 on new jails, 3,464.97 on manufactures. The average earnings per head of the average number employed on manufactures were Rs. 54-3 against Rs. 13-7 and Rs. 50-7 in 1897 and 1896.

Health of
prisoners.

Judged by the standard of high prices and a full jail population, the general health of the prisoners during 1898 must be regarded as particularly favourable. There were only 287 deaths as compared with 490 in the year previous; the ratio per mille of daily sick fell from 30.2 to 26.9, while the rate of mortality fell from 47.5 to 26.2. There was entire freedom in central and district jails from epidemic cholera, and a decrease in the rate of admissions to hospital for dysentery, though the rate of mortality from this disease remained about the same. The number of deaths from diarrhoea in all jails fell from 19 in 1897 to 6 in 1898. The ratio of admissions and deaths from malarial fevers remained stationary. The admissions into hospital fell from 6,936 to 6,325. Mortality was heaviest in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, where a disease believed to be "beri-beri," prevailed for some months in epidemic form. The epidemic was met by energetic sanitary measures, which it is to be hoped, will prevent a recrudescence of the disease. Compared with last year there was an advance of 1.6 in the ratio per cent. of prisoners gaining weight and a very slight increase (.3) in that of those losing weight.

Burmese
convicts.

During the year 1898, 51 Burmese convicts were re-transferred to Rangoon and 4 died, so there were on the rolls at the close of the year only 206 convicts. Of these, 150 were under life sentences and 56 sentenced to a term of years.

Inspections.

Every central and district jail was inspected once during the year, while the Penitentiary, Madras, with the Criminal Leper Ward and the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, were inspected twice. The Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, were duly inspected during the year, as also were 14 subsidiary jails.

Jail buildings.

The Cuddalore District Jail, the first constructive work of any magnitude undertaken by the Jail department, was completed during the year. The savings effected were Rs. 81,283 on the estimate.

Summary.

The general features of the year were: (1) a continued rise in the jail population associated with high prices of food-grains, but unaccompanied with unusual sickness and mortality; (2) an increase in the number of jail offences and punishments; the comparative absence of grave offences, and the great increase in the number of "warnings" and the satisfactory reduction of penal diets and corporal punishment; (3) an advance in the gross cost per head of maintenance

and an increased dieting charge; (4) a remarkable improvement in manufactory outturn; (5) the absence of epidemic cholera and a decrease in the sick and death-rates; (6) the unusual sickness and mortality in the Rajahmundry Central Jail; and (7) the completion of the new Jail Manual.

VAGRANCY. (1898.)

The following statement compares the admissions into, and the departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1897 and 1898 :—

Admissions.	1897.	1898.	Departures.	1897.	1898.
European British subjects	5	11	Absconded	4	...
Other British subjects	1	10	Obtained employment	2	4
Australians	3	...	Remanded to Her Majesty's Peniten-	...	...
Remaining at the close of the year ...	1	1	tiary, pending despatch to America.	1	...
			Released under section 16 of the Act.	2	6
			Left the workhouse ... ..	...	* 3
			Remained at the close of the year ...	1	9
Total ...	10	22	Total ...	10	22

* One was removed by a friend and two were sentenced to one month and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment under section 20 of the Act.

Of the vagrants admitted, 1 was a sailor, 9 were soldiers, 1 was a clerk, 6 were mechanics and railway employes and 4 were otherwise employed. The daily average population of the workhouse was 2·85 as against ·8 in 1897. The longest period of confinement rose from three months and eight days to four months and eleven days. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,916, the figure for 1897 being Rs. 1,558. The average cost of each inmate was Rs. 73-2-1 against Rs. 131-10-6 in the previous year.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1898-99.)

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum and Rāja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital amounted to Rs. 22,636, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,570 as detailed in the subjoined statement :—

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.		Expenditure.					Total.
			Establishment.	Feeding charges.	Medical charges.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Donation from Government	4,237 8 11	Depot Choultry ..	1,503 13 11	3,172 7 10	...	137 5 0	203 8 7	5,043 6 4
Donation on account of the late Nalob's contribution	1,050 0 0	Foundling Asylum.	..	60 12 2	...	...	...	60 12 2
Donation on account of Foundling Asylum	492 0 0	Native Infirmary.	1,619 5 0	6,161 1 10	2,313 5 0	...	...	10,300 0 4
Donation on account of the baptism to poor pregnant women attending the Lying-in Hospital	596 0 0	Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital	2,060 9 1	1,843 9 0	461 3 3	207 5 8	...	4,093 4 0
Donation on account of municipal assessment	417 8 0	Municipal assessment on buildings and petty repairs, &c.	..	...	...	...	945 13 8	945 13 8
Interest on Government securities and other securities	7,450 13 4							
Special contributions and donations	823 7 0							
Special contribution from the Madras Municipality	2,300 0 0							
Miscellaneous	1,242 15 10							
Total ..	22,036 5 1	Total for 1898 ...	5,473 12 9	11,637 8 7	2,809 12 0	434 13 3	1,200 5 10	21,570 4 10
		Total for 1897 ...	5,370 15 7	10,391 8 1	2,645 6 3	813 8 0	1,001 9 7	21,131 0 6

There was an increase in the number of paupers fed during the year, the average daily number being 86·12 for the Depot Choultry and 103·29 for the Native Infirmary against 73·14 and 88·93, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of feeding each pauper a day in the Depot Choultry was As. 1-7 and in the Native Infirmary As. 2-9½ against As. 1-7 and As. 2-10½, respectively, in 1897. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved was 4 against 2·24 in the previous year. The average cost per head was 8 pies against 10½ pies in the previous year. The total number of women admitted for accouchement in the Rāja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 1,392, or 228 more than in 1897. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,554 against Rs. 1,507 in 1897. There was a decrease in the average cost per head, from Rs. 1-4-8 to Rs. 1-1-10, due to reduction in the items charged under the head "Extras." The batta granted to poor women before confinement amounted to Rs. 289 against Rs. 328.

Receipts of
Venkateswari's
Choultry.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,037; including the balance on hand, viz., Rs. 3,811, the total sum to the credit of the charity was Rs. 7,848, of which Rs. 4,810 were expended in relieving the poor. The daily average number of in-door paupers fed in the choultry was 45·89, and the number of out-door paupers receiving one-fourth measure of rice a day was 112·77. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 41·51 and 106·76. The cost of relieving each pauper was As. 1-7.

Triplicane
Langerkhāna
and money
doles to the
Muhamma-
dan poor.

The following statement compares the receipts and charges of the Triplicane Langerkhāna for the last two years:—

Receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Charges.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Government contributions ..	5,483	5,155	Pauper inmates	166	90
Interest	105	87	To out-door paupers—		
Miscellaneous	334	338	Cooked rice	2,118	1,798
Sale of Government promissory note . . . . .	..	950	Raw rice	2,914	2,406
Total ..	5,923	6,530	Money doles	92	92
Opening Balance ..	320	73	Establishment	773	774
Grand Total ..	6,242	6,603	Contingent charges	106	97
			Total ..	6,109	5,261
			Closing Balance ..	73	1,342
			Grand Total ..	6,242	6,603

There were in all during the year 4,021 paupers against 4,338 in 1897-98, and the average expenditure per mensem was Rs. 438 against Rs. 514 in the previous year. The cost of each pauper per mensem fell from Rs. 1-6-9 to Rs. 1-4-11, while the closing balance increased from Rs. 73 to Rs. 1,342. The reduction in the average cost per head was due to the price of rice having become favourable so early as September and October. The average monthly expenditure on account of the 40 Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, was Rs. 49-6-7 against Rs. 49-13-3 in 1897-98. There were 17 female Mussalman paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane in receipt of money doles at the close of the year against 16 at the beginning.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1898.)

(A) TERRI-
TORIAL
CHANGES.

The following jurisdictional changes took place during the year: in Ganjām the jurisdictions of all the District Munsifs were altered. The Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem worked at Bollary till 4th April 1898; the Court was then transferred to Vizagapatam where it worked from 6th June 1898 till the end of the year. The Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara, which was temporarily transferred to Nellore in 1897, worked there till 3rd May 1898 and was similarly retransferred to Mangalore from 4th July 1898. The Subordinate Judge's Court of North Malabar was temporarily transferred from 1st March 1898 to Trichinopoly

where it worked till the end of the year; and in consequence the District Judge of North Malabar was invested with small cause jurisdiction throughout the district excluding the Wynaad amshoms. The temporary Sub-Court, Tinnevely, was abolished from 1st July 1898. The officer who presided over the District Munsifi of Sholinghur was invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 100. 13 District Munsifs' Courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' Courts and the Special Assistant, Gódvári, continued to exercise the powers of a District Court under section 26 of the Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889; 18 District Munsifs were presided over by officers invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200 and 9 up to Rs. 100.

Civil justice was administered in the Presidency Town by the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court and the High Court; in the Mufassal by 4,774 Village Courts, 67 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 138 District Munsifs' Courts, 21 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 23 District Courts. The number of Village Courts which exercised jurisdiction was 386 more than in 1897. The increase was noticeable in Madura, Tanjore and North Arcot, while there was a decrease in Nellore and Salem. Owing to faulty returns for Madura and Salem for 1897, the apparently large increase and decrease, respectively, in the number of Village Courts in these two districts for 1898 must be discounted. The rise in Tanjore was due to the growing popularity of Village Courts and in North Arcot to the favourable season. The decrease in Nellore was probably due to the unfavourable character of the season in the taluks of Udayagiri and Kanigiri. The system of trial by Bench Courts under section 9 of the Village Courts Act continued to be in force in the same ten districts as in the previous year. The fall in the number of Revenue Courts mainly occurred in Tanjore, South Canara, Coimbatore and Cuddapah. The number of Agency District Munsifs' Courts was increased by 2. The average number of working days in the regular District Munsifs' Courts was 234, the figure being highest in Chicacole and lowest in Chittoor. Among the Subordinate Judges' Courts, the Sub-Courts of South Canara, of Bellary and Salem, and of North Malabar, had no small cause jurisdiction while they were stationed at Nellore, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, respectively. The Sub-Court at Cochin had no appellate powers. The only Subordinate Courts which exercised direct appellate powers were those of Cocanada and the Nilgiris. Five Assistant Agents exercised appellate powers as against 4 in 1897. The average number of working days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was 212 as against 211 in 1897, the highest number being 241 in the Sub-Court of Madura (East) and the lowest, 157 in the Sub-Court of Cochin. The District Courts of Ganjam, North Malabar, Nellore, Salem and Trichinopoly exercised small cause jurisdiction. The average number of working days in the District Courts was 131 as against 135 in 1897, the highest figure being 196 in North Malabar and the lowest 37 in Kurnool. The number of working days in the Presidency Court of Small Causes was 270, inclusive of 42 sittings held in the vacation. The City Civil Judge sat for 219 days. There were 192 regular Court days in the High Court. The number of sittings on the Original Side was 184 for the disposal of original suits, 33 for insolvency work and 26 for criminal sessions; while on the Appellate Side there were 359 sittings for the disposal of civil business, 72 for criminal business and 43 for civil and criminal business together.

The number of suits instituted during the year rose from 362,512 to 373,792, while that of appeals decreased from 12,171 to 11,177. The increase in suits instituted was chiefly due to an increase of 9,066 suits instituted before District Munsifs, and of 3,341 suits before Village Munsifs. On the other hand, institutions in the Presidency Court of Small Causes and in Revenue Courts (excluding the Agency Tracts) receded from 24,109 and 8,963 to 22,286 and 8,430, respectively. Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely were the districts in which litigation was heaviest.

The number of suits instituted in Village Courts amounted to 98,249, which surpassed even the record total (94,908) of the previous year. The most noticeable increases were in Gódvári, Kistna, Kurnool, North Arcot and Coimbatore, while there was a large decrease in Salem, Madura and South Arcot. In Anantapur and Cuddapah the institutions before Village Courts were lowest. The number of suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value was 97,264 as against 93,903 in 1897. The

(1) COURTS
ADMINISTERED
180 CIVIL
JUSTICE &
CLASSES OF
TRIBUNALS.

(2) THE
LITIGATION
OF THE PRE-
SIDENCY
(1) All Courts
together

(II) VILLAGE
COURTS.

number of small causes of the same class instituted before District Munsifs' Courts was 60,069 as against 55,631 in 1897.

(III) **REVENUE**
COURTS
IN THE
MADRAS
PRESDY
(a) **Original**
Judgments

The institutions in Revenue Courts fell from 8,968 to 8,430; the decrease was noticeable in Kistna, North Arcot and Madura. There was, however, an increase in Chingleput and Nellore. The number of suits instituted in the Agency Courts of all classes except Village Munsifs fell from 994 to 956. The institutions of ordinary suits and small causes in all Munsifs' Courts, except those in the Agency Tracts, rose from 83,231 and 126,956, respectively, to 85,173 and 134,080. The largest increase was, as regards ordinary suits, in Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Kistna, South Malabar and Cuddapah. There was a decrease of 1,360 suits, however, in South Arcot. As to small causes, there was an increase in Madura, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Kistna, but a decrease in South Arcot. Exclusive of cases instituted in the Courts of Assistant Agents and in the Cantonment Court at St. Thomas' Mount, the number of ordinary suits instituted in Sub-Courts was 932 as against 769 in 1897. Small causes advanced in number from 19,923 to 20,635. 445 ordinary suits were filed in District Courts, or 44 less than in the previous year. In small causes there was an increase of 1,027 suits, towards which the District Court of North Malabar contributed 952 owing to the absence of the Sub-Court. The accompanying statement shows considerable fluctuation in value in ordinary suits. The high average value of ordinary suits in Sub-Courts in 1897 was due to the fact that 4 suits were filed in the Madura Sub-Courts, the aggregate value of which amounted to Rs. 63,63,040. The increase in the average value of suits in Agency Courts was due to the institution in the Agent's Court at Vizagapatam of 1 suit valued at Rs. 6,16,825:—

	Average value.	
	1897.	1898.
<i>Ordinary Suits.</i>		
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Courts	43	41
Agency Courts	168	784
District Munsifs' Courts	206	208
Subordinate Judges' Courts	14,809	7,350
District Courts	9,735	6,882
<i>Small Causes.</i>		
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	69	52
District Munsifs' Courts	30	30
Subordinate Judges' Courts	144	142
District Courts	225	175

(B) **Appellate**
Judgments.

8,998 regular and 408 miscellaneous appeals were preferred during the year as compared with 9,500 and 356 in the previous year. The following statement classifies appeals according to the Courts in which they were filed and compares them with the figures for 1897:—

	1897.	1898.
Revenue Courts	2,471	2,005
District Munsifs' Courts	8,797	6,780
Subordinate Judges' Courts	185	151
Agency Subordinate Courts	36	54
Others	11	8
Total	9,500	8,998

The decrease in Chingleput, Kistna, Tanjore and Ganjam was due to the absence of batches of rent appeals but there was a considerable increase in Nellore, Gódvári, South Malabar and Madura.

(IV) **Presid.**
Small Cause
Court
of Madras
Judgments.

In the Presidency Small Cause Court, 22,286 suits were filed against 24,109 in 1897. The average value of suits rose from Rs. 59 to Rs. 65. The number of applications for ejectment of tenants was 521 as against 465 in 1897.

The number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court fell from 881 to 351, but the average value of suits rose from Rs. 647 to Rs. 821. There was a remarkable decrease from 112 to 60 in the number of suits instituted not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, while suits valued between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 rose from 89 to 110. (V) THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

The number of suits instituted fell from 327 to 233. Of those one was of a nature cognizable by the City Civil Court, the High Court having concurrent jurisdiction under section 16 of the City Civil Court Act. The average value of the suits instituted was Rs. 16,020. (VI) HIGH COURT—(a) Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of appeals filed in the High Court fell from 2,798 to 2,316, the average for 1892—96 being 2,324; of these, 1,799 were second appeals from Mufassal Courts, and 307 were appeals from original decrees of Mufassal Courts as against 2,229 and 347, respectively, in 1897. There were 44 first appeals from decrees and 74 from orders passed by a single Judge of the High Court as against 70 and 8, respectively, in 1897. First appeals from orders of Mufassal Courts fell from 118 to 60. There were 1,618 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts and 547 from those of Subordinate Judges' Courts as against 1,879 and 815, respectively, for the previous year. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 27,69,365 and Rs. 8,905 as against Rs. 87,72,187 and Rs. 27,760 in 1897, and those of appeals from appellate decrees were Rs. 1,45,419 and Rs. 258 as against Rs. 5,70,351 and Rs. 291 in 1897. (b) Appellate Jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of ordinary suits and small causes dealt with in the various classes of Courts in the mufassal in 1898 and compares the arrears at the end of the year with those at the end of 1897:— (II) BUSINESS IN THE COURTS—(a) Original Jurisdiction—Suits.

	Pending at the end of 1897.	For disposal in 1898.	Disposed of in 1898.	Arrears at the end of 1898.
<i>Ordinary Suits.</i>				
Village Courts	7,971	106,220	88,715	7,505
Revenue Courts	4,145	12,961	9,891	3,160
Agency Courts	253	1,228	1,010	179
District Munsifs' Courts	28,200	109,980	87,250	22,730
Subordinate Judges' Courts	513	1,589	945	614
District Courts	478	886	512	374
<i>Small Causes.</i>				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	14	274	257	17
District Munsifs' Courts	9,186	144,589	135,505	9,024
Subordinate Judges' Courts	2,958	23,369	20,372	2,307
District Courts	140	2,343	2,016	207

Arrears in Village Courts were reduced notwithstanding the large increase in litigation. (I) VILLAGE COURTS.

In Revenue Courts both the amount of suits for disposal and of those disposed of fell short of the corresponding figures for 1897. Disposals were largest in Nellore, Tanjore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Gódvári and Kistna. Taking both contested and uncontested suits, the average duration was highest in Gódvári, Nellore and Madura. Excluding Agency Courts, out of 2,005 appeals preferred, 1,763 were decided, of which 947 proved unsuccessful. The number of suits for disposal in Agency Courts was 1,228, of which 1,049 were disposed of as against 1,214 and 956, respectively, in 1897. The average duration of uncontested suits was high in Parlákimedi and in the Agent's Court, Gódvári, and of both contested and uncontested suits in Golkonda and in the Court of the Special Assistant Agent, Gódvári. The number of suits for disposal and disposed of in the Cantonment Court was 274 and 257 as against 268 and 254, respectively, in the previous year. In District Munsifs' Courts there were 109,980 ordinary, and 144,589 small cause suits for disposal, of which 87,250 ordinary suits and 135,565 small causes were disposed of. The increase in disposals is noteworthy, the number being the highest on record. 61,333 appealable decrees and orders were passed and 6,780 were appealed against, the appeals in 4,792 cases proving unsuccessful. Arrears on the whole were reduced. The average duration of uncontested ordinary suits was high (II) REVENUE COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL:—(a) Original Jurisdiction—Suits.

in Gadulur and Gudiváda; that of contested suits was high especially in Ellore, Tanuku (Gódvári), Bezvada, Gudiváda and Guntúr. In Subordinate Judges' Courts out of 1,589 ordinary suits and 23,369 small causes, 945 of the former and 20,372 of the latter were disposed of as against 980 and 20,256, respectively, in 1897. 656 ordinary suits and 5,737 small causes were contested. Out of 759 appealable decrees, 151 and 98 were appealed against to the District Courts and the High Court, respectively. The number of appeals decided was 349, of which 211 were unsuccessful. There was an increase of arrears both of ordinary suits and small causes. The duration of uncontested ordinary suits was high in Nellore and of contested suits in Masulipatam, Tinnevely, Tanjore and Kumbakónam. There were, in District Courts, 886 ordinary suits and 2,343 small causes for disposal as against 989 and 884, respectively, in 1897; 512 ordinary suits and 2,046 small causes were disposed of, the number contested being 373 and 533, respectively. Arrears of ordinary suits decreased from 478 to 374, while small causes rose from 146 to 297. 208 appeals from original decrees were preferred to the High Court; 241 were decided, of which 167 were unsuccessful. The duration of both contested and uncontested suits was high in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Ganjám and that of contested suits in Tinnevely, Kistna, South Arcot and Trichinopoly.

The number of applications for execution of decrees which came up for disposal in the different classes of Courts in the mufassal rose from 237,490 to 266,473, of which 238,266 or 89 per cent. were disposed of. The number instituted as well as the number disposed of increased in all classes of Courts, except Revenue Courts where there was a decline in both respects. In the Cantonment Court of Small Causes the institutions remained the same while disposals fell slightly. There was greater celerity in the disposal of execution applications in District, Revenue and the Agency Courts than in the previous year. 1,032 judgment-debtors (against 1,051 in 1897) were imprisoned in execution of decrees.

712 applications for declaration of insolvency came up for disposal, of which 601 were disposed of and 171 remained pending.

362,887 miscellaneous applications came up for disposal in the several classes of Courts, of which 353,657 were disposed of.

The table given below compares the number of appeals from decrees before each class of superior Courts in the mufassal for the last two years:—

	For disposal.		Disposed of		Pending.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Agency Courts	43	65	32	57	11	8
Subordinate Judges' Courts	3,690	3,020	2,972	2,277	718	743
District Courts	12,910	11,051	8,061	7,735	4,849	3,365

In Subordinate Judges' Courts disposals were highest in Masulipatam; the duration of uncontested appeals was high in Masulipatam and Kumbakónam; that of contested appeals was highest in Bellary. 432 second appeals were preferred from the appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges. The number decided was 630, of which 528 were unsuccessful. The proportion of unsuccessful appeals was larger than in 1897. In District Courts 239 appeals were rejected under section 551, Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of both uncontested and contested appeals was high in Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, South Arcot and Kistna. 1,367 second appeals were preferred from the appellate decrees of the District Courts. The number decided was 1,494, of which 1,048 proved unsuccessful. Arrears decreased from 4,849 to 3,866 owing to the decrease in institutions as also to the working of the Sub-Courts at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

The following statement shows the total amount of work done in each of the three principal classes of regular Courts in the mufassal during the year as compared with 1897 and the average of the preceding five years:—

		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs.	Average for—									
	1892—96...	76,873	115,226	...	...	165,793	338	265,225	...	...
	1897 ...	81,630	126,169	...	...	186,062	414	278,841	...	...
	1898 ...	87,250	135,565	...	...	211,250	464	297,371	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	Average for—									
	1892—96...	897	17,412	2,738	36	16,741	81	24,002	26	4
	1897 ...	980	20,256	2,972	28	19,343	74	26,068	43	...
	1898 ...	945	20,872	2,277	30	21,839	88	27,804	29	...
District Judges.	Average for—									
	1892—96...	412	426	6,760	419	1,354	10	14,022	1,068	1,598
	1897 ...	511	738	8,081	356	1,759	22	16,403	1,120	1,836
	1898 ...	512	2,046	7,785	375	3,420	20	16,040	1,108	1,840

The number of suits for disposal by this Court was 23,837, of which 22,034 (111) PRESIDENTIAL COURT OF SMALL CAUSES - Suits, were disposed of as against 23,985 in 1897. 2,595 suits were disposed of after contest. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 39 and 27 as against 42 and 26, respectively, in 1897. The arrears increased from 1,401 to 1,803, of which no less than 1,430 were filed at the end of the year.

There were 20,002 applications for the execution of decrees for disposal as against 21,235 in 1897. 16,887 were disposed of and satisfaction was obtained in 3,555 cases in full and in 393 cases in part. In 12,939 cases or 77 per cent. of the whole number, execution was wholly infructuous. A sum of Rs. 2,18,528 was realized. 405 judgment-debtors were imprisoned. Execution.

Of 3,838 miscellaneous applications (including 554 for ejectment of tenants) which came for disposal, 3,680 (including 511 for ejectment of tenants) were disposed of and 158 remained pending at the end of the year, 5 being more than three months old. Miscellaneous.

Out of 525 suits for disposal, 344 were disposed of, 191 being contested as against 587, 434 and 241, respectively, in 1897. Contested suits were more promptly decided than in the previous year (265 days as against 282 in 1897), but the average duration of uncontested suits remained the same, viz., 55 days. 265 appealable decrees were passed. Only 29 appeals were preferred. 37 appeals were decided, the decrees appealed against being confirmed in 29 cases. The arrears increased from 153 to 181. (11) THE DISTRICT COURT - Suits.

Out of 555 applications for execution of decrees for disposal, 371 were disposed of, with the result that satisfaction was obtained in full in 140 applications and in part in 40 applications. In 189 cases or 51 per cent., execution proved wholly infructuous. A sum of Rs. 59,031 was realized. Only one judgment-debtor was imprisoned in the year. Execution.

The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 1,059, of which 998 were disposed of and 61 were pending, 9 being more than three months old. Miscellaneous cases.

The number of suits for disposal declined from 502 to 376. 291 were disposed of, this total being 84 less than in 1897. 125 cases were contested. Reference to a Judge in Chambers was ordered in 16 cases. The number of such cases for disposal was 25, of which 11 were disposed of. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits fell from 300 to 195 and from 179 to 107 days, respectively. As a consequence of the decline in institutions, arrears fell from 136 to 85; the number of suits pending for more than a year was 15. (12) HUMAN COURT - (a) Original Suits.

Out of 555 applications for disposal during the year, 148 were disposed of, with the result that satisfaction in full was obtained in 103 cases and in 11 cases in part. 34 cases were wholly infructuous. A sum of Rs. 50,750 was realized and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 18. Execution.

There were 441 applications for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, of which 276 were disposed of, with the result that 240 applica-

were granted and 36 dismissed, 4 persons being committed to prison. Of the 347 persons who applied for relief, 27 were Government servants, 12 Government pensioners, 121 employés of private individuals or companies, 154 traders and 30 unemployed. The amount of debt in respect of which relief was sought during the year was Rs. 14,74,987 as against Rs. 18,29,017 in 1897. The Insolvent Court granted protection orders in 333 cases and disposed of 96 miscellaneous applications and 133 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous cases. 2,342 miscellaneous applications (including testamentary applications) were disposed of.

(3) Appellate Side.— Appeals from decrees and orders. The following table compares the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending, with the corresponding figures for 1897 and the average of the previous five years :—

				Average of 1892—96.	1897.	1898.
<i>Appeals from decrees.</i>						
First	For disposal	...	...	585	801	743
	Disposed of	...	...	285	438	526
	Pending	...	...	300	363	217
Second	For disposal	...	...	3,750	4,362	3,502
	Disposed of	...	...	1,824	2,603	2,124
	Pending	...	...	1,927	1,759	1,438
<i>Appeals from orders.</i>						
First	For disposal	...	...	192	176	97
	Disposed of	...	...	100	143	65
	Pending	...	...	28	33	32
Second	For disposal	...	...	8	...	...
	Disposed of	...	...	4	...	...
	Pending	...	...	4	...	...

The number of first and second appeals for disposal was considerably less than in 1897. This was due to the fall in institutions. In first appeals, disposals exceeded those of the previous year, and the disposal of second appeals was sufficiently large to reduce the arrears from 1,759 to 1,438. Of the first and second appeals pending at the close of the year, 22 and 88, respectively, had been heard and remitted for findings. In 119 out of 211 second appeals, in which the decrees of the lower appellate Courts were reversed, those of the Courts of First Instance were restored. 39 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of High Court were disposed of in the year as against 37 in 1897.

Revision and reference. 525 revision petitions were received in the year as against 418 in 1897, of which 395 were for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. Including those pending from 1897, there were for disposal 677 revision petitions, of which 523 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1897 being 914 and 762. The number of petitions pending was 154 as against 152 in 1897 and the number pending for over three months was reduced from 79 to 35. 17 referred cases under the Civil Procedure Code, 2 under the Divorce Act, 4 under the Stamp Act, 2 under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1 under the Madras Municipalities Act, and 2 under the Court Fees' Act were disposed of in 1898.

Miscellaneous cases. The number of miscellaneous applications received was 1,182 as against 1,441 in 1897. The total number for disposal was 1,359, of which 1,177 were disposed of as against 2,053 in 1897. 55 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received. Including 30 pending from 1897, there were 85 applications in all for disposal, of which 83 were disposed of, certificates being issued in 31 cases. Including 16 cases despatched during the year, there were 34 cases before the Privy Council for disposal, of which 6 were disposed of. In 29 cases the records were under preparation in the High Court.

(4) Business of all kinds. The following statement shows the particulars of the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1898, as compared with the work done in 1897 and the average of the preceding five years :—

	Average of five years (1892-96).	1897.	1898.
ORIGINAL SIDE.			
<i>Civil.</i>			
Suits	350	375	291
References to Chambers	14	8	11
Execution petitions	120	208	148
Insolvency cases	215	273	276
Miscellaneous cases	2,763	2,378	2,342
<i>Criminal.</i>			
Sessions cases	51	40	37
APPELLATE SIDE.			
<i>Civil.</i>			
First appeals from decrees	285	433	526
Second appeals from decrees	1,324	2,603	2,124
First appeals from orders	181	180	104
Second appeals from orders	4	...	...
Revision petitions	881	762	523
References and miscellaneous cases	1,551	2,133	1,288
<i>Criminal.</i>			
Referred trials	69	68	78
Appeals	606	790	734
Revision cases	667	549	443
Miscellaneous cases	170	153	151

The total receipts and charges of Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 64,39,927 and Rs. 49,10,176, respectively. The receipts in Court-fee stamps on account of service of processes in Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 12,93,655. Excluding discount for the sale of stamps at 1 per cent. on that amount, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 12,80,718. The cost of Nazarat establishments amounted to Rs. 6,04,593. Deducting this from the receipts under the head of process fees, the balance amounted to Rs. 6,76,125 or Rs. 69,012 more than in 1897. The increase was probably due partly to increased litigation and partly to reductions effected in the number of process servers and amins. The actual receipts in copy stamp papers in Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 2,36,519. Excluding charges on account of their supply at 20 per cent. on that amount, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,89,215. The charges for copyist establishments amounted to Rs. 1,59,566. The surplus, therefore, under the Copyists' Fund amounted to Rs. 29,649 or only Rs. 160 less than in 1897.

In the course of the year, 2 attorneys, 4 advocates, and 21 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, and in connection therewith fees amounting to Rs. 24,000 were levied under the Stamp Act and Rs. 290 under the Court Fees Act. The annual Pleaders' Examination was held in Madras from 31st January to 4th February 1898 inclusive; 132 candidates applied for admission to the examination as compared with 150 in the previous year; 77 for the first grade and 55 for the second grade—of these 114 actually presented themselves for examination, of whom 3 passed in the first grade and 36 in the second grade. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 36,464 reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 41,084; out of which a sum of Rs. 36,825 was reserved, the balance of Rs. 4,259 having been expended. Certificates were issued by the High Court during the year to 55 pleaders—29 first grade and 26 second grade. The stamp and admission fees realized amounted to Rs. 692 and Rs. 333, respectively. Besides this, 2,229 Pleaders' certificates were renewed during the year, 580 first grade and 1,649 second grade. The stamp fees collected thereon amounted to Rs. 39,180. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees amounted to Rs. 40,205-8-0. The principal matters, in respect of which the High Court framed rules and prescribed forms and accounts during the year, were (1) rule directing that no Court-fee is required on the statements specified in Rules II, III and IV of the Translation and Printing Rules; (2) rule amending Rule 6 of the rules relating to appeals from decrees and orders; (3) rules and registers to regulate the mode of accounting for and dealing with money paid into the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras; and (4) framed under section 5 of Act I of 1895 for the guidance of the Presidency

Cause Court, Madras. Much progress was made in the destruction of useless records, particularly in South Arcot, Bellary, South Canara, Cuddapah, Ganjám, Madura, Kistna, North Malabar, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. The Court and Bar libraries were in good order. The securities furnished by ministerial officers were examined and found to be good and sufficient. The District Judges of Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevely inspected 1 Court each; of South Arcot and South Canara, 2 Courts each; of North Arcot and Ganjám, 3 and 4 Courts, respectively; of Kistna and Tanjore, 6 Courts each. The District Judge of Malabar (South) inspected 7 Courts; the District Judge of Madura inspected all the District Munsifs' Courts in the district except Dindigul; the District Judge of Trichinopoly inspected all his Courts except Ariyalúr; in Gódvári and Malabar (North) the District Judges inspected all the Courts in their districts. In Salem and Vizagapatam, no Courts were inspected.

(5) SUMMARY. The main features of the year were, increased disposals and decrease of arrears in Village Courts, an unprecedented increase in institutions in Munsifs' Courts, with a corresponding increase of disposals and a reduction of arrears, a decrease in the disposals of ordinary suits and appeals in Subordinate Judges' Courts together with an increase of arrears in original and appellate work, an advance in District Courts in the outturn of small cause work, and in the disposal of arrears of ordinary suits and appeal, but not of small causes, with a decline in disposal of current appellate work; a decline in disposal and an advance in arrears in the Presidency Small Cause Court; a decrease in the number of suits and an increase of arrears in the City Civil Court; in the High Court a decline of disposals in original suits and second appeals, but an advance in disposal of first appeals together with a general reduction of arrears.

REGISTRATION. (1898-99.)

Number of
registration
offices,
average
area and
population
per office

There were 431 registration offices at the end of the year, or 6 more than in 1897-98, and all except 14 offices were under Special Sub-Registrars. At the excepted stations, owing to the paucity of registrations, the work was performed by Taluk Head Accountants or other Revenue officers as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars. The average assessed or arable area in square miles to each office was 177 and the average population, 80,000, the corresponding figures for 1881-82 being 262 square miles and 102,500 population. During the same period registrations have increased from 14 to 25 per mille of the population. Owing to financial pressure the opening of several additional offices had to be postponed.

Registrations
in Books I,
III and IV.

The number of documents registered in 1898-99 showed a decrease of 21,747, or 2·4 per cent. as compared with 1897-98. The following statement shows details:—

Nature of documents.					1897-98.	1898-99.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Book I	{	Compulsory	..	...	598,013	579,716	...
		Optional	...	...	242,591	249,187	...
Book III	{	Compulsory	...	...	18	26	...
		Optional	...	...	3,216	3,019	...
Book IV	{	Compulsory	..	...	103	160	...
		Optional	...	...	40,242	36,378	...
Total					884,123	862,376	- 2 4

Registrations
in each
district.

As usual, the Malabar district comprising the registration districts of Calicut and Tellicherry showed the largest number of registrations in 1898-99, viz., 151,786, or 17·6 per cent. of the total registration in the Presidency. The districts next in importance were Tinnevely (89,753), Madura (86,007) and Tanjore (66,795), giving a total of 242,555 registrations, or 28·1 per cent. of the Presidency total.

Four other districts showed between 5 and 7 per cent., viz., South Arcot (6·7), Coimbatore (6·5), North Arcot and Gódvári (5·5 each) or 24·2 per cent. on the whole. Four more districts, viz., Salem (4·5), Trichinopoly (4·2), Kistna (3·8) and Chingleput (3·4) accounted for 15·9 per cent. Of the remaining districts, the proportion was less than one per cent. in Madras and the Nilgiris, and was 1·3 and 1·4 per cent. in Kurnool and Vizagapatam, respectively, and ranged from 2·0 to 2·4 per cent. in Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, Ganjám and South Canara.

With the fall in registrations, there was also a fall in the aggregate value of documents registered from 19·35 crores to 18·34 crores. The aggregate value of documents relating to immoveable property was 17·73 crores against 18·16 crores in 1897-98. The corresponding figures for transactions relating to moveable property were 1·11 crores and 1·19 crores, respectively. The average value of documents registered in Books I and IV was Rs. 215 and Rs. 305, respectively, against Rs. 216 and Rs. 295 in 1897-98.

The number of wills presented open to District Registrars and Sub-Registrars was 3,007 against 3,210 in the previous year, 2,840 being executed by Hindus, while the numbers of sealed covers containing wills deposited and of authorities to adopt were 25 and 26 against 37 and 18, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of documents registered on payment of penalty under sections 24 and 34 was 136 and 236, respectively, against 175 and 306 in the previous year.

There was a slight decrease in the number of applications for searches for single entries from 34,761 to 34,074, and a considerable fall in the number of applications for general search from 32,111 in 1897-98 to 11,129 in the year under report. The number of applications for general and single searches received in 1898-99 was large in the districts of Madura (5,752), Tinnovely (4,809), Tanjore (4,235), Calicut (3,774) and Gódvári (3,019). The first three districts also headed the list in regard to the number of applications for general searches which amounted to 2,365, 1,432 and 877, respectively. In Madura there was a large increase in the number of such applications (from 946 to 2,365) owing to the grant of State loans to ryots cultivating under the Periyár project. The number of copies granted was 39,283 against 40,579 in 1897-98.

The annexed statement shows the number of "minor" or subsidiary operations performed in connection with registration work during the past two years:—

Operations.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. General powers of attorney attested	972	916
2. Special powers of attorney attested	3,858	3,783
3. Attendance at private residences and jails by registering officers in person	5,207	5,015
4. Attendance at private residences and jails by persons deputed by commission	79	55
5. Summonses	11,096	9,955
6. Copies of documents or memoranda forwarded under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67	20,506	21,005
7. Copies of documents or memoranda received from other officers under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67	20,252	21,050
8. Copies of court-sale certificates received and filed	10,723	11,639
9. Copies of Revenue-sale certificates received and filed	1,518	1,516
10. Orders under the Land Improvement Loans Act received and filed	5,273	2,472
11. Orders under the Agriculturists' Loans Act received and filed	7,087	4,249
12. Orders under the Land Acquisition Act received and filed.	735	1,317

Registration was refused in 1,854 cases as against 2,030 in 1897-98 and 1,680 in 1896-97. The chief grounds of refusal were denial of execution (426), non-appearance of parties within the prescribed time (545) or their unwillingness to complete registration (496). Compared with the total registrations, the number of refusals was comparatively small, the percentage being only ·2 per cent. for the Presidency.

Appeals were preferred to District Registrars in 415 cases against the refusal orders of Sub-Registrars and 46 appeals were pending at the beginning of the

making up a total of 461; 33 cases were pending at the close of the year, the rest having been disposed of. Registration was ordered in 309 cases and refused in 119 more.

Percentage
of documents
registered on
the day of
presentation,
&c.

Of the documents brought for registration, 62.9 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, 89.2 within the second day and 93.8 within the third day. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 53.04 per cent., 83.76 per cent. and 90.03 per cent. The increase was due partly to the redistribution of the clerical staff, to the entertainment of temporary hands during the heavy registration months and to the use of printed forms for leases and other deeds presented by zamindars and mutual benefit societies.

Arrears.

At the close of the year there were no documents remaining uncopied in any of the registration offices except Cochin which is an *ex-officio* office, where one document remained to be copied.

Unclaimed
documents
and docu-
ments
destroyed.

The number of registered documents which remained unclaimed at the end of the year was 2,724, of which 1,961 or about 72 per cent. related to that year, 721 to 1897-98 and 42 to previous years. Nearly a third of the unclaimed documents appeared against the Calicut district. The number of documents destroyed under section 85 of the Registration Act was 592 against 536 in 1897-98.

Documents
impounded.

The number of documents impounded as being insufficiently stamped was 783 against 861 in 1897-98. There were 157 documents pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 127 documents at its close.

Prosecutions.

The results of the public and private prosecutions disposed of during the year are exhibited below:—

	Public prosecutions.	Private prosecutions.
Number instituted in 1898-99	21	15
Number pending from the previous year ...	* 10	* 1
Total ...	31	16
Number in which conviction was obtained ...	15	8
Number in which the accused were acquitted ...	10	8
Number pending disposal at the end of 1898-99	6	3

* Revised figure.

Financial
results.

The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year are exhibited in the subjoined statement, as compared with the preceding five years:—

Years.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
	Amount.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Amount.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Amount.	Percentage of surplus to receipts.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
1893-94	11,93,342	— 9.2	8,76,844	+ 5.2	3,16,608	26.5
1894-95	12,12,125	1.6	9,42,459	+ 7.6	2,69,667	22.2
1895-96	12,18,053	0.5	10,09,845	+ 7.1	2,08,243	17.1
1896-97	13,02,976	— 1.2	9,74,993	— 3.4	2,27,983	18.9
1897-98	15,21,076	+ 26.5	9,48,017	— 2.8	5,73,659	37.7
1898-99	12,52,648	— 15.7	9,75,290	+ 2.9	3,07,358	24.0

In 1898-99 the receipts declined by Rs. 2,39,028 or 15.7 per cent. as compared with 1897-98. The decline was chiefly under search fees (Rs. 2,09,006) owing to the grant of State loans having been practically stopped during the year. Compared with 1897-98, the receipts in 1898-99 showed a decline under all the heads except two, viz., fees for copies and memos. under sections 64 to 67 and fees for translations filed. The decrease was generally due to the decline in the operations of the department. In 1898-99 the expenditure rose to over 9.75 lakhs or 2.9 per cent. more than in the year preceding. The proportion of expenditure to

receipts rose from 62·3 per cent. to 76·0. Under expenditure not paid for in cash, there was a decrease under all the heads except cost of buildings. The decrease was due to the printing of register books, &c., being restricted to meet immediate and pressing requirements. The increase under cost of buildings (Rs. 62,306 against Rs. 30,418 in the previous year) for registration offices was due to the fact that the construction of several offices which was postponed in 1897-98 on account of financial pressure was taken up in 1898-99, and that 6 new offices were opened. The total surplus from the creation of the department has now risen to 56·04 lakhs. Every district in the Presidency except Kurnool showed a surplus of receipts over expenditure. The number of deficit Sub-Registrars' offices was 39 against 29 in 1897-98, and the amount of such deficit was Rs. 7,135 against Rs. 4,280. The largest number of deficit offices were Bellary *cum* Anantapur (10), Kurnool (6), Kistna and Nellore (4 each). There was consequently an increase in the average deficit for an office from Rs. 148 to Rs. 183. The average registration fee during the year was Rs. 1-3-6 almost the same as last year. The average was, as usual, highest in Madras (Rs. 3-0-3) and the lowest in Tellicherry (As. 13-11). The Inspector-General inspected 62 (11 District Registrars' and 51 Sub-Registrars') offices. The inspection of Sub-registry offices by District Registrars was carefully carried out in all the districts in 1898-99. In a few cases surprise visits were made by District Registrars and by the Inspector-General. In 1898-99, 195 Sub-registry offices were inspected by the officers of the Revenue department against 199 in the previous year.

The number of applications presented through the registering officers for the transfer of revenue registry of holdings was 56,668, or 2,496 less than in 1897-98.

During the year under report 5 Sub-Registrars died, 1 retired, 1 resigned and 5 more obtained appointments in other departments.

Transfer of
revenue
registry.
Miscellaneous.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1898-99.)

Exclusive of companies registered under Act XXI of 1860, 47 new companies were registered during the year as against 73 in the previous year. The decrease falls almost entirely under the two heads—I. Banking, Loan and Insurance, and II. Trading. In regard to the former, it is reported that the sudden rise in the numbers, noticeable in 1897-98, was due to a ruling of the Madras High Court, which rendered it necessary to register as companies all 'Chit' or 'Mutual Loan' associations. A subsequent ruling modified this decision, with the result that the registration of such associations has ceased to be necessary in all cases. The decrease in the number of trading companies was ascribed to dulness of trade and the stringency of the money market. Omitting 36 mutual loan associations and 2 companies which were registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882 without capital, there were in all 9 companies started for banking, trading or industrial purposes as against 19 in the preceding year. Particulars of the number and capital of the companies newly formed, and of those at work during the past decade, are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Companies registered in the year.			Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year.			Collections.
	Number	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	
1899-90	27	Rs. 31,71,857	Rs. 11,42,101	60	263	Rs. 3,87,22,354	Rs. 1,76,71,030	Rs. 5,787
1890-91	27	26,61,507	2,52,802	57	238	5,84,78,207	1,72,11,536	4,600
1891-92	25	80,61,950	4,02,771	43	214	4,00,89,533	1,30,73,868	4,747
1892-93	13	15,20,896	1,64,897	30	197	3,96,27,184	1,34,58,274	3,002
1893-94	22	22,63,914	1,64,085	15	204	4,06,28,044	1,94,60,820	3,805
1894-95	24	25,78,034	1,95,338	13	215	4,23,42,057	1,92,26,150	4,501
1895-96	26	34,73,298	1,13,934	15	225	4,64,30,068	2,04,11,622	4,477
1896-97	87	68,56,635	2,16,925	16	267	5,12,13,432	2,04,38,218	8,690
1897-98	73	1,24,85,499	27,07,320	21	319	5,64,65,187	2,43,90,319	10,171
1898-99	* 47	41,84,704	12,68,369	31	335	5,74,38,820	2,82,91,618	6,811

* Forty-five of these are limited companies, the other 2 being registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882 without capital.

With the exception of the Mu. Ko. Muniswami Chetti, Murugesu Chetti, Panchakshara Chetti Company and the Chennapuri Hindu Kutumbha Sukha Jeevana Nidhi or the Madras Hindu Family Pension (Limited), having no capital divided into shares, the liability of the 45 companies is limited by shares. Of the 47 companies, 37 were banking and loan companies, 5 trading companies, 3 mills and presses, 1 planting company, and the remaining 1 a miscellaneous company. There were 319 companies at work at the close of the last official year, and 31 of these with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 32,31,506 and Rs. 8,34,887, respectively, were wound up during the year. 288 thus remaining of the previous year together with 47 new companies, making up a total of 335 companies, represented the total number working on the 31st March 1899. The average nominal capital of the working companies decreased during the year under report from Rs. 1,73,872 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,71,459, but the average paid-up capital increased from Rs. 76,462 to Rs. 84,453. Almost all the companies duly filed their balance sheets and lists of the members during the year. All the offices in Madras and 152 out of 260 in the mofussil were inspected. Almost the whole of the remaining 108 offices are in the Tinnevely district. The amount of registration fees collected during the year fell from Rs. 10,171 to Rs. 6,841, but the charges rose from Rs. 1,081 to Rs. 1,131, the balance to the credit of the department being Rs. 5,709 against Rs. 9,090 in the previous year.

VOLUNTEERING. (1898-99.)

The following statement shows the number of extra efficient and efficient in each volunteer corps under the control of the Madras Government, including the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and Mysore Rifles, from the 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899 :—

Corps.	Number of extra efficient.	Number of efficient.
Madras Artillery Volunteers	76	20
Madras Volunteer Guards	379	190
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	614	319
Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles	304	175
South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles	508	191
Coorg and Mysore Rifles	163	37
Malabar Volunteer Rifles *	256	309
Madras Railway Volunteers	480	441
Yercaud Rifle Volunteers	31	11
Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles	327	318
East Coast Rifle Volunteers	395	172
Total ..	3,531	2,183

* For the year 1897-98. This corps has not yet been inspected for 1898-99.

The principal events connected with volunteering during the year 1898-99 were as follows :—(1) The concession granted to Government servants who are also volunteers, of being considered to be on casual leave while attending camps-of-exercise without prejudice to the casual leave otherwise at their credit, was extended to include also their attendance at rifle meetings. (2) The Kolar detachment of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was divided into two companies. (3) The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 to each officer gazetted to a volunteer commission to cover the cost of uniform and equipment, on condition that he will refund the amount should he resign his commission or cease to serve in the active list within three years from the date of his appointment.

MARINE. (1898-99.)

Under section 6 (m) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889, article 7 (3) of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea relating to lights was made applicable to all vessels of 20 to 100 tons gross tonnage, both inclusive, while engaged in the navigation, or plying within the limits of the Madras Harbour, Cocanada river, and inside the bar at Cuddalore, Negapatam, Cochin, Beypore, Mangalore and such other places as may be included in the terms, harbour, river or inland waters. Under section 37, the rates of port dues payable by vessels calling at ports on the West Coast of the Presidency were raised to the maximum rates, viz., foreign vessels As. 3, coasting steamers As. 3, and coasting ships As. 1-6 per ton. Under section 4 (1) (c), the operation of the Act was withdrawn from the ports of Pulicat, Ennur and Covelong in the Chingleput district. The northern limit of the port of Negapatam was amended and a revised limit notified. Under Act III of 1897 an addition to rule 3 of the Plague Regulations was made by which passengers going by sea, who produce a health certificate from a Commissioned Medical officer, dated not more than 12 hours before the departure of a vessel, are not required to be examined by the Port Health officer prior to embarkation. To regulation 4 was added a provision by which no tindal or other person in charge of or navigating a registered boat shall make such boat fast to a vessel in quarantine or coming from an infected port until such vessel has been granted pratique by the Port Health officer. The form of Bill of Health under rule 3 was amended. The regulations for the inspection of outward-bound vessels were extended to Narsapur, Porto Novo, Tirumulavásal, Tópputturai, Point Calimere, Mutupet, Adirampatam, Ammápatnam, Kóttaiapatnam, Tondi, Devipatam, Hangarkotta and Kundapur. Tellicherry was added to the list of ports to which section 7 of Act VII of 1880 has been extended. Madras Act III of 1885 was brought into force at the port of Tuticorin. The provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887 were adopted at Pondicherry and Karikal by the French authorities. Under sections 6 and 54, Ammápatnam, in the district of Tanjore, was declared a port for embarkation and debarkation of native passengers, and the local Assistant Superintendent of Customs appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act. Under Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, 97 native craft were registered and 169 changes of masters endorsed. The total amount of fees collected was Rs. 1,127. By vessels which came under the operation of Act X of 1887, 19,950 left Madras coast on "long" voyages and 184,298 on "short" voyages. In general 212,689 passengers arrived and 272,840 left. These included those who came and left by native passenger ships.

There were 14 shipping casualties against 16 in the previous year, the number of lives lost being 9 against 29. The British India steamer *Ohupra* grounded 15 miles south of Vizagapatam in bad weather, but was subsequently floated and taken to Calcutta and docked. The Swedish barque *Minnet*, which brought sleepers for the South Indian Railway, grounded near Point Calimere and became a complete wreck.

The coast ports maintained a supply of 1,934 cargo and other licensed boats against 1,878 in the previous year. The supply was found sufficient.

In June a small cyclonic storm passed inland north of Gopalpur. In September a cyclonic disturbance developed off the Circars and moving northwards prevented communication between shore and shipping at Cocanada for a whole day owing to high seas and finally passed inland over Puri. In October a severe cyclonic storm developed in the south of the bay and passed inland with disastrous results at Masulipatam where some small native craft were more or less injured, while the brig *Nagore Meera Saiboo* of 205 tons parted her cables and became a total wreck. In November a small but moderately deep depression passed westwards over Madras causing unsettled weather on the Malabar coast.

Of the 2 Priestman dredgers at Cocanada, 1 worked 242 days in the year and removed 64,141 tons of silt from the river mouth and channels. The total expenditure on account of repairs, establishment charges, coal, fuel, stores and contingencies was Rs. 2,877, the average working expense being about 9 pies per ton. The other dredger worked 75 days only, not being able to be employed longer for want of a new boiler, the old one having worn out; removed 26,025 tons of silt; total expenditure, Rs. 3,267; average working expense, As. 2 per ton. The work

of keeping the boat channels open at Uddalore by means of dredging with the small steam dredger at that port was given on contract to Messrs. Parry & Co., who carried it out for one year at a cost of Rs. 1,586. The boat channels at Uddalore were being kept open by means of hand-dredging under the supervision of the Port department. The dredger *Havelock* at Negapatam worked 159 days in the year; removed 20,624 tons of silt; total expenditure, Rs. 2,395; average working expense, As. 1-10 per ton. The difference in rates was due to variation in price of labour, hire of boats, &c., at the respective ports. The dredger *Wenlock*, after necessary repairs and alterations was handed over to the Madras Harbour Trust Board. Certain defects, however, having appeared in her on trial, she had to be taken back by Government and arrangements made to send her back into dock at Calcutta in view to the defect being remedied.

Storm-signal.
Flag system.

The revised storm-signalling system brought into use at the beginning of the year under notice worked satisfactorily.

Navigation,
tonnage and
dues.

The following is a summary of the number of vessels, their tonnage and the dues collected therefrom in the whole Presidency during the year:—

Ports.	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Madras ...	British { Coasting ...	313	333	544,498	618,238	Rs. 82,279	Rs. 86,907
	Other than coasting ...	210	180	469,782	369,201	62,462	50,835
	Foreign ...	91	60	132,869	108,259	14,030	11,960
	Native ...	98	67	11,748	8,212	718	461
	Total ...	711	640	1,158,897	1,105,900	1,09,495	1,00,163
Coast Ports	Eastern group—						
	British { Coasting ...	2,187	2,304	2,583,968	2,926,175	88,653	88,940
	Other than coasting ..	253	361	401,491	491,110	38,582	38,436
	Foreign ...	20	27	42,203	50,855	6,355	8,489
	Native ...	7,232	6,492	278,050	260,783	11,252	11,835
	Western group—						
	British { Coasting ...	975	1,137	1,305,845	1,681,403	57,002	63,289
	Other than coasting ..	74	21	95,141	36,115	3,682	1,334
	Foreign ...	624	527	85,789	84,033	8,405	12,038
	Native ...	11,655	11,735	381,052	358,887	18,375	17,998
	Total ...	22,979	22,604	5,154,439	5,850,224	2,27,280	2,42,318

NOTE.—Men-of-war, Government ships, and vessels that called for orders only are not included.

At Madras, compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of vessels under "other than coasting," "foreign" and "native," as well as in their tonnage and the dues collected therefrom, while under "coasting" there was an increase in number, tonnage and dues. At coast ports under "coasting" there was an increase in number, tonnage and dues; under "other than coasting" an increase in number and tonnage, but a decrease in dues accounted for by calls within the period of exemption from payment of port dues; under "foreign" a decrease in number, but increase in tonnage, showing that larger-sized vessels called, and an increase in dues as the maximum rates of port dues were levied in both groups; and under "native" a decrease in number and tonnage due in a great measure to plague restrictions, but an increase in dues due to the maximum rates being levied in both groups. The payments in dues averaged from 11 to 24 pies per ton at Madras and from 6 to 29 pies per ton at the coast ports.

Trade.

The following is a statement of the value of, and duty on, the import and export trade of the principal ports in the Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and Government and private treasure:—

	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Total of Madras.	1897-98 ...	Rs. 1,158,897	Rs. 6,87,57,036	Rs. 12,42,01,531	Rs. 28,03,581	Rs. 16,426	Rs. 28,25,007
	1898-99 ...	1,133,900	5,90,59,802	5,15,56,567	23,85,898	1,423	23,87,321
	1897-98 ...	5,154,439	5,53,46,420	10,93,95,976	16,47,42,396	4,36,017	7,27,329
	1898-99 ...	5,889,221	5,86,40,195	11,18,17,085	17,04,57,280	4,68,778	9,47,544

The order of coast ports was Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cocanada and Mangalore as regards value of imports and exports; but in respect of duty levied the order was Tuticorin, Negapatam and Cocanada. The trade of Madras port was somewhat slack owing to plague restrictions and to smaller importations of spirits, fire-arms and other dutiable goods.

Gopulapur.—Certain steamers not usually on the coast and of heavy tonnage called here from Calcutta to take rice to Ceylon, and there was thus a substantial increase in the revenue from port dues. The pier was of some service, principally as affording protection underneath to boats seeking shelter in bad weather. The 3-ton crane and trucks belonging to the pier were kept in good order. *Vizagapatam.*—The Landing and Shipping Dues Committee held three meetings. *Cocanada.*—There was a falling off in collections under landing and shipping fees owing to large decrease in materials received for the East Coast Railway and to smaller shipments of cane jaggery. The existing Board of Conservancy was reconstituted with the Collector as Chairman and with the Port Officer of Cocanada, the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, the Executive Engineer of the division, 3 members of the European Chamber of Commerce and 3 members of the Native Chamber of Commerce as members. The north and south groynes were kept in good repair. *Masulipatam.*—Trade of the port was rather dull owing to produce having been mostly sent inland to famine-stricken districts. The Landing and Shipping Dues Committee held four meetings. *Cuddalore and Porto Novo.*—There was a decrease in port dues owing to fall in importation of coal and exportation of ground-nut. *Negapatam.*—A second 3-ton crane was obtained for this port and fitted to the South Jetty wharf. A new flagstaff was erected, the old one having shown signs of decay. *Pamban.*—The native coasting trade showed a decline, as the northern ports in Ceylon were closed to trade owing to the plague, but a larger number of steamers called. Pilotage collections fell below those of the previous year owing to fewer country craft passing through. The flagstaff was taken down, having shown signs of decay. Arrangements were made for obtaining suitable spars from Calicut for a new flagstaff. *Tuticorin.*—Trade and passenger traffic at this port were fair. The *Galatia* wreck buoy broke adrift, but was recovered, and it was under consideration to remove the wreck by blowing it up with dynamite. Meanwhile, a basket beacon on a pole 10 feet above water level has been made fast to the wreck. The new iron pier was in good order and the wooden pier repaired. Fees under Madras Act III of 1885 were being collected from 12th August. *Cochin.*—Increased trade led to the addition of 43 new cargo boats to the boat supply of this port. The revetment protective wall of the Government Marine yard was raised by the Public Works Department, and protective works carried out also at Cruz Milagre. *Calicut.*—Substantial repairs to the pier were reaching completion at the close of the year. Military details were shipped and landed here by the S.S. *Avoca* and the R.L.M.S. *Dalhousie* and *Canning*. The buoys, beacons, boundary pillars, flagstaffs and all marine works in all the coast ports were maintained in an efficient state.

The opening balance of Port Funds Act X of 1889 on the 31st March 1898 was Rs. 7,19,051. Excluding all transactions, such as transfers of surpluses and contributions to meet deficits of other funds, the receipts and charges during the year under report were Rs. 4,03,114 and 4,82,130, respectively, against Rs. 4,00,167 and Rs. 3,68,058 in the previous year, the deficit being due to heavy Public Works charges on account of the Mulki, Manapad and Kistna lights. Madras Port Fund had a surplus of Rs. 27,533 during the year. Including all transactions, the receipts and charges of Port Funds Act X of 1889 amounted to Rs. 4,78,592 and Rs. 5,13,869, respectively, against Rs. 4,80,840 and Rs. 4,54,989 in the previous year, and the closing balance on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 6,83,774. The total receipts under fees amounted to Rs. 25,017 and the total of fees paid and personal allowance drawn by Port officers and Conservators to Rs. 14,250. There was thus a balance of Rs. 10,767 left to credit of Government under this head of receipt.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1898-99.)

Number
killed.

The number of wild animals destroyed in 1898 amounted, as shown below, to 914, or 128 less than in the previous calendar year :—

—		1897.	1898.
Elephants	... ..	...	...
Tigers ..	... ..	110	102
Panthers, leopards, or cheetahs	... ..	854	762
Bears ..	... ..	78	59
Hyenas	... ..	.	1
Total		1,012	914

As usual, Ganjām and Vizagapatam contributed the largest number of animals killed, the figures being 212 and 240 against 247 and 258, respectively, in 1897.

Rewards.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 18,957 against Rs. 22,044 in 1897. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 240 * deaths in 1897 to 143. It was heaviest in Vizagapatam, where 66 persons were killed against 80 in the previous year. The reported mortality from snake-bite decreased from 1,872 persons killed in 1897 to 1,664 in the year under report. The heaviest losses occurred in Tanjore (189), South Arcot (140), Coimbatore (131), North Arcot (129), Trichinopoly (127) and Madura (107). The total reported mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes increased from 11,856 in 1897 to 13,679. The heaviest losses occurred in South Canara (4,271), Malabar (2,041), North Arcot (1,186), Ganjām (906), Coimbatore (760) and Cuddapah (653).

* The difference between this figure and that entered in the report for 1897 is due to a subsequent allocation reported by the Collector of South Canara.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1898-99.)

Owing to the very early cessation of the north-east monsoon rains in the previous year, measures for the relief of distress were necessary on a small scale in part of the Nellore district until July 1898. The usual early rains were fairly abundant in those parts of the Presidency most dependent thereon, but there was considerable delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains in parts of the Deccan districts. Later on, in August, the general aspect of the season became favourable throughout the Presidency and removed all cause for anxiety. It was only in parts of the Deccan districts that the season on the whole was not generally favourable for agriculture. The average rainfall for the Presidency during the year was 50·70 inches against 47·10 registered in 1897-98, and 44·80 inches the average of 25 years ending with 1894-95. Owing to the absence of any cyclones such as at times visit the East Coast in May, the rainfall during April and May was below the average in the Circars and Carnatic districts, but in the districts where these early rains are of chief importance, the rainfall in May was above the average. Owing to the delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the rainfall of these months on the West Coast was a little below the average, but later on, in June and July, the fall was heavier than usual and the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon fully up to the average. In the Circars also, these rains were good and copious, but up to nearly the end of August the rainfall was very scanty in the greater part of the Deccan, Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. The rainfall of September was, however, remarkably heavy, and the total fall during this monsoon was normal or in slight excess over the whole area. This copious rainfall, though late, improved the agricultural outlook greatly and was followed by a heavier rainfall than usual over the greater part of the Presidency during the north-east monsoon. In the Circars, the rainfall at this season was almost normal, and elsewhere, except in the Deccan districts, was in considerable excess. During October, the rainfall was good and even heavy except in the Deccan and parts of Central districts, but in November the fall was good or heavy throughout the districts of the East Coast and consequently there were floods in some parts, but no great damage was caused thereby. The partial failure of these later monsoon rains in parts of Vizagapatam and of the Deccan caused some loss of crop. During the remaining period of the year, the rainfall was rather less than usual throughout. The Gódayari began to rise on the 15th June and reached a maximum height of 9·6 feet above the new crest of the anikat on 25th July 1898. The Kistna was in flood at the end of the first week of June and rose to 13·3 feet above the crest of the anikat on the 28th July 1898. This was the highest recorded point during the year against 14·25 feet on the 12th August in 1897. The supplies in the Penner were early and copious. There were moderate freshes in the Canvery from May to July, but in August the river was unusually low and continued in that condition till October when it rose and there was an ample supply to mature the crops.

The following table compares the areas sown during the year with the corresponding areas in the previous year and with the average of five years preceding, in thousands of acres:—

Season and
rainfall.

Cultivation.

Ryotwar and minor land.		Average of 5 years ending 1897-98.	1897-98	1898-99.	Difference as compared with 1897-98		Difference as compared with the average
					Extent.	Percentage.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		ACRES.
Dry	First crop ..	18,211	18,159	18,441	+ 282	1.5	+ 230
	Second crop	1,500	1,393	1,557	+ 164	11.2	+ 57
	Total	19,711	19,552	19,998	+ 446	2.2	+ 287
Wet	First crop ..	4,859	4,961	5,042	+ 81	1.6	+ 183
	Second crop	1,319	1,472	1,513	+ 41	2.7	+ 164
	Total	6,208	6,433	6,555	+ 122	1.8	+ 317
Grand Total		25,919	25,985	26,553	+ 568	2.2	+ 634

The total area of dry land brought under cultivation was 18.4 million acres, and that of wet land 5 millions. In regard to the former description of land, the area cultivated showed a material increase in all parts of the Presidency except the Deccan and Carnatic. In the former tract, there was a decrease in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts; in the latter, in Chingleput and South Arcot. Of the wet land, it was only in the two Deccan districts already mentioned that the area brought under cultivation showed any marked decrease, though in several districts there were trifling decreases as compared with the previous year. If, however, the areas on which second sowings or plantings were made were included, the total area of dry crop put down would show an increase of nearly 450,000 acres, and that of the crops sown on wet land about 120,000 acres. In the former case the increase was common to all parts of the Presidency except the Deccan; whilst there was a marked deficiency in the area of second crop sown on wet land in the Deccan, Tinnevely and some also in the Circars. In the latter case, the deficiency pertained almost entirely to the Gódvári district, in which during 1897-98 an exceptionally wide area of second crop was planted of this class of land. In some cases, a decrease in the area of second crop on dry land indicated that a smaller area of the first sowings failed to mature. Taking all sorts of crop together, the most marked expansion in the areas of crop sown appeared against Kistna, Salem, Chingleput, North Arcot and Nellore, whilst the only districts showing a decrease were Gódvári, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Cuddapah.

Outturn of
crops

Full and detailed reports on the estimated outturn of crops are given in the subjoined table :—

Crops.	Areas sown in hundreds of acres.				Rate of yield per cent. of normal.
	Average for		1897-98.	1898-99.	
	Five years.	Ten years.			
Paddy	5,841.9	5,686.5	6,135.7	6,199.6	97
Cotton	1,397.0	1,359.1	1,351.9	1,167.5	78
Indigo	369.6	335.7	257.4	149.5	74
Sugarcane	56.8	54.2	57.8	47.4	92
Gingelly	690.7	659.4	718.4	624.4	70
Ground-nuts	184.4	185.8	83.6	88.5	82

The above figures were compiled from the reports received from time to time and they cannot be called complete, but the returns available show that the paddy crop was generally good, except in parts of the Carnatic and the Southern districts, whilst, so far as information is available, the yield from the dry food-grains was generally rather less. In regard to the more important industrial crops, the figures given above show that there was a very large falling off in the area of land sown with indigo, and very material decreases under each of the other crops, except ground-nuts. In the case of the last-mentioned crop, although there was some increase over the previous year, the area sown was less than half the average for previous years. The increase of 6 per cent. over the previous year was ascribed to the more favourable character of the season. In the case of cotton, the area sown was nearly 17 per cent. less than the average and about 184,000 acres less than that sown in the previous year. The decrease occurred almost everywhere and was especially noticeable in the Deccan districts and was due to the extremely low price of cotton. The extent sown with indigo during the year was 42 per cent. less than that of the previous year, and decrease occurring in all the principal indigo-growing districts. In South Arcot, however, the area sown, though less than in the previous year, was slightly in excess of average. The deficiency was due partly to want of seasonable rain and partly to the cultivation of food-grains instead of indigo under the stimulus of high prices for them accompanied by a fall in the price of indigo. The yield from both cotton and indigo was but moderate. The area planted with sugarcane showed a decrease of 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease as compared with the average was considerable in Ganjām, Gódvári, Anantapur and Coimbatore and was attributed chiefly to unseasonable rainfall and in Gódvári to disease also, but may also in part be put down to the very high level at which the price of food-grains stood during 1897 and 1898. The yield from the crop was good. Gingelly is a crop planted at two seasons. The early sowings were considerably less than, and the later materially greater than, the average; the net result being a deficiency of about 13 per cent. for the whole year. The early crop was deficient everywhere except in the Carnatic, the late crop in the Circars and Deccan only. In Gódvári, the large decrease was due to the extensive early planting of paddy, and elsewhere to the want of timely rainfall, whilst for the late crops the increase was due to the comparatively late continuance of the rains.

Special products—
Cotton,
indigo, &c.

Owing to the comparatively favourable character of the season, generally the price of all food-grains, which had, in the previous year, been excessively high, fell considerably during the year. The fall, except in the case of varagu, ranged from 14 to 26 per cent.; and the average prices, which in the previous year ranged from 25 to 100 per cent. above the average rates for the ten years ending 1889-90, were, in the year under report, from 33 to 50 per cent. only above the same standard. The fall was especially marked in the Circars and Deccan and extended in a smaller degree throughout the rest of the Presidency. This was partly due to the better harvests, and partly to the cessation of the abnormal exports of grain from the Presidency which had characterised the two previous years. The change in the latter respect is shown in the following abstract of the volume of the trade in grain during each of the last five years, in thousands of tons :—

Prices.

Year.	Railborne.		Sea borne.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1894-95	41	..	48	...	84	...
1895-96	18	..	84	...	102	...
1896-97 . . . . .	..	18	..	139	..	157
1897-98 ... ..	...	28	...	33	...	61
1898-99	40	...	145	..	185	...

The following statement shows the mean retail prices of food-grains and of salt for the Presidency as a whole during the twelve months ending March 1899, as compared with the rates for each of the five previous years and with the average for ten years ending 1889-90 :—

Articles.	Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.							Percentage variation of prices in 1898-99 as compared with	
	* Average.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	The average	1897-98.
Rice, second sort...	15 0	11·8	12·9	13·3	12·3	9·7	1·0	+ 36	- 12
Cholam	28·0	18·4	21·7	25·2	20·7	13·9	18·7	+ 50	- 26
Cumbu	26·8	18·8	21·9	25·1	21·4	15·2	18·5	+ 45	- 16
Ragi	29·4	21·0	24·5	27·9	23·2	16·4	19·1	+ 54	- 14
Varagu	36·0	25·6	30·4	33·6	31·7	23·9	27·0	+ 33	+ 7
Salt	13·4	12·4	12·4	12·5	12·5	12·4	12·5	+ 7	- 8
Paddy, second sort.	26·1	20·4	22·6	23·6	21·5	16·4	19·1	+ 37	- 14

* Average of ten years ending 1889-90.

At the commencement of the year the price of rice was generally lower than it had been during the previous year, but was still very high in all districts, and in some was dearer than it had been in March 1898. In May, except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and the West Coast, rates became slightly easier or were stationary, but, in June, an upward tendency appeared in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely and in July it extended to Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem. The change from April to July was, however, nowhere very great, but generally in the southern half of the Presidency and on the West Coast the grain was dearer. Rates were generally fully maintained in August and rose in the Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem. In the last three districts and Tanjore and the Deccan, there was some fall in September, but it was not until later that any general fall occurred, and in October, prices were dearer than the "warning rates" in almost every district. In the ensuing months, prices fell throughout the Presidency up to about February, in which month or in March the fall was checked in the Circars and a few other districts. At the close of the year, rates were about the same as, or cheaper than, the normal average rates adopted for the different districts, except in the extreme north and south. In the case of the dry grains, prices of ragi at the commencement of the year were generally slightly easier than they had been at the close of the year before, except in the far south. During May and June, rates showed but little change, but in July and August, except in the Circars, there was a general rise owing to the holding off of the rains. The rise continued into September in Cuddapah and parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, but elsewhere the rates generally became easier in that month, and thenceforward up to February there was a general and heavy fall, though prices did not become cheaper than the "warning rates" generally until December or January and later still in the Central districts. The result was that the average prices for the year were about 50 per cent. cheaper than those of 1897-98, in the Circars, Kurnool and Bellary, in Anantapur and Cuddapah about 25 per cent. cheaper, whilst elsewhere the fall was slight. In the case of cholam, in the districts where this is recognised as a staple grain, the general course of prices was very similar to that of ragi. The slight fall which occurred during the early months of the year was counterbalanced by a sharp rise except in the Circars during July or August, which in some cases continued till September; after which month there was a general, and for the most part rapid, fall until February or March. The result was that the average rates for the year in the Circars and Deccan were about 50 per cent. cheaper than in 1897-98 and elsewhere about 25 per cent. less; prices in the Circars and Deccan having returned in March to about the normal or standard rates. The prices of cumbu, although they felt the influence of the early failure of the south-west monsoon rainfall, fell generally in the northern half of the Presidency throughout the year. In Cuddapah and the southern half, it was not until September or later that prices became permanently cheaper than they had been in April 1897 and the fall continued up to February, but rates never reached the normal prices adopted for any district and were dearer than the "warning rate" in North Arcot when the year ended.

The average rates for the whole Presidency showed little or no change from the previous year. In Chingleput and Salem, the wages of labourers in towns as compared with the previous year showed a considerable increase and in South Arcot a material decrease owing to more accurate reporting. In rural tracts, the wages of agricultural labourers in South Canara fell considerably, a fact due to the fall in the price of the grain in which the wages were either wholly or partly paid. There were also some variations in Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevely. In the case of skilled labourers in towns, there were increases in the wages of blacksmiths in North Arcot, carpenters and common masons in Salem and Madura and decreases in the wages of common masons, carpenters and blacksmiths generally during the second half-year in Vizagapatam, Bellary and South Arcot. The increase in North Arcot was due to the demand for such labour in the Mysore mining fields and that in Salem and Madura to the scarcity of labourers. The decrease in Vizagapatam and South Arcot was attributed to the favourable season and that in Chingleput to more accurate reporting. In Ganjám and Trichinopoly there was an increase in the rates of wages of blacksmiths, common masons, carpenters in rural tracts during the first half of the year.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE. (1898-99.)

The views of the Government of India on the subjects discussed at the agricultural conferences held at the various provincial head-quarters during 1895-96 were embodied in a series of resolutions. The first resolution dealt with the history since 1881 of the work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture; the second with the training, qualifications, and duties of each class of officer of a Land Records establishment; the third discussed the utilization of Land Records; the fourth treated of scientific and national enquiries connected with Agriculture; the fifth, the constitution and duties of the Provincial Agricultural departments; the sixth dealt with agricultural education; and the seventh and eighth discussed methods of publishing agricultural information and the form in which the annual administration reports of the Agricultural departments should be prepared. The whole series was more or less brought under review during the year under report.

The total number of Revenue Inspectors' posts in the Presidency during the year was 684. Of these, 607 were held by men trained in survey, three posts were held by men drawing the old scale of pay and two were vacant at the end of the year. The remaining posts were held temporarily by untrained men. The question of improving the survey training of this class of officers was under discussion. It was thought that no rules were considered necessary for reserving a certain proportion of the higher appointments to Revenue Inspectors, but it was decided that men recommended for the post of Deputy Tahsildar should have served as Revenue Inspectors for some time and that no man who has not undergone at least a year's training as Revenue Inspector should be appointed to any place in the districts carrying a salary of Rs. 35 or upwards; thus making it understood that the post of Revenue Inspector is a stepping stone to higher posts in a majority of cases. The orders of the Secretary of State sanctioning the scheme for the improvement of the position of the taluk establishments and for the increase of the salaries of karnams were received during the year and effect was given to the latter scheme in thirteen districts. Schools for the training of karnams in surveying were held in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras. In five districts, however, schools were not held in some of the taluks for one or other of the following reasons:—(1) the prevalence of plague and (2) the employment of karnams on re-survey, on subdivision of village service inams, or in connection with janmam registration. The number of men instructed at the schools was 10,054, while 2,971 men who had been classed as "good" or "fair" in the previous year were exempted from training and were employed in completing their field-measurement books. Of those examined, nearly 50 per cent. obtained good or fair certificates. In South Canara the percentage of such men amounted to more than 75 and in Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Malabar and the Nilgiris

Wages.

General.

Survey
training of
Revenue
Inspectors
and karnams

this percentage ranged between 50 and 75. In the remaining districts it was below 50.

Famine
operations.

In the year under report distress prevailed necessitating the conduct of relief operations in a portion of the Nellore district. The work of the Land Records staff was increased owing to the inspections that had to be made in the affected tracts with a view to granting remissions or postponements of revenue and their services were fully utilised also in superintending relief operations and in conducting the necessary inquiries for the grant of State loans.

Land Records
as evidence of
right and
title.

With a view to the more effective use of the Land Records and the entries therein as evidence of rights and titles, the proposal for amalgamating the Registration with the Land Records Department, which engaged the attention of the conference in 1895-96, was thrown out by the Government of India as likely to cause administrative inconvenience and injurious dislocation of existing arrangements, and it was thought that the object could be sufficiently attained if the Director of the Land Records Department were permitted to receive copies of annual reports of the Registration Department with authority to submit thereon such suggestions and comments as may occur to him for the consideration of the higher Revenue authorities.

Statistical
registers

The form in which the leading statistics of each village are abstracted in what are known as the "firka-books" of every Revenue Inspector's circle was again considered and it was decided that the form now in use answers requirements, inasmuch as it reveals at a glance variations from year to year in the cultivated and irrigated areas as well as particulars regarding wet revenue, seasonal remissions, the extent of protection from wells, collections, arrears, &c. Except in the case of North Arcot, the village registers and the firka-books were completely or almost completely prepared and checked up to fasli 1306 (1895-96). In North Arcot, the village registers and firka-books of 254 villages remained to be checked in one taluk. The reason for this non-completion was not reported. The preparation and checking of these registers and books for fasli 1307 were completed in five, and nearing completion in the remaining districts. In the case of Anantapur, the preparation and checking of the "firka" sheets were retarded as the registers had been sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement for reference and returned only recently. The progress for fasli 1308 was not great. In the districts of Bellary, Nellore, Coimbatore and Tanjore alone was any considerable progress made and no reports regarding this matter were received from Kurnool, Cuddapah and Madura. The village and taluk accounts in all districts of the Presidency were, as usual, examined at the annual settlement. The village accounts were generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition; the maintenance of the Taluk accounts, however, was faulty in some of the districts.

IMPERIAL
SCIENTIFIC
ENQUIRY—
Geology.

The Geological Survey decided to undertake a detailed examination of the mica-bearing area in the Nellore district during the year. The results of the experiments made in smelting Salem iron ore with Bengal coal in England, showed that the sample contained barely 40 per cent. of magnetic iron; that the ore was too poor and too siliceous to be worth exporting; and that it was unsuitable for smelting in a blast furnace. No reports were received intimating corrections to be made in the Provisional Index of Minerals.

Botany.

During the latter part of the year, Mr. C. A. Barber was appointed to the post of the Government Botanist. His term of office in this Presidency was sanctioned for five years. The chief aim of his work is to make a systematic survey of the flora of the Presidency, although his advice will be available on subjects connected with economic botany. To assist him, a small staff was sanctioned, and his head-quarters fixed at Ootacamund, to which place the herbarium has been transferred. Before the close of the year, a tentative programme for the survey, was drawn up, but until the close of the year Mr. Barber was chiefly engaged at Madras in arranging for the transfer of the herbarium to Ootacamund and only commenced field work later on. The work of collecting specimens of the 432 articles included in the index collections for the Imperial Institute was proceeded with, and a further indent, comprised in a volume of 185

pages, was received from the Reporter on Economic Products, by which 50 articles were added to the list for this Presidency.

No report was received from the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, as to the analytical work performed by him during the time he was attached to the College of Agriculture during the year. Chemistry.

The subjoined statement shows the statistics furnished to the Government of India and the Imperial officers under the control of that Government:— Statistics.

Name of report.	To whom sent.	When due.
Weekly Season report	Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture).	Every Tuesday.
Annual Programme of famine-relief works (Famine Statement C).		1st June.
" List of agricultural implements and machines tested and found successful.		15th November.
" Statement of collieries	Government of India (Finance and Commerce).	20th February.
" Statement of minerals	Reporter on Economic Products.	15th April.
Half-yearly Statement of wages of agricultural labourers &c., per mousem.	Government of India (Finance and Commerce).	25th January and July.
Outturn report on late sowings of giugelly	The Director-General of Statistics.	15th April.
First forecast of sowings of cotton		15th August.
Forecast of early sowings of giugelly		15th "
" of sowings of indigo		15th September.
Second forecast of sowings of cotton		10th October.
Forecast of sowings of paddy		15th "
" of outturn on the early sowings of giugelly		15th "
First outturn report on cotton		10th December.
" on paddy		15th "
Outturn report on indigo		15th "
Forecast of the late sowings of giugelly		1st January.
Second outturn report on cotton		10th February.
" on paddy		15th "
Statistics of cinchona cultivation		1st July.
Rail-borne trade and road traffic return, annual		1st October.
Quarterly Returns of rail-borne trade		1st January, April, July and October.
Returns of agricultural statistics		1st November.
Statement of cotton and hemp mills		15th January.
" of paper and woollen mills		1st April.
Statistics of tea and coffee cultivation		1st July.
Fortnightly returns of wholesale and retail prices of certain commodities at selected marts.		10th and 25th of each month.

As the agricultural statistics for the year had not been compiled it was not possible to compare the estimates of area framed in the forecasts with the actual areas sown.

Enquiries in connection with the Bacteriological Survey were conducted in six districts during the year, and reports were drawn up regarding two taluks by the Stock Inspectors. No complete work was, however, turned out by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in this respect. In addition to the above, particular outbreaks of cattle disease in the Nilgiri, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Tinnevely districts were investigated by the Stock Inspectors and reported on. Veterinary science.

The discussion of the best plan for introducing a system of flood warnings for the Kistna and Godavari deltas was continued during the year; as regards the Kistna river, a system of flood warnings similar to that contemplated by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India is already carried out by the Public Works Department, gauges being fixed in the Tungabhadra at Kurnool and in the Kistna at Pagatur about twelve miles from Kurnool. In the flood season, these gauges are read three times a day and reports are sent from Kurnool to Bezvada. As regards the Godavari river, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation suggested that it would be of very great advantage if gauges could be set up at Chanda and Sironcha and the readings telegraphed to Dowlaishweram at intervals whenever the river was above the level which experience might show to correspond with important floods at the latter place. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India was asked to take the necessary steps for carrying out these suggestions. The only meteorological work with which the Land Records department is directly Meteorology.

concerned is the reporting and tabulation of the rainfall recorded at 403 stations in different parts of the Presidency. The tabulation is entrusted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras, who duly published the usual tables during the year. At the close of the year, the post was transferred to Imperial control, but no change was proposed in the arrangements for tabulating the rainfall records.

PROVINCIAL
SCIENTIFIC
ENQUIRY--
Farms.

With reference to the general question of agricultural enquiry and the starting of agricultural farms, the duties of the agricultural department are—(1) the collection and arrangement of facts and statistics bearing on all branches of economics and agriculture; (2) the investigation of agricultural defects brought to light by an examination of the land records and the devising of remedies therefor; and (3) the investigation of local agricultural practices and the conduct of experiments on problems suggested thereby. For the proper carrying on of the statistical work, and for bringing to notice and investigating facts which might be gleaned from a study of the statistics, it was suggested that the services of a Deputy Director of Agriculture might be employed, this post being separated from that of Deputy Director of Land Records and the latter post not being revived. The duty of the Deputy Director of Agriculture would then be, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue, to collect, arrange and publish all statistics bearing on agriculture, including rainfall, cultivation, and special crops, prices and wages, irrigation, and trade by land, as well as to prepare therefrom, and from the statistics of the sea-borne trade compiled and issued by the Department of Separate Revenue, reviews and reports in elucidation of economic facts bearing on the condition of the country. Regarding the second item of the duties of the Agricultural Department, the investigation must be chiefly carried out by the Land Revenue staff, and by the Land Record staff when appointed, though it would be part of the duty of the Deputy Director of Agriculture to ledger observations in regard to and, if possible, to suggest a remedy for, any serious agricultural deterioration which may be reported. In regard to the third item, report was called for on—(i) the scope and course of enquiry which should be followed; (ii) the number of experimental farms which will be needed now and in the future, and the programme to be adopted thereat; (iii) the character of the staff to which these inquiries and farms should be entrusted; and (iv) the establishments (including European and Native assistants and inspectors) to be worked up to, and the cost of such establishments in the near and distant future. Regarding the first point, it was suggested that the instructions given need reconsideration with reference to the scheme sketched by the Government of India, and that it was necessary to distinguish between a general investigation of prominent agricultural defects which might and should be made throughout the country, and the more minute investigations which are the function of an experimental farm. In the former case, attention should, from time to time, be concentrated on one prominent defect; in the latter, the working plan might legitimately include the simultaneous trial of as many experiments as the Director guided by his advisers might determine to be eventually required; experiment being set on foot on the experimental farms for some years before the general investigation might be taken up. A proposal to give effect to the above scheme was framed for the consideration of Government, of which the main feature was the establishment of eight experimental farms throughout the Presidency, with a suitable staff for each. As a programme for immediate operations, it was suggested that very early steps should, if funds can be provided, be taken to establish two experimental farms—one in the northern and the other in the southern half of the Presidency. It was suggested that another European agricultural expert should be engaged before the end of the coming official year.

The college
farm,
Saidapet.

Barley show.

The farm is maintained for educational purposes and not for profit or experiment. Dairy farming is the chief work done on the farm.

At the barley show held in September 1898, out of eight exhibits only two fulfilled the conditions as to quantity, viz., that each should be not less than a bushel. As the barley is grown especially for brewing, it was arranged that at least one of the judges should be experienced in brewing.

Ground-nuts.

Towards the end of March 1898, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, drew attention to the marked decrease in the exports of ground-nuts from

this Presidency during the last two years and suggested that, in view of the importance of the crop, steps might be taken to send for seed ground-nuts from Africa for local distribution and sale, the theory advanced being that the falling off was due to the deterioration of the seed. Although it was considered that the importation of new seed was likely to give only very temporary relief, it was decided to import a supply of new seed of the best oil-yielding varieties from Africa and also to endeavour to secure varieties from America and Japan. Arrangements were made since the close of the year with the Chamber of Commerce for importing eight tons of seeds, four of which were to be of East African sorts, and four from Mozambique. Some East African seed was received and distributed for sale.

The inquiries regarding the disease which had caused so much loss amongst the sugarcane in Góddávári were continued and Dr. Bourne was directed to revisit the district and to report whether the preventive measures recommended by him had been adopted and whether the fungus appeared to be gaining ground or to be disappearing. The result of the examination of the canes showed that the disease is the *Trichosphaeria sacchari*. Dr. Bourne was of opinion that there were no signs of improvement and that the disease had spread more widely. His report was forwarded to the Government Botanist for remarks in view of the experience he had gained of sugarcane diseases in the West Indies. That officer was of opinion that though the *Rind fungus Trichosphaeria sacchari* was to be found on the canes in this Presidency, yet the appearance of red spots and areas in the tissues should not be regarded as diagnostic of its presence. He added that there might be many other fungi attacking the cane besides *Trichosphaeria* and from Dr. Bourne's description he considered that the *Colletotrichum falcatum* was present among the canes as well as the *Trichosphaeria sacchari*. Sugarcane.

Early in the year, the Honorary Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, informed Government that upwards of 3,000 plants of the *Agave rigidavar Sissaluna* were available and that the committee thought it desirable that these plants should be tried on various soils in the drier parts of the Presidency. The plant was reported to be a valuable fibre kind which produces the *Sisal hemp* of commerce. The offer of the committee was accepted and arrangements were made to distribute the plants to the Collectors of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura with instructions as to the proper method of planting and treating the crop. Sisal hemp.

During the year under report nine pony and one donkey stallions worked in Coimbatore and four pony and two donkey stallions in Salem. The average number of coverings per pony stallion was 44 in Coimbatore and 27 in Salem against 41 and 42, respectively, in the previous year. The short work in Salem was ascribed to the prevalence of plague. Out of 362 mares covered during 1897-98 in Coimbatore, the results in the case of 73 mares were unknown; of the rest 56 foaled and 214 or 74 per cent. of the known results were empty. In Salem out of 185 coverings, the results of 70 were unknown; 27 foaled and 75 or 65 per cent. of the known results were empty. The percentage of foals to mares covered during the year was 19·7 in Coimbatore and 23·5 in Salem against 29·0 and 37·0, respectively, in 1896-97. The total number of castrations was 21 in Coimbatore and 266 in Salem. The small number in Coimbatore was due to the absence of the salustri on leave for a long period. Only one pony show was held at Tirupur in June 1898. The number of exhibits was satisfactory and good in quality. The show at Berikal, which should have been held in January, was abandoned on account of plague. VETERINARY
SCIENCE—
Pony and
mule
breeding
operations.

The Cattle Disease Act was put into force at 16 places during the year in connection with large cattle fairs, and at all of them a Stock Inspector was present to assist in working the Act. There were no prosecutions under the Act. The Stock Inspectors also attended four other fairs, and five weekly markets where the Act was not enforced. Cattle fair.

The following returns were published in connection with local inquiries under provincial direction:—(1) special forecasts on the outturn of ground-nuts and sugarcane; (2) report on the operations of the establishments for stamping weights and measures; (3) comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall; (4) statement of Statistics.

quantity and value of crops irrigated under major (productive) works and minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; (5) triennial report on the subject of agricultural wages; (6) monthly season reports in three sections (rainfall, cultivation and prices of food-grains and salt); and (7) quarterly and annual reports of cattle mortality.

**Agricultural
education.**

The question how the principles laid down by the Government of India as to reform in primary education and the improvement of readers and text-books so as to provide men competent to give instruction in elementary agriculture, may best be given effect to was considered during the year in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. In regard to primary education, the Government of India laid down three principles: (i) that elementary science should not be taught as a separate subject but in school readers illustrated by object lessons; (ii) that some plan under which instruction in village maps and land records, and instruction in simple commercial accounts could be given should be included in the curriculum of education for schools of all classes; and (iii) that it should be considered at what stage "agriculture" and the sciences ancillary thereto should be made optional subjects of the school curriculum. In regard to the first point, it was pointed out that in this Presidency under the system at present in force, all lessons given in primary schools that refer to natural objects must be illustrated by the object referred to, either as a model or by specimens. As to the second point raised, it was pointed out that instruction in village maps and land records is of too specialized a character to be suitable for inclusion in the curriculum of primary schools. It was stated with reference to the third recommendation that already the optional subject—elementary science—is included in the curriculum for all standards from the infant to the fourth, and that this forms an introduction to the study of agriculture and the sciences ancillary thereto; in these standards the subject is taught by object lessons. From the fourth to the sixth standard specially-prepared text-books have been introduced, and in the seventh standard the scheme of study is controlled by the technical examination scheme. The principles laid down by the Government of India have, for the most part, already been adopted in this Presidency. Regarding readers and text-books dealing with agriculture and allied sciences it was pointed out that the objects of bringing them up not only to an equally high standard of arrangement, clearness and simplicity throughout India, but also to the best standards in Europe, have been and are held in view. Higher education was carried on at the College of Agriculture, which is administered by the Educational Department in consultation with the Director on all matters of importance. In 1898-99, there were 46 students on the rolls of the college at the end of the year against 49 in the previous year; more than a fourth of these came from outside the Presidency—eight from Bombay and five from Mysore and Coorg. The Agricultural Chemist delivered the usual course of lectures and held practical classes for a period of one month. It was proposed to secure a larger share of his time for work in the College of Agriculture seeing that the number of students at Saidapet is larger than at Poona. The post of Vice-Principal was not filled up during the year. The system of "field cultivation" which was substituted for "plot cultivation" in 1897-98 at the suggestion of the Principal worked well; but the students did not take so much interest in it as they did in "plot cultivation." The veterinary hospital continued to increase in popularity, and the number of cases treated has risen from 380 in 1895-96 to 602 in 1897-98 and 724 in 1898-99 though the scale of fees was slightly raised during the past year.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1898-99.)

Gardens.

The rainfall of 49.63 inches was up to the average for Ootacamund. The wettest month of the year was November and the driest, January. There were two dry periods during which no rain fell—the one being from 30th December to 6th February inclusive and the other from 9th February to 30th March inclusive.

This prolonged drought proved exceedingly trying for all the more delicate plants out-of-doors, especially for the shade loving kinds; and also for young trees and other plants planted out during the two last rainy seasons. Fully half of the labour staff was employed almost daily in watering plants for the last three months of the year. At the first sign of frost, all the more tender plants in the lower parts of the gardens were lifted and transferred to the nurseries beyond the reach of frost. With the exception of the latter dry and very trying period, the year was, on the whole, fairly favourable for gardening operations. In the Government Botanic gardens, the lawns received considerable attention and they have consequently improved in appearance. The roads and paths were generally repaired. Several useful and important works were done in different parts of the garden. The work of fencing the boundary was continued during the year, and 352 yards of wooden-post-and-wire fencing was erected. Great attention was paid to eradicating the worst of the weeds. Over 1,000 trees and shrubs were planted and some transplanting also was done. The flower beds in the different parts of the gardens were kept in fair order. A piece of land to the north of the Government House was opened up as a supplementary nursery. The Government House gardens also received considerable attention. A row of ivy, 574 feet in length, was planted along the side of the carriage-drive leading to Government House. Several dead and decaying trees were cut and removed from the Stone House Park which was also weeded. Illicit grazing in the park has increased in spite of the efforts of the garden staff to put a stop to it by impounding the animals and grass-cutters were persistent in their efforts to steal grass. The hedge extending between the Ottley Hall and Crewe Hall on the opposite side of the road was kept regularly trimmed. Church Hill Park, Crewe Hall and Ottley Hall Estates were also weeded. The Sim's Park was kept in fair order but the frosts had completely destroyed the tree ferns near the lake. The Burliyar experimental garden was fairly well maintained during the year, and the manure purchased last year was applied to the trees with good results. A few acres in the lower part of the garden were cleared and planted. Experiments were made on the juice of the papaya tree with encouraging results. As nothing was spent on the upkeep of the Gudalur garden, the place is fast becoming like the surrounding jungle.

The expenditure on library during the year was Rs. 147, the allotment under Library. this head being Rs. 300.

The budget and the revised estimates of receipts were Rs. 3,500, but the Financial. actuals were Rs. 3,911. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 27,227, but the actuals were only Rs. 23,461. After deducting the receipts, the net cost for the maintenance of the several gardens amounted to Rs. 19,500.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1898-99.)

The season during the year under report was a favourable one for planting. Season and rainfall. Though the south-west monsoon burst later than usual, there were no heavy falls of rain, and the rainfall was well distributed. The rain during the year was as follows:—(a) *Dodabetta*—52.05 inches against 52.44 in 1898; (b) *Nedivattam*—85.51 inches against 107.64; and (c) *Hooker*—79.41 inches against 93.90. The damage from the frosts at Dodabetta in December and January was slight.

The receipts aggregated Rs. 91,039 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,94,604, Financial. the sanctioned estimates under the two heads being Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2,02,000, respectively. The actual expenditure under cost of stores and purchase of bark was Rs. 1,33,007, or an excess of Rs. 87,188 over the expenditure of the previous year. Of this excess, the sum of Rs. 60,120 represented the extra expenditure on the purchase of bark, and Rs. 27,068 that of the extra money laid out on the purchase of chemicals. This extra expenditure was required for the largely-increased output of quinine and for maintaining a reserve stock of chemicals and oils.

**Permanent
plantations.**

The Dodabetta estate continued to flourish. The oldest trees on the estate were among the healthiest and most vigorous, and they responded readily to manure and cultivation. Eight acres of new land were opened out; of these, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres were planted with seed gathered on the estate, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres with seed obtained from Jamaica. These plots are growing vigorously and coming on very well. The plot of 2 acres planted last year with plants raised from Jamaica seed is coming on well, but the plants raised from that seed are, with few exceptions, hybrids of sorts, and not the true officinalis variety. At *Nedivattam*, the oldest portions of the estate were looking well, and the condition of the younger portion, chiefly hybrids on old land, improved. It was found necessary to coppice 20,375 sickly trees. The plants put out on old land during the two previous years having failed to a great extent in spite of every care bestowed on them, the attempt to grow cinchona on old land was, therefore, definitely abandoned; and the land once denuded of cinchona will be utilized for the growth of fuel trees. The *Hooker* estate had a somewhat patchy appearance, due to the fact that nearly the whole of the estate was growing a second crop of cinchona. 27,891 sickly and dying trees were coppiced and 35,573 lb. of bark obtained. All bare plots on this estate are to be planted with fuel trees. The No. 1 extension of 80 acres of forest land was planted in blocks with plants raised from estate officinalis seed and Jamaica seed, and it promises to be a great success, though, as at Dodabetta, the hybrid character of the plants grown from Jamaica seed is very noticeable. Many of the plants which measured about 4 inches when put out are now from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, and have a fine robust appearance.

Crop.

Cinchona bark was again purchased during the year from private growers to the extent of 405,074 lb. at a cost of Rs. 82,121, or at the average rate of 2 annas 2-9 pies per lb. Of this quantity, 347,451 lb. were worked up during the year and 57,623 lb. remained in store at its close.

Factory.

The cost of manufacturing each pound of alkaloid was Rs. 7-11-7 against Rs. 7-3-3 and Rs. 8-2-2 in the two preceding years; and deducting the cost of the raw material, the cost of manufacture and distribution per pound was Rs. 2-4-6 against Rs. 2-0-7 and Rs. 2-7-7 in the two previous years. Allowing for the fact that febrifuge is a bye-product in the manufacture of quinine, it is estimated that the cost of each pound of quinine was Rs. 9-9-6, and that of a pound of febrifuge Rs. 4-7-5. The crown barks worked up during the year averaged 3.37 per cent. of sulphate of quinine and 1.01 per cent. of febrifuge, and red barks gave 3.94 per cent. of febrifuge. The average percentage yield of all barks used was 4.29 of total alkaloids. During the year 12,603 lb. of quinine were manufactured; at the beginning of the year the balance on hand was 3,618 lb., or 16,221 lb. in all. Of this quantity, 4,629 $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. were issued to the Medical depots of Madras, Bombay, Nagpore and Mysore, to the Provinces of Burma and Hyderabad, to Native States, jails, local fund and municipal dispensaries, to the public, and for sale by post offices, and the balance in hand at the close of the year was 11,591 $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. The quantity of febrifuge manufactured during the year was 7,238 lb., there remained in hand at the close of the last year 5,660 lb., making in all 12,898 lb. Of this quantity, 1,623 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. were issued to Medical depots of Bombay, municipal and local fund dispensaries, Native States, &c., leaving at the end of the year 11,274 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. During the year 610 packets, each containing 102 fine grain powders, were sent out to Collectors for sale by Revenue officials.

**Sale of
quinine.**

A marked falling off occurred in the sales of quinine powders by postmasters during the year as compared with the previous year. The number of packets each containing 102 five-grain powders sent out, was 4,766.14 against 8,605 in the previous year, or including permanent advances supplied, 5,045.62 against 9,030 in the year before.

FORESTS.

(1ST JULY 1898 TO 30TH JUNE 1899.)

In Ganjām the revenue from the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees in the reserved forests and Government waste and poramboke lands was insignificant. In Kurnool the fixed fee system is working well, while in Anantapur it has resulted in a loss to the department. In Bellary and Anantapur the revenue fell short of that of the previous year. There was no demand for tapping in reserved forests and lands in the former district. In North Arcot the system of selling by public auction the lease of the usufruct of the toddy-yielding trees was continued during the year, and fixed fees were, as reported last year, levied on only a few trees in the reserved forests. The introduction of the fixed fee system was postponed to 1899-1900. In Madura there was no collection under this head, as the number of trees is small, and no purchasers came forward. In Tinnevely the revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 1,632. The timber transit rules in Ganjām are reported to require some modification. In Vizagapatam and Kurnool they worked satisfactorily, but in the latter the marking of timber by a pass hammer which was done away with during the year gave room to smuggling of timber. Rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Forest Act were introduced during the year in the districts of Gódvāri and Tinnevely. A portion of these rules relating to the registration of property marks and special rules applicable to all rivers, &c., were sanctioned during the year for South Malabar. In South Coimbatore timber transit rules were worked without undue hardship to the people. In Cuddapah the timber transit rules have proved of great value in minimising the illicit removal of timber. The concession allowed under rule 7 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act was availed of by the people generally in almost all the districts. In Vizagapatam the exclusion of certain species from class III of the classified list of trees mentioned in the last year's report was widely made known and accepted freely by the public. In North Coimbatore, it is reported, the concessions are abused and in many parts unreserved forests are being gradually stripped of growth, much damage being done to the more valuable trees by graziers. In Salem out of the total demand of Rs. 26,552 on account of the value of the growth on the lands assigned for coffee cultivation on the Shevaroyes, Rs. 3,474 were collected during the year under report, and Rs. 18,875 in previous years. The balance will be collected when the instalments fall due. A lease-deed for 46 acres of land on the Yelagiris was executed during the year. In South Coimbatore the terms of lease-deeds for leases on the Anamalais were finally settled and almost all the lessees have paid up the arrears of rent and the agreements are being executed. The demand for land is slack as the price of coffee has considerably fallen. One deputy ranger from the Northern Circle and one forester from the Southern Circle were deputed during the year to the Forest school for training. Three deputy rangers returned from the school with ranger's certificates, *i.e.*, one to each circle. The conduct and work of the subordinate executive staff still leave much room for improvement. Two rangers were suspended and 2 reduced. The prosecution of two Deputy Rangers on charges of misappropriation was sanctioned. Nine foresters were suspended, 3 dismissed and 2 convicted of extortion. In the Northern Circle, Vizagapatam, Gódvāri and Kurnool continued to be as unhealthy as ever. In the Central Circle the health of the establishment was bad in Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. In the Southern Circle health was, on the whole, better in South Canara, Madura and Tinnevely; fair in the Nilgiris, indifferent in North and South Coimbatore, and bad in North and South Malabar. Twelve elephants were captured during the year. One calf was born in North Malabar. Four elephants died and 4 were sold; 1 was shot, 1 ran away and 2 were transferred to the Public Works Department. The number of elephants borne on the strength of the department was 53 against 52 in the previous year. Two firms have applied for and obtained the sanction of Government for prospecting the Kanjamalai reserve for iron ore for a period of two and-a-half years. Mica mining is carried on in Nellore. New rules were framed on the subject and introduced in 1897-98, and all the mines have been brought under those rules during the year. Twenty-six mines are now actually working in the district. The royalty collected during

the year was Rs. 22,617. The industry is well established and every endeavour has been made to meet the wishes of the lessees. In Górávari the right to prospect for graphite for another year in Bhadrachalam sub-division has been granted to Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.

Areas and boundaries.

The changes that have taken place during the year in the area of the State forests in the three circles and in the Presidency as a whole are presented in the following abstract:—

Classes and areas of forests.	Area on 1st July 1898.	Added during the year 1898-99.	Excluded during the year 1898-99.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1899.
<i>Northern Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	sq. mls. 4,802 {	sq. mls. * 14 † 318	sq. mls. * 13 † .	sq. mls. + 349	sq. mls. 5,151
Reserved lands	2,103 {	* 24 § 269	* 39 † 58 || 52 ¶ 348	- 244	1,859
Total ..	6,905	655	550	+ 105	7,010
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	5,565 {	* 190 † 379	* 92	+ 477	6,042
Reserved lands	1,202 {	* 8 § 183	* 2 † 22 || 10 ¶ 379	- 210	1,043
Total ..	6,827	763	595	+ 258	7,085
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	3,408 {	* .. † 288	* .. † 1	+ 287	3,695
Reserved lands	2,113 {	* .. § 17	* 2 † 27 || 9 ¶ 288	- 309	1,804
Total .	5,521	305	327	- 22	5,499
<i>Total.</i>					
Reserved forests	13,775 {	* 204 † 1,015	* 105 † 1	+ 1,113	14,888
Reserved lands	5,478 {	* 32 § 472	* 43 † 147 || 71 ¶ 1,915	- 772	4,706
* Grand Total ..	19,253	1,723	1,382	+ 341	19,594

* Rectification of area.

† Transferred from reserved lands.

‡ Disafforested or unreserved.

§ Newly-constituted reserved lands

|| Excluded at settlement.

¶ Transferred to reserved forests.

The net results showed an increase of 341 square miles in the total area brought under the Forest Act, against an increase of 946 square miles during 1897-98. The largest addition to the area was, as in the previous year, in Kurnool where 59 square miles of unreserved land were notified under section 4 of the Forest Act, and 183 square miles newly notified by the Collector as "reserved lands" under Rule 5 of the rules under section 26 of the Act. None of the areas which remained as "reserved lands" under section 26 during the previous year was notified under section 4. In Cuddapah 108 square miles were notified under section 4; the addition was only 65 square miles, the rest of the area having been constituted "reserved lands" in previous years. 49 square miles were added to the area of the State forests in Trichinopoly entirely consisting of the selections in the Musiri range notified

under section 4 during the year. In Nellore, Salem, Bellary and the Nilgiris, 40, 30, 27 and 11 square miles, respectively, were added, but these additions were more than counterbalanced by the exclusions at settlement or the unreservation of areas in other districts. 148 square miles were abandoned during the year chiefly in the districts of Vizagapatam, Bellary, South Canara and Cuddapah. The increase in the area of reserved forests was contributed mainly by the districts of Ganjam, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Kistna in the Northern Circle, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot in the Central Circle and South Malabar and South Canara in the Southern Circle. In North Arcot there was only an actual addition of 24 square miles, but 98 square miles were also added as the result of the computation of the area of the previously existing reserves according to the Survey of India maps received during the year. It has not been reported whether the survey of the extent of the enclosures erroneously included in the area of the reserves mapped by the Survey of India party in Salem alluded to in the report for the previous year has been completed. The following statement shows the forest area of each district and the percentage which it bears to the district area and to unoccupied lands. For the Presidency the percentage of the area reserved has risen slightly from 37.21 to 37.87 and is commensurate with the increase to the forest area, no changes having been recorded during the year in the district areas for want of information :—

Districts.	Reserved forests and reserved lands.			Percentage of reserves to district areas excluding zamindari and whole inam villages.	Percentages of reserves to other than occupied area.
	Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.		
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		
Ganjam	415	123	538	12.12	14.04
Vizagapatam	142	212	354	25.68	31.80
Giddavari	806	90	956	24.04	39.43
Kistna	743	306	1,144	20.03	47.21
Kurnool	2,004	896	2,900	42.65	60.95
Bellary	476	135	611	13.17	31.43
Anantapur	500	7	507	11.09	21.09
Total	5,151	1,859	7,010	22.31	37.09
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
Cuddapah	1,855	598	2,453	32.40	45.10
Nellore	652	56	708	17.38	30.64
Chingleput	210	5	215	10.40	21.03
North Arcot	1,109	67	1,236	31.65	48.98
South Arcot	685	24	709	14.23	28.33
Salem	1,237	186	1,423	26.39	44.09
Tiruchinopoly	216	107	323	12.02	31.51
Tanjore	18	...	18	0.72	2.54
Total	6,042	1,043	7,085	21.38	37.77
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
South Canara	284	811	1,095	28.19	34.21
Malabar	349	251	600	10.73	15.10
The Nilgiris	353	131	491	51.30	72.77
Coimbatore	1,715	560	2,275	31.17	66.21
Madura	572	37	609	18.77	39.03
Tinnevely	417	12	429	12.02	33.80
Total	3,695	1,804	5,499	22.43	39.04
Grand Total	14,888	4,706	19,594	22.00	37.87

Forest
settlements.

The progress of forest settlement is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Circle.	Area of reserved lands.					Area brought under Chapter II of the Madras Forest Act.				
	On 1st July 1898.	Added during 1898-99.	Total.	Excluded during the year mainly by reason of constitution as reserved forests.	Balance at the end of the year.	Area notified under section 4, not constituted reserved forests on 1st July 1898.	Added during 1898-99.	Total.	Constituted reserved forests during 1898-99, or otherwise disposed of.	Balance notified under section 4, but not constituted reserved forests on 1st July 1899.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern ..	2,103	203	2,306	537	1,859	1,336 { * 118 - 17	1,437	{ 348 † 51 + 52		956
Central ...	1,26	194	1,456	413	1,043	1,072 { * 240 + 6	1,318	{ 379 † 19 + 10		910
Southern ...	2,113	17	2,130	326	1,804	1,419	135	1,554	{ 288 † 5 + 9	1,252
Total .	5,478	504	5,982	1,276	4,706	3,827 { * 483 - 11	4,309	1,161		3,148

* Rectification of area.

† Initial notifications cancelled.

‡ Excluded at settlement.

Demarcation.

1,575 miles of preliminary and 1,573 miles of permanent demarcation were completed during the year at an average cost per mile of Rs. 3-1-9 and Rupees 11-11-0, respectively. 4,981 miles of old lines were cleared at a cost of Rs. 12,139.

Surveys
and working
plans.

The Survey of India operations were continued by the combined Parties Nos. 9 and 19 in Kurnool in the Northern Circle, Cuddapah, Salem and South Arcot in the Central Circle, and Madura and Coimbatore in the Southern Circle. The outturn during the survey year from 1st September 1898 to 31st August 1899 was as follows:—

Districts.	Triangu- lation.	Traversing.	Topography.	
			Total.	Reserved forests.
	SQ. MLS.	L. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Kurnool	150	341	303	303
Cuddapah	550	121	334	241
Coimbatore	250	261	688	417
Madura ... ..	...	...	13	13
Salem ... ..	...	...	2	2
South Arcot ... ..	...	...	10	10
Total ..	950	723	1,350	986
Total for the preceding year ..	3,331	712	1,050	811

The outturn under triangulation was purposely restricted, as there was a large margin of the previous year's advance triangulation remaining for purposes of detail survey. The boundary traversing carried out was only slightly larger than in the previous year. The decrease under triangulation was more than compensated by the increase in topography which exceeded the estimated programme by 170 square miles and the previous year's work by 30 per cent., and is the highest record yet reached. The work in Kurnool and Cuddapah was conducted by a

separate section of the parties in each, and was confined to the survey of the reserves in the Nallamalais and Lankamalais. A double section was at work in North Coimbatore. The operations in South Arcot and Salem were completed. The work in Madura consisted of the survey of extensions of reserves on the Palni hills. District Forest-officers visited the Survey office at Bangalore during the recess for the verification of the maps with the notifications. The corrections have been inserted in the fair maps and 36 of the year's work and 19 of the preceding year's work have been submitted for publication. The fair drawing of all maps was completed including 18 in connection with which field work has to be done in the next season. The actual expenditure, inclusive of the cost of instruments, amounted for the survey year to Rs. 1,00,510, which is less than the preceding year's cost by over Rs. 29,000. The cost rate per square mile of topography was Rs. 74 against Rs. 119 in the previous year, and the reduction is attributed to the proper re-organization of the combined parties. Two surveyors were employed in Ganjam and surveyed 323 miles, of which 199 refer to compact blocks and 124 to enclosures and parts of boundaries hitherto unsurveyed. In Gó dávari a considerable portion of the surveyor's time was devoted to resurveying settled reserves and 51 miles were thus surveyed. The outturn in Kistna amounted to 94 miles, and in Nellore to 3 miles forming the survey of the Rapur-Veligonda boundary line and the Tammanipatam plantation reserve. In South Malabar the work consisted of the swamps and portions unsuitable for planting in coupe 1 in the Karimpoya reserve. The area of reserved forests for which final maps were prepared up to 30th June 1899 amounts to 8,518 square miles.

The following summary shows by circles the new cases of the year with particulars of last year for comparison:—

Forest offences.

Circle.	Year.	Number of cases pending at commencement of the year.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Cases pending at close of year.
			Injury by fire.	Unauthorised felling, &c.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases.		
Northern ..	1897-98 ...	710	17	2,672	1,384	369	4,442	5,152	665
	1898-99 ...	665	35	2,580	1,793	320	4,728	5,393	629
	Difference ...	- 45	+ 18	- 92	+ 409	- 49	+ 286	+ 241	- 36
Central ...	1897-98 ...	682	53	3,710	3,825	377	7,065	8,647	1,054
	1898-99 ...	* 1,078	17	4,879	5,264	401	10,561	11,639	1,805
	Difference ...	+ 396	- 36	+ 1,169	+ 1,439	+ 24	+ 2,506	+ 2,992	+ 751
Southern ...	1897-98 ...	384	42	1,525	762	257	2,586	2,970	162
	1898-99 ...	* 457	92	1,613	1,107	194	3,006	3,403	430
	Difference ...	+ 73	+ 50	+ 88	+ 345	- 63	+ 420	+ 433	- 32
Presidency ..	1897-98 ...	1,776	112	7,907	5,971	1,003	14,993	16,769	2,181
	1898-99 ...	2,200	144	9,072	8,164	915	18,295	20,495	2,364
	Difference ...	+ 424	+ 32	+ 1,165	+ 2,193	- 88	+ 3,302	+ 3,726	+ 183

* Vide explanation in form No. 50 for variation of opening balance
 † Excludes petty offences in South Canara let off with a warning

For the Presidency there was an increase under every head except "other offences," and the total number of new cases during the year increased by 22 per cent. The largest increase (32.6 per cent.) was in the Central Circle. The Southern Circle ranked next with 16.2 per cent. The inclusion of undetected cases in the returns accounted for the comparatively small increase (6.4 per cent.) in the Northern Circle. The cases of "injury by fire" increased in the Northern and Southern Circles and decreased largely in the Central Circle. The fall in the last-mentioned circle was general, but was particularly noticeable in South Arcot where the offences reported decreased from 37 to 9. The increase in the Northern Circle occurred principally in Vizagapatam, Gó dávari and Anantapur. In the last-mentioned district there were no cases of fire during the previous year, but all the 11 cases of the year under report were undetected. In the Southern Circle 37

and 33 cases were reported in South Canara and Tinnevely. Most of these cases which were due to incendiarism were undetected, and it was impossible to get any clue to the offenders. There was a falling off in the cases of "unauthorized felling" in the Northern Circle. "Illicit grazing" increased considerably in all the circles, 29·5 per cent. in the Northern Circle, 37·6 per cent. in the Central Circle, 45·2 per cent. in the Southern Circle, and 36·7 per cent. for the Presidency. "Other offences" diminished in the Northern and Southern Circles and increased slightly in the Central Circle.

Forest fires
and fire
protection.

The following abstract exhibits the results of fire protection as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Circles.	During 1897-98.			During 1898-99.		
	Area attempted in square miles.	Percentage of area attempted which escaped fire.	Average cost per square mile.	Area attempted in square miles.	Percentage of area attempted which escaped fire.	Average cost per square mile.
Northern	1,069	94	RS. A. P. 9 0 4	963	95·1	RS. A. P. 10 10 9
Central	2,379	96·7	5 9 8	2,416	98·9	5 3 8
Southern	1,573	89·7	7 3 7	1,747	93·6	6 10 4
Total ...	5,021	93·6	6 13 9	5,126	96·3	6 11 9

There was no change in the system of fire protection previously reported. The net result of the operations showed a decrease of 195 square miles in the area attempted to be protected and of Rs. 1,933 in the cost incurred. The latter amounted to Rs. 34,532 during the year under report. The percentage of area burnt to the area attempted is 4·9 in the Northern Circle, 1·1 in the Central and 6·4 in the Southern Circle against 6, 3·3 and 10·3, respectively, in the preceding year, and 2·0, 1·5, and 1 in 1897-98.

Grazing.

Owing to the favourable character of the season no reserves were thrown open to free-grazing except in the district of South Arcot where some of the firewood coupes continued to be open for over a month at the beginning of the year. The total area of reserved forests and reserved lands rose from 19,263 to 19,594 square miles. Of these, 1,324 square miles were closed to all animals throughout the year and 132 square miles for a portion of the year, against 1,792 and 233 square miles, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue from grazing and grass removals rose from Rs. 3,63,905 to Rs. 4,34,013. The increase was common to all the circles.

Natural
reproduction.

The year was on the whole favourable to natural reproduction and the progress under this head may be regarded as satisfactory. Reproduction from seed was good in Ganjam particularly that of *Bambusa arundinacea*. In Vizagapatam, *Chlorophan srietenia* continued to coppice freely in all the coupes. In Gódiavari there was a good growth of *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Xylia dolabriformis* besides several other species which regenerated well. In Kistna the coppicing of *Acacia Arabica* is reported to be satisfactory, shoots rising to 10 feet in four seasons, cattle being excluded. *Hardwickia* reproduced itself satisfactorily in the closed portions of the Bollapalli, Kakirala and Guttikonda forests. Bamboo has thriven well in the Kondavid reserve. In Kurnool reproduction was favoured by the comparative absence of fires. Seedlings of *Pterocarpus santalinus* and regrowth of bamboos were most prominent. In Bellary and Anantapur natural reproduction was unsatisfactory owing to the extreme dryness of the climate. Except in areas under rigid protection the seedlings of *Hardwickia* died off after the cessation of the rains. Regeneration was poor in Cuddapah owing to scanty rain. In Nellore reproduction was not promising owing to continued west wind which was a most parching one. In Chingleput regeneration from coppice was satisfactory, but that from seed not so promising. In North Arcot reproduction from seed in closed areas was good except that of *Pterocarpus santalinus* which was poor owing to want of cover; that from coppice was also encouraging. Root suckers in the Gudiattam range were thriving well. In Salem natural reproduction from coppice continued to make satisfactory progress in the coupes felled on the

coppice with standard system during previous years while that from seed in some of the specially protected areas was fairly good. In the Singarapatti block numerous *Chloroxylon swietenia* (Satinwood), *Acacia catechu* and *Albizia amara* seedlings were found. In areas not under special protection, reproduction is generally unsatisfactory and only existed in places where the thorny undergrowth protected the seedlings from being grazed over by cattle. In Trichinopoly regeneration from seed and coppice was good, the chief species being *Inga dulcis*, *Acacia Arabica*, *Ocotea florida*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Mimusops hexandra*, *Albizia amara* and *Acacia planifrons*. *Casuarina* did not coppice satisfactorily in the Coleroon and Cauvery padugais while *Memecylon* did well in the felled coupes of the Udaiyarpálaiyam range. In South Canara natural reproduction from seed was excellent in the ever-green forests on the ghâts. It is here where the *Pavilionneuron Indicum* occurs in profusion and in almost pure forest which it is hoped will prove a valuable timber for sleeper and paving block purposes. The coppice growth in blocks felled for fuel was generally excellent and often remarkable, that of *Acacia catechu* was reported to be very good and greatly assisted by successful fire protection. Fires and dense undergrowth brushwood and grass continue to retard natural reproduction in North Malabar. In South Malabar regeneration from seed was excellent, notably *Dalbergia latifolia* and *Xylia*. In the Nilgiris natural reproduction from seed in the outer slopes of the hills in the Coonoor range was poor. In Segur range it was better and numerous seedlings were noticeable. In Mudumalai range teak (*Tectona grandis*), vengai (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) were growing fairly well. In North Coimbatore the growth from seed was poor in the case of teak (*Tectona grandis*) but good in respect of Acha (*Hardwickia binata*). Coppice reproduction was satisfactory. In South Coimbatore there was a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata* seedlings in the Gopanari reserve. Seedlings of *Bassia elliptica*, *Messua ferrea*, *Pavilionneuron pauciflorum* came up in great profusion in the ever-green forests on the Anamalais, but there seemed to be a tendency for the former to die out. Coppice growth was good in Singara tope and Aiyarangal working-circles. In Madura regeneration from seed in the ever-green forests was good and coppice growth of *Albizia amara* was also satisfactory. The condition of timber trees in the deciduous forests was poor. Coppice growth was satisfactory in Tinnevely in coupes felled over.

The subjoined statement shows the outlay on communications and buildings during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Communications and buildings.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges	33,689	38,614
Buildings	44,205	49,409
Other works	5,783	5,376

Compared with the figures of the previous year there was an increase of expenditure under "roads and bridges" and "buildings" and a decrease under "other works." In the Northern Circle a sum of Rs. 14,737 was spent on roads and bridges. A very large portion of this expenditure was incurred in Gódávári, Kistna and Kurnool. In the Central Circle there was an expenditure of Rs. 5,718 on roads, chiefly in North Arcot and Salem under new works and in Cuddapah under repairs. In the Southern Circle the expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 18,614. The bulk of this sum was spent on repairs in all the districts, except South Canara, South Malabar and Madura. Under "buildings" the most important new works undertaken in the Northern Circle consisted of the construction of rest-houses at Tunikicheruvu, Narlakonda and Jeediguppa in Gódávári, inspection camps at Bandlapenta and Dornal in Kurnool, and a rest-house at Rallapalli in Anantapur. The expenditure in the Central Circle was chiefly confined to repairs. In the Southern Circle a large outlay was incurred on buildings. The chief works in North Malabar were the construction of a rest-house at Begur, of a shed for drying gum-kino at Manantoddy, of a sandalwood godown at Kollegal in North Coimbatore and of a workshop for saw mill and peons' line at Mount Stuart and a chattram for coolies on the Anamalais in South Coimbatore.

Yield and
working.

The subjoined abstract shows the total outturn under timber and other produce during the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

	Timber (in cubic feet) including sandalwood.		Fuel (in cubic feet)		Bamboos (in numbers).		Minor produce (gross value in rupees).	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Government agency ..	412,399	662,916	2,066,473	2,889,634	258,738	397,177	50,921	41,649
By purchasers (including confiscations) ...	2,142,831	1,958,096	9,573,202	10,229,486	28,838,424	25,535,600	* 905,832	* 902,537
By free grants ..	62,652	54,058	5,163	3,158	203,573	126,970	1,829	2,334
By right-holders ...	1,811	1,423	257,635	257,523	21,314	21,370	40,411	40,304
Total ..	2,619,793	2,676,493	11,922,428	13,379,726	29,317,049	26,081,017	998,993	986,824
Increase or decrease in 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98 ...	...	+ 56,700	..	+ 1,457,298	..	- 3,236,032	...	- 12,160
Percentage of increase or decrease over the previous year's total ...	...	+ 2.1	..	+ 12.2	..	- 11.0	...	- 1.2

* Includes grazing fees.

There was an increase in the total quantity of produce collected departmentally under all heads except "minor produce." The sale of produce so collected realized Rs. 4,49,647 against Rs. 4,78,301 in the preceding year. Of this total, timber yielded Rs. 1,67,411; fuel, Rs. 1,96,273; bamboos, Rs. 8,159; sandalwood Rs. 27,796; minor produce, Rs. 50,008. There was a slight decrease in the average cost of collection under all heads except "minor produce." The subjoined abstract shows the quantity and value of timber and other produce removed by purchasers compared with the results of the preceding year :—

	During 1897-98.			During 1898-99.		
	Quantity.	Amount of sales.	Average.	Quantity.	Amount of sales.	Average.
<i>Northern Circle.</i>						
Timber ... C. ft.	TONS	RS	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS	RS. A. P.
Firewood	967,389	1,08,203	0 1 9	1,109,119	1,15,757	0 1 8
Bamboos	2,077,816	47,746	0 0 4	2,683,229	59,575	0 0 4
Grass and grazing ... No.	12,264,891	61,930	0 0 1	14,229,975	67,883	0 0 1
Minor produce ... ..	..	1,10,463	..	..	1,43,594	..
Total ..	..	2,46,345	..	..	1,87,465	..
<i>Central Circle.</i>						
Timber ... C. ft.	778,837	92,589	0 1 11	510,865	59,030	0 1 10
Firewood	4,059,078	1,56,964	0 0 7	3,058,873	1,07,643	0 0 7
Bamboos	12,303,451	98,693	0 0 2	7,201,137	44,050	0 0 1
Grass and grazing ...	..	1,76,968	..	..	2,08,171	..
Minor produce ... ..	..	2,18,738	..	..	2,12,071	..
Total ..	..	7,38,952	..	..	6,30,965	..
<i>Southern Circle.</i>						
Timber ... C. ft.	344,351	48,393	0 2 3	275,561	31,215	0 1 10
Firewood	3,357,082	73,761	0 0 4	4,331,191	1,12,586	0 0 5
Bamboos	4,178,232	24,079	0 0 1	3,978,543	18,728	0 0 1
Grass and grazing ...	..	76,614	..	..	82,402	..
Minor produce ... ..	..	81,243	..	..	88,054	..
Total ...	..	3,04,090	..	..	3,32,935	..
<i>Pre-idency Total.</i>						
Timber ... C. ft.	2,090,577	2,40,185	0 1 11	1,895,545	2,06,002	0 1 9
Firewood	9,493,976	2,78,471	0 0 6	10,123,253	2,79,804	0 0 5
Bamboos ... No.	28,746,574	1,84,702	0 0 1	25,493,655	1,30,761	0 0 1
Grass and grazing ...	..	3,64,045	..	..	4,34,167	..
Minor produce ... ..	..	5,41,326	..	..	4,67,580	..
Grand Total of Sales ..	..	16,17,729	..	..	15,18,314	..

Financial
results.

The subjoined table compares the financial results of the year according to circles with those of 1897-98. The results show a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 79,520.

Forest year.	Circle.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net results.
			A. "Conservancy and works"	B. "Establishments."	Total.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1897-98	Northern	5,99,670	2,06,027	2,61,999	4,68,026	+ 1,31,644
	Central	8,88,834	2,78,206	2,78,281	5,56,487	+ 3,32,347
	Southern	6,62,610	2,84,977	2,78,999	5,63,976	+ 98,634
	Total	21,51,114	7,69,210	8,19,279	15,88,489	+ 5,62,625
1898-99	Northern	6,14,046	1,98,750	2,59,525	4,58,275	+ 1,55,771
	Central	8,73,772	2,48,912	2,81,023	5,29,935	+ 3,43,837
	Southern	5,87,436	3,20,139	2,83,800	6,03,939	- 16,503
	Total	20,75,254	7,67,801	8,24,348	15,92,149	+ 4,83,105

The gross receipts of the year, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of Rs. 75,860, and the variations are explained below. As compared with the previous year the revenue in the Southern Circle fell short during the year by Rs. 75,174 while the expenditure increased by Rs. 39,963. The total expenditure under "Conservancy and works" as compared with that of the previous year shows a fall of only Rs. 1,409. The cost of "Establishment" increased slightly by Rs. 5,069 due mainly to the employment of larger staff of subordinate establishment under the re-organization scheme. The following districts contributed chiefly to the net surplus : Salem over 25 per cent., Cuddapah and North Arcot 13, Nellore 12, North Coimbatore 11, Kurnool 10 and South Arcot 9.

TRADE. (1898-99.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency in the year 1898-99, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, which will be noticed separately, amounted to 28 crores and 10½ lakhs, against 28 crores and 89½ lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of nearly 78½ lakhs. The figures for the last 24 years, including the famine period of 1876-78, are given below :—

Years	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	10,66,65,089	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631
1876-77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877-78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,223	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,773
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883-84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884-85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885-86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886-87	13,28,82,602	8,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887-88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888-89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889-90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890-91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539
1891-92	15,30,09,782	12,65,35,999	27,95,45,781
1892-93	16,43,37,726	12,01,55,427	28,44,93,153
1893-94	16,71,09,331	12,58,21,796	29,29,31,127
1894-95	18,10,21,483	12,84,40,648	30,94,62,131
1895-96	18,57,24,634	12,46,76,031	31,04,01,265
1896-97	17,09,55,763	11,28,92,416	28,38,48,179
1897-98	16,48,10,471	12,41,33,450	28,89,43,927
1898-99	16,33,73,642	11,76,99,997	28,10,73,639

Compared with the previous year, the exports and imports showed decreases of 14½ and 64½ lakhs, respectively. The following statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There was an increase of nearly 53 lakhs under the second head and of

8½ lakhs under the fourth, and a decrease of over one crore and 30 lakhs under the first and of 3½ lakhs under the third, leaving a net decrease of nearly 78½ lakhs :—

		1896-97		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Value.	Percentage.	Value	Percentage	Value.	Percentage.
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports	Rs 11,83,17,868	62.20	Rs. 11,41,27,684	61.68	Rs. 11,17,88,085	58.51
	Imports	5,82,37,435		6,39,48,532		6,26,72,009	
	Total	17,65,55,303		17,80,76,216		16,44,61,894	
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Exports ..	2,97,23,392	23.02	2,81,13,134	21.17	2,93,16,489	26.73
	Imports ..	3,56,33,959		4,17,13,409		4,58,02,301	
	Total ..	6,53,57,351		6,98,26,533		7,51,18,790	
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Exports ..	51,36,201	2.05	46,05,815	1.84	41,30,187	1.76
	Imports ..	6,71,966		7,16,477		8,29,279	
	Total ..	58,08,167		53,22,292		49,59,466	
Total ..	Exports ..	15,31,77,461	87.27	14,68,46,633	87.64	14,52,35,661	87.00
	Imports ..	9,45,43,860		10,63,78,508		9,93,04,489	
Total, External trade		24,77,20,821		25,32,25,141		24,45,40,150	
Interport trade, i.e., trade within the Presidency.	Exports ..	1,77,78,302	12.78	1,79,63,838	12.36	1,81,37,081	13
	Imports ..	1,83,40,056		1,77,54,948		1,53,95,508	
	Total ..	3,61,27,358		3,57,18,786		3,35,32,489	
Grand Total ..	Exports ..	17,09,55,763	...	16,48,10,471	...	16,33,73,042	...
	Imports ..	11,28,92,416		12,41,33,456		11,70,99,907	
Total ..		28,38,48,179	100	28,89,43,927	100	28,10,73,639	100

The total value of the external trade amounted to Rs. 24,45,40,150, of which Rs. 14,52,35,661 represented exports and Rs. 9,93,04,489 imports.

Balance of trade.

The following statements show the comparative value of exports and imports, including treasure and Government transactions, in external trade, foreign and coasting, for the last five years for :—

(i) The Presidency, (ii) The Madras Port, (iii) The East Coast districts (excluding the Madras Port), and (iv) The West Coast Districts.

	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
<i>The Presidency.</i>				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	11,72,75,091	16,57,50,803	4,84,75,712	..
1895-96	11,21,91,250	17,25,57,208	6,03,65,953	..
1896-97	10,40,33,376	15,49,47,246	5,09,13,870	..
1897-98	11,82,15,406	14,88,08,379	3,05,92,973	..
1898-99	10,41,87,057	14,87,53,657	1,46,66,600	..
<i>The Madras Port</i>				
1894-95	7,12,90,091	5,86,49,310	..	1,26,40,781
1895-96	6,19,86,463	6,91,45,568	71,59,105	..
1896-97	6,53,48,777	5,78,09,864	..	1,07,78,913
1897-98	6,93,37,966	5,48,31,979	..	1,42,05,987
1898-99	5,87,87,710	5,21,17,885	..	66,19,824
<i>The East Coast Districts (excluding the Madras port).</i>				
1894-95	2,35,62,079	5,71,18,569	3,35,56,490	..
1895-96	2,37,26,913	5,31,34,338	2,74,07,425	..
1896-97	1,82,51,740	5,64,03,706	3,81,48,966	..
1897-98	2,50,14,535	5,09,48,818	2,20,29,283	..
1898-99	2,26,29,378	4,99,24,729	2,72,95,351	..
<i>The West Coast Districts.</i>				
1894-95	2,24,22,921	4,99,84,924	2,75,62,003	..
1895-96	2,44,77,874	5,02,77,297	2,57,99,423	..
1896-97	1,74,29,859	4,09,73,676	2,35,43,817	..
1897-98	2,02,62,905	4,90,32,582	2,27,69,677	..
1898-99	2,28,19,963	4,67,10,012	2,38,90,073	..

Countries.	Imports.		Exports			
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
				Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
America.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Canada	65	..	..	..	..	..
South America	2,236	500	..	..	..	..
United States	33,015	1,25,145	64,74,422	4,780	62,89,733	62,94,513
West Indies	898	3,839	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36,214	1,29,484	64,74,422	4,780	62,89,733	62,94,513
Asia.						
Aden	635	360	49,663	..	51,809	51,809
Arabia	11,934	5,039	3,48,802	..	98,545	98,545
Ceylon	39,24,399	35,85,483	2,27,84,145	1,37,461	1,57,28,661	1,58,66,122
China-Hong kong	49,303	51,062	1,08,490	150	1,37,306	1,37,456
China-Treaty Ports .. .. .	..	2,061	26,52,061	3,137	26,24,874	26,28,011
Cochin-China .. .. .	..	..	20	..	..	..
Japan	1,27,691	1,00,940	78,08,359	10	94,82,234	94,82,244
Java	89,011	165	1,725	80	1,364	1,394
Maldives (except Minicoy which is a British Indian Port).	11,840	1,234	..	702	7,145	7,847
Mekran and Somniani	70,195	33,035	13,143	5	5,814	5,810
Persia	18,179	37,523	1,80,525	..	1,00,285	1,00,285
Siam (including Salang or Jung Ceylon).	7,186	..	3,558	1,141	26,074	27,215
Straits Settlements	28,00,687	28,29,414	36,00,646	3,39,408	46,81,785	49,71,193
Sumatra	6,15,004	4,51,435	14,147	1,275	..	1,275
Turkey	1,41,418	39,349	9,70,292	..	6,92,026	6,92,026
Total ..	78,07,633	71,86,506	3,85,95,577	4,83,319	3,85,82,922	3,40,66,241
Australia	3,55,907	5,03,466	2,45,740	4,000	2,84,257	2,88,257
Grand Total ..	6,39,48,532	5,26,72,009	11,41,27,684	6,88,953	11,11,05,082	11,17,88,085

(I) EUROPEAN
TRADE—
(a) United
Kingdom.

The value of the export trade in each of the last five years was as follows:—

	RS.
1894-95	5,45,47,700
1895-96	6,09,54,081
1896-97	5,17,59,196
1897-98	4,94,09,325
1898-99	4,96,99,767

The value of exports in 1898-99 was nearly 3 lakhs more than in the preceding year. The chief items were as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Hides and skins	2,45,39,166	2,08,52,071
Coffee	83,45,488	1,13,58,091
Tea	24,40,965	24,91,204
Raw cotton	17,32,620	18,79,188
Seeds	11,46,599	18,20,168
Coin, yarn and rope	14,56,105	17,21,431
Indigo	19,09,781	15,84,571
Spices	9,57,836	15,76,957
Sugar	18,86,424	12,27,821
Oils	7,52,348	7,67,266
Handkerchiefs	5,31,034	5,62,724
Manganese ore	4,33,632	4,15,770
Cinchona bark	7,89,233	3,48,189
Mica	3,14,250	3,24,415
Tobacco	2,71,086	3,16,996
Myrabolams	1,32,228	2,19,714

The trade in hides and skins, which alone represented 41.96 per cent. of the total trade, showed a large decrease. There were decreases also under indigo, sugar and cinchona bark, but these decreases were more than counterbalanced by

increases under other heads, chiefly coffee, raw cotton, seeds, coir, yarn and rope, spices and tobacco. The import trade was as follows:—

	Rs.
1894-95	5,34,56,529
1895-96	4,89,99,025
1896-97	4,40,41,224
1897-98	4,82,34,085
1898-99	3,72,85,173

The figures show a decrease of 109½ lakhs, or 22·69 per cent.

The principal items in the list of imports from the United Kingdom are the following:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	1,76,86,120	1,24,60,842
Cotton, twist and yarn	1,01,94,069	70,66,533
Metals	39,05,797	25,74,010
Machinery and mill work	31,45,972	24,67,228
Railway materials	16,56,654	16,08,981
Liquors	12,79,588	12,91,762
Hardware and cutlery	14,56,404	12,33,710
Arms and ammunition	10,27,524	11,89,812
Provisions	8,81,077	8,86,232
Paper and paste-boards including stationery	7,22,229	7,30,040
Apparel	6,80,596	7,13,396
Coal and coke	9,24,557	4,20,888

There was a heavy decline in cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, metals, machinery and mill work and coal. The decline in the last article was chiefly due to the increasing use of Bengal coal in the Madras Presidency. Taken as a whole, the trade with the United Kingdom shows an almost continuous falling off during the last five years. This may be accounted for to some extent, by the increasing direct trade with other European countries.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1894-95	32,14,614	2,52,661
1895-96	27,80,702	1,60,705
1896-97	16,67,089	1,75,735
1897-98	8,70,749	3,25,213
1898-99	19,60,493	3,19,538

(i) Austria-Hungary.

The rise in the value of exports was brought about by larger shipments of raw cotton, coffee, hides and skins, seeds and spices. The chief imports consisted of glass and glassware.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1894-95	41,20,864	13,85,161
1895-96	25,77,803	13,37,884
1896-97	21,70,738	22,20,502
1897-98	17,38,225	19,25,945
1898-99	25,42,503	15,97,332

(c) Belgium.

The rise in exports, which took place chiefly in respect of raw cotton, would have been still greater, but for a decrease under coffee. The value of the imports of metals (especially iron), which accounted for the greater part of the total, was 11½ lakhs against 14 lakhs in the preceding year. The balance was made up largely of cement, alizarine dyes and glass and glassware.

(d) *France.*

After the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Japan, France took the largest share of the trade of this Presidency.

—								Exports.	Imports.
								RS.	RS.
1894-95	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,46,070	20,75,431
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,43,461	20,34,590
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,20,040	18,72,782
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,47,601	16,05,819
1898-99	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	72,77,864	18,28,154

All the most important items of export, except raw cotton, exhibited large decreases as shown below :—

—								1897-98.	1898-99.
								RS.	RS.
Coffee	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	47,24,050	42,64,665
Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,08,655	11,98,924
Raw cotton	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	3,98,366	8,56,969
Indigo	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,87,325	1,57,605
Pepper	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	6,39,162	1,44,020

(e) *Germany.*

The chief import from this country consisted of articles of apparel valued in 1898-99 at Rs. 12,38,331 against Rs. 10,63,602 in 1897-98. Next in importance were liquors which contributed 4½ lakhs.

—								Exports.	Imports.
								RS.	RS.
1894-95	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	46,65,327	8,92,008
1895-96	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	35,01,544	6,84,794
1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,77,791	7,36,291
1897-98	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	26,66,259	6,78,280
1898-99	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	38,52,297	6,46,228

The chief items of export, all of which showed an increase, were—

—								1897-98.	1898-99
								RS.	RS.
Coir, yarn and rope	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	6,49,422	7,70,771
Raw cotton	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	4,73,700	6,20,339
Spices	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	3,49,179	5,00,983
Cocoanut kernel	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2,26,646	4,43,788
Cocoanut oil	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	2,38,944	3,50,601
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,910	3,78,213
Timber and wood	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1,24,360	1,97,881
Hides and skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,566	1,00,061

More than half the imports were made up of alizarine dyes, liquors, metals, paper including stationery, and refined sugar.

(f) *Holland.*

The exports of which indigo, coir manufactures and pepper were the most important items amounted in 1898-99 to one lakh. The value of the imports (chiefly candles and gin) was Rs. 1,50,822.

(g) *Italy.*

—								Exports	Imports.
								RS.	RS.
1894-95	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	22,68,075	1,41,504
1895-96	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	10,61,894	1,06,076
1896-97	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	6,83,755	1,08,492
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,92,578	1,06,886
1898-99	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11,05,735	1,08,309

The large increase in the value of exports was accounted for by the expansion of the trade in raw cotton, seeds and spices. Cement, glass beads and false pearls, wines and silk manufactures formed the bulk of the imports.

There were no exports to this country. The value of imports in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,11,406 against Rs. 1,31,711 in the previous year, matches contributing Rs. 1,10,296.

										(i) Russia.	
										Exports.	Imports.
										RS.	RS.
1894-95	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,64,332	19,07,195
1895-96	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,69,207	11,86,267
1896-97	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,75,529	14,11,132
1897-98	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,700	20,87,806
1898-99	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80,270	25,40,980

There was a heavy fall in exports in 1897-98 almost entirely owing to a failure of the demand for castor-seeds. In the year under report, this demand revived and Russia took castor-seeds to the value of 1½ lakhs. Practically the only article imported was kerosine oil, for which there appears to have been an exceptionally large demand. The imports of this oil increased in value by 4½ lakhs, or 21·7 per cent., and were the largest on record.

										(j) Spain.	
										Exports.	Imports.
										RS.	RS.
1894-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,96,208	18,016
1895-96	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,062	34,439
1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,539	92,039
1897-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,044	53,765
1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,783	65,153

The decrease under exports was due to the absence of any shipment of raw cotton in the year: and tobacco became the chief item of export. There was a slight increase in the value of wines imported.

The only export to this country in 1898-99 was Rs. 89,100 worth of raw cotton. The imports for the last five years were as follows:—

										RS.
1894-95	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35,400
1895-96	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,895
1896-97	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	2,87,670
1897-98	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	4,28,098
1898-99	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1,67,989

Iron and matches constituted practically all the imports; and there was a heavy fall of over 2¼ lakhs in the former.

										(II) TRADE WITH AFRICA— (a) Egypt.	
										Exports.	Imports.
										RS.	RS.
1894-95	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,06,040	554
1895-96	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	32,20,322	..
1896-97	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	29,98,069	1,385
1897-98	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	41,27,259	5,836
1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,54,425	4,495

The export trade in the year was mainly in Indian indigo; and the entire absence of exports of castor-seeds and unrefined sugar is noticeable.

										1897-98.	1898-99
										RS.	RS.
Indigo	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	32,91,963	31,21,895
Castor-seeds	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,670	..
Unrefined sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,34,699	..

(b) Mauritius. The import trade is meagre.

	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	9,02,275	2,025
1895-96	5,11,475	1,544
1896-97	8,66,406	1,186
1897-98	5,66,984	3,074
1898-99	7,82,814	13,374

The increase in exports was under rice and other grains. Refined sugar was almost the only commodity imported.

(c) Natal. The exports in 1898-99 were Rs. 1,55,004 against Rs. 1,70,569 in the preceding year. They consisted mostly of coloured piece-goods, betelnuts and cigars.

(III) TRADE
WITH
AMERICA—
(a) United
States.

	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	1,00,62,278	6,30,557
1895-96	1,13,02,248	14,611
1896-97	85,75,710	42,915
1897-98	64,74,422	33,015
1898-99	62,04,513	1,25,145

The value of exports in the year showed a decrease of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, which followed a larger decline in the previous two years. The predominant factor in this continued decrease was stagnation in the trade in dressed or tanned skins. The principal items in the list of exports were—

	1897-98.	1898-99
	Rs.	Rs.
Skins, dressed	53,21,047	38,99,023
Cocconut oil	3,75,895	6,71,094
Pepper	5	2,87,601
Indigo	3,26,254	5,09,559
Rides, dressed	56,342	2,67,996

The principal imports were hardware and cutlery to the value of half a lakh and carriages and carts to the value of Rs. 40,841.

(IV) TRADE
WITH ASIA—
(a) Arabia.

The exports which consisted chiefly of coffee, cordage and rope and rice fell to Rs. 93,545 from Rs. 3,48,802 in the previous year. The imports were trifling, amounting only to Rs. 5,039.

(b) Ceylon.

Next to the United Kingdom, Ceylon took the largest share of the trade of this Presidency.

	Imports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	1,48,00,578	28,33,832
1895-96	1,35,28,274	32,38,815
1896-97	1,50,13,963	32,13,696
1897-98	2,27,84,145	39,24,399
1898-99	1,58,66,122	35,85,483

The export trade exhibited a heavy decline, contributed by most of the important articles of Indian produce exported, the details of which are as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Rice	1,15,93,584	61,27,261
Paddy	7,00,073	9,80,043
Cotton piece-goods	23,04,416	19,17,803
Animals, living	9,55,017	8,32,044
Fish, dry, salted	10,70,034	7,60,602
" " unsalted	2,75,092	1,28,755
Dregs of jinkil oil	7,34,259	7,18,804
Spices	8,42,755	7,04,993
Fresh vegetables	5,93,106	5,21,540
Oil-cake	2,31,713	4,14,544
Sugar	3,94,314	3,87,748
Seeds	3,66,951	2,96,617
Bristles	1,45,839	2,38,020
Coffee	1,61,478	2,09,280
Raw cotton	2,24,905	1,89,127
Manaros, animal bones	1,55,364	1,32,803
Grains (exclusive of rice and paddy)	3,67,483	1,00,599

The chief items of import were betel-nuts 14 lakhs, gunny bags $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and cocoanut oil $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1894-95	22,76,002	32,179
1895-96	31,01,145	13,356
1896-97	26,42,806	4,847
1897-98	27,60,551	49,803
1898-99	27,65,467	53,123

(c) China,
Hongkong and
Treaty Ports.

The shipments of raw cotton increased by over $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, while those of cotton twist and yarn, and piece-goods declined by $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and one lakh, respectively. The figures for the last two years were—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton twist and yarn	21,52,162	16,66,400
Raw cotton	1,11,400	7,46,116
Cotton piece-goods	3,89,141	2,78,155

The small imports from China consisted mainly of camphor and fireworks.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1894-95	30,50,278	65,605
1895-96	44,47,427	74,559
1896-97	75,37,855	1,24,861
1897-98	78,08,359	1,27,681
1898-99	94,82,244	1,00,346

(d) Japan.

The trade of Japan maintained the rapid rate of progression which it had shown for some years; so much so that Japan now comes third in order of importance among the countries which trade with the Madras Presidency. In the year under report, the exports, made up almost entirely of raw cotton, indigo and tanned skins, were $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than in the previous year.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Raw cotton	45,08,847	62,79,651
Indigo	28,01,051	29,53,881
Tanned skins	4,79,762	2,38,172

There was a slight fall in the import trade, matches and metals being still the chief items of import.

Both exports and imports were very small.

(e) Java.

(f) Persia

—						Exports.	Imports.
						RS.	RS.
1894-95	.	...	..	..	..	2,39,039	235
1895-96	..	..	..	..	..	2,41,377	10,997
1896-97	..	...	...	...	...	1,14,353	16,367
1897-98	..	...	...	..	...	1,80,525	18,179
1898-99	.	...	...	...	...	1,00,285	37,523

The decrease in exports occurred chiefly under coffee. The small imports consisted of provisions, such as dates and salted and unsalted fish.

(g) Straits Settlement.

—						Exports.	Imports.
						RS.	RS.
1894-95	.	...	...	...	..	40,60,948	24,46,025
1895-96	..	..	..	..	...	38,59,522	22,13,437
1896-97	..	...	...	...	...	34,71,169	22,39,706
1897-98	..	...	...	...	..	36,80,646	28,00,887
1898-99	...	..	..	...	...	49,71,193	28,29,414

The chief items of export were—

—						1897-98.	1898-99.
						RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	...	.	...	...	...	18,84,089	23,94,489
Animals	...	...	..	..	..	1,33,842	4,59,779
Hides and skins	..	...	...	...	..	3,78,777	3,46,940
Oil-cake	...	...	..	..	...	2,90,054	2,64,948
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,421	2,13,630
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	..	1,98,553	2,04,866
Silk piece-goods	...	...	...	..	..	73,404	1,48,645

There were increases under cotton and silk piece-goods, animals, indigo and tobacco, and decreases under hides and skins and oil-cake. The chief articles of import were—

—						1897-98.	1898-99.
						RS.	RS.
Betelnuts	...	.	..	...	...	9,68,369	12,25,146
Camphor	..	..	..	..	...	4,69,103	3,66,881
Cotton piece-goods	..	..	..	...	...	2,33,148	3,60,195
Tin	...	...	...	..	...	3,78,912	1,57,414
Benjamin	...	..	..	...	...	1,04,887	1,00,153

The increase in betelnuts and cotton piece-goods was counterbalanced by a fall in camphor and tin.

(h) Sumatra.

The exports were small and consisted of "other sorts" of machinery. The imports for the last five years were—

	RS.
1894-95	...
1895-96	...
1896-97	...
1897-98	...
1898-99	6,15,004
	4,51,435

The decrease was due to smaller imports of kerosine-oil—546,333 gallons as against 1,414,538 gallons in the preceding year.

					Exports.	Imports	(V) AUSTRALIAN TRADE — F. term.
					RS.	LS.	
1894-95	...	...	...	...	10,32,151	1,47,702	
1895-96	...	...	...	...	9,01,302	1,50,387	
1896-97	...	...	...	...	6,77,314	1,2,243	
1897-98	...	...	...	...	9,70,292	1,41,419	
1898-99	...	...	...	...	6,92,026	30,319	

Indigo was the chief article of export, the exportation of coffee having ceased entirely. The decrease in the imports was caused mainly by smaller receipts of dates by nearly a lakh.

					Exports.	Imports.	(V) AUSTRALIAN TRADE — F. term.
					RS.	RS.	
1894-95	...	...	...	...	75,355	3,90,539	
1895-96	...	...	...	...	1,05,441	2,94,247	
1896-97	...	...	...	...	1,00,011	2,40,773	
1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,42,789	3,57,889	
1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,51,753	4,65,590	

The slight increase in exports was due to larger shipments of coffee. 951 horses, valued at Rs. 3,85,000, were imported in 1898-99 against 724 horses, valued at Rs. 2,86,500 in the preceding year. Bengal coal appears to have entirely displaced Australian coal on all the Railways and Engineering works in the Presidency.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other provinces in British India and with Indian ports not British for the last five years:—

Countries.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99.	
					Value.	Percentage.
<i>Exports.</i>						
Bombay	Rs. 1,33,05,343	Rs. 1,37,40,349	Rs. 1,12,43,726	Rs. 1,24,22,875	Rs. 1,04,51,419	31.25
Bengal	1,27,68,454	1,11,32,932	99,17,907	68,97,642	91,00,817	28.11
Burma	60,60,297	86,71,651	82,34,953	85,55,524	92,80,820	27.75
Cochin	2,95,164	1,12,211	11,33,319	1,61,537	16,53,890	4.94
Kattywar	9,34,756	10,09,334	8,77,343	12,33,357	9,31,567	2.78
Goa	7,95,068	5,63,196	8,23,459	8,84,014	5,61,573	1.68
Cutch	4,46,441	4,76,547	4,33,133	4,60,516	4,43,325	1.32
Travancore	25,84,963	16,87,320	14,21,793	16,54,784	3,98,962	1.19
Sind	4,42,357	3,29,582	3,26,746	2,07,093	1,83,933	0.55
Pondicherry	1,64,692	2,52,917	1,90,021	1,67,949	1,35,687	0.41
Other Indian ports	3,528	8,656	11,531	14,908	5,153	0.02
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade	3,86,44,423	3,93,00,295	3,48,59,593	3,27,18,949	3,31,46,676	100
<i>Imports.</i>						
Bombay	2,49,25,072	2,53,31,926	1,93,71,537	2,02,22,613	1,98,44,090	42.56
Bengal	1,13,50,959	1,57,39,511	1,12,32,541	1,12,72,314	1,56,15,781	34.49
Burma	68,64,744	62,92,186	49,00,206	1,00,51,844	1,00,37,007	21.53
Goa	3,59,437	4,21,380	3,74,183	3,40,319	3,93,888	8.4
Sind	1,69,148	86,359	1,29,675	1,66,728	3,04,223	6.5
Travancore	81,429	1,18,756	1,35,727	1,54,913	2,20,743	4.7
Kattywar	1,08,730	87,230	50,474	1,55,116	1,36,076	2.9
Cochin	61,431	61,821	62,528	16,273	21,797	0.5
Cutch	12,439	2,905	2,920	1,970	3,723	0.1
Other Indian ports	1,01,507	31,667	45,131	47,881	53,052	0.11
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade	4,39,37,926	4,81,76,131	3,63,05,925	4,24,29,976	4,96,31,589	100

Exports amounted to 334½ lakhs and imports to 466½ lakhs. Compared with 1897-98, the exports showed an increase of 7½ lakhs and the imports 42 lakhs.

The chief articles of export to Bombay were cocoanut kernels and cocoanuts nearly 29½ lakhs, oils 21½ lakhs, spices 17½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 9½ lakhs, timber and wood, sugar and raw cotton 2½ lakhs each, grain and pulse and oil-cake 2 lakhs each, drugs 1½ lakhs, provisions 1½ lakhs, bricks and tiles 1½ lakhs, coffee 1 lakh; to Bengal, spices 15½ lakhs, sugar 11½ lakhs, seeds 10½ lakhs, raw cotton 9½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 8½ lakhs, oils 8½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 5½ lakhs, hides and skins 4½ lakhs, turmeric 4½ lakhs, tobacco 2½ lakhs; to Burma, cotton piece-goods 20½ lakhs, oils 17½ lakhs, tobacco 16 lakhs, seeds 11 lakhs, ghee 2 lakhs, other provisions 7½ lakhs, cotton twist 4½ lakhs, silk piece-goods 2½ lakhs, sugar 2½ lakhs; to Cochin, coir, yarn and rope 4½ lakhs, cocoanut-oil 4 lakhs, rice and tea 2½ lakhs each; to Kattywar, spices 4 lakhs, timber and wood 1½ lakhs, cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel 1 lakh; to Goa, grain and pulse 4½ lakhs; to Cutch, timber and wood 1½ lakhs and sugar 1 lakh; to Travancore, grain and pulse 2½ lakhs. The chief articles of import from Bombay were salt 36 lakhs, grain and pulse 35½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 29 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 27½ lakhs, kerosine oil 10 lakhs, metals 7 lakhs, seeds 6½ lakhs, raw cotton 5½ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 3½ lakhs, dyeing and colouring materials 3½ lakhs, drugs, medicines and narcotics 3 lakhs, sugar 2½ lakhs, provisions 2½ lakhs, stationery (including paper and paste-board) and timber and wood 2 lakhs each, umbrellas, glass and glassware 1½ lakhs each, apparel (including boots and shoes) and liquor 1½ lakhs each, woollen manufactures, oils (except kerosine) and spices 1 lakh each; from Bengal, grain and pulse 75 lakhs, coal 31 lakhs, jute manufactures 9 lakhs, stationery (including paper and paste-board) 8½ lakhs, seeds 4½ lakhs, silk, raw, 4 lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) 3½ lakhs, hides and skins 2½ lakhs, metals 1½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn and drugs, medicines and narcotics 1½ lakhs each, hardware and cutlery 1½ lakhs; from Burma, grain and pulse 77½ lakhs, timber and wood 17½ lakhs, hides and skins 1 lakh; from Sind, paddy 2 lakhs.

Total External Trade—Exports.

The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Articles.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Percentage of value.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1. Hides and skins	Cwt.	328,600	Rs. 3,16,88,629	272,028	Rs. 2,69,92,067	21.74	18.75
2. Coffee	"	230,196	1,54,78,791	272,053	1,76,06,480	10.62	12.23
3. Cotton, raw	"	336,835	89,52,242	677,122	1,42,73,375	6.07	8.92
4. Indigo	"	48,230	1,06,78,738	42,760	93,42,861	7.33	6.49
5. Grain and pulse.	Rice	2,902,539	1,39,82,046	1,611,857	78,94,631	12.09	6.45
	Paddy	387,701	10,27,167	457,327	11,57,768		
	Other grains and pulse ...	605,761	29,18,320	66,575	2,50,248		
6. Spices	lb	35,987,675	64,37,246	38,610,100	81,18,413	4.42	5.64
7. Cotton piece-goods	Yds	27,174,704	69,42,717	29,285,750	75,67,762	4.76	5.27
8. Oils (exclusive of drug- of gingelly oil)	Gals	1,683,481	58,69,630	6,452,014	75,16,473	4.03	5.22
9. Seeds	Cwt.	777,607	53,14,869	1,080,035	62,45,888	3.65	4.34
10. Coir, yarn and rope	"	581,922	48,55,223	641,982	52,78,049	3.33	3.67
11. Cocoanut-	No.	69,292,129	20,81,121	80,095,074	21,86,185	2.54	2.67
12. Cocoanut kernel	Cwt.	145,626	16,11,510	153,436	16,45,231		
13. Sugar	"	697,850	38,34,340	487,048	34,65,795	2.62	2.41
14. Tea	lb.	3,441,830	25,77,803	1,062,005	28,21,079	1.77	1.96
15. Tobacco	"	10,688,492	26,03,738	10,843,310	26,88,770	1.79	1.87
16. Cotton twist and yarn	"	8,171,361	30,80,807	6,269,243	22,54,139	2.11	1.57
17. Timber and wood	Vol.	"	16,06,104	"	13,81,462	1.10	.96
17. All other articles	"	"	1,45,96,010	"	1,52,33,796	10.02	10.58
Total, merchandise	"	"	14,57,10,483	"	14,39,22,272	100	100
Re-exports	"	"	11,06,150	"	13,13,389	"	"
Grand Total	"	"	14,68,16,633	"	14,52,35,661	"	"

Compared with 1897-98, the exports in the past official year showed an increase both in quantity and in value under coffee, raw cotton, spices, cotton piece-goods, oils, seeds, coir, yarn and rope, cocoanuts and coconut kernel, tea, and tobacco; a decrease in both under hides and skins, indigo, grain and pulse, sugar, and cotton twist and yarn; and a decrease in value only under timber and wood. The trade in each article will now be noticed.

The trade in hides and skins showed a decrease of 17·21 per cent. in quantity and 14·82 per cent. in value. There was a decrease of 50,434 cwt. in quantity and of nearly 28½ lakhs in value in the exports of dressed or tanned hides to the United Kingdom, probably due to the cessation of famine and consequent decrease of cattle mortality. The decrease of 9,262 cwt. in quantity and of nearly 14½ lakhs in value in the exports of dressed or tanned skins to the United States was due to the depression of trade in the American market caused by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and also to the diminution of demand owing to the introduction of a new method of chemical tanning for which raw, and not tanned skins are required. A demand therefore for raw skins has arisen, and the exports of them have increased by 5,112 cwt. in quantity and 3½ lakhs in value. The exports of hides and skins for the last five years are as follows:—

									CWT.	RS.
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,239	4,10,70,307
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317,445	3,37,63,684
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294,589	3,11,48,640
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328,600	3,16,88,629
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272,023	2,69,92,067

Hides and skins.

Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 76·20 per cent., the United States 14·58 per cent., Bengal 4·34 per cent., the Straits Settlements 1·15 per cent., and other countries 3·73 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 90·77 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

The trade in the past year showed an increase of 41,857 cwt., or 18·18 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 21,27,686 or 13·74 per cent. in value. The increase was in exports to the United Kingdom, chiefly from Malabar and South Canara, the crops in Mysore and Malabar having been good. The trade in this article would have been much greater but for the fall in price in European markets due to heavy landings of Brazilian coffee. Of the total quantity, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 57·06 per cent., to France 30·71 per cent., to Austria-Hungary 3·36 per cent., to Germany 2·01 per cent., to Ceylon 1·65 per cent., and to other countries 5·18 per cent. The ports from which coffee was chiefly exported were, as usual, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

The exports of raw cotton showed an increase of 101·02 per cent. in quantity and of 61·24 per cent. in value. A larger quantity was shipped than in the previous year to Japan, China, the Continent of Europe and Bengal, as the year's crop was good and prices were favourable, owing to diminished competition of American cotton in the European market. Of the total quantity, Japan took 43·22 per cent., the United Kingdom 13·18 per cent., Belgium 12·37 per cent., Bengal 7·53 per cent., France 5·93 per cent., China 5·04 per cent., Germany 4·66 per cent., Austria-Hungary 2·07 per cent., Italy 2·04 per cent., Bombay 1·55 per cent., Ceylon 1·40 per cent., and other countries ·96 per cent. The principal ports from which raw cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Cotton, raw.

The trade during the past year showed a decrease of 5,470 cwt. or 11·34 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 13,36,077 or 12·51 per cent. in value. The decrease was due to the fact that the area sown with the indigo was much less than in previous years. This was partly due to want of timely rain and partly to the substitution of food-crops for indigo on account of fall in the price of the dye.

Indigo.

The trade fell off during the year to the extent of 1,121,055 cwt., or 35·14 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 56,56,814 or 38·45 per cent. in value. The decrease was due to the smaller exportation of rice to Ceylon, owing to the competition of rice from Bengal and Burma where the crops were abundant. Of the total quantity, Ceylon took 77·86 per cent., Mauritius 6·26 per cent., Goa 5·38 per cent., Travancore 3·79 per cent., Cochin 3·03 per cent., Bombay 1·88 per cent., and other countries 1·75 per cent.

Rice and paddy.

Other grains. The principal grains included under this head are gram and pulse, which together amounted to 94·15 per cent. of the total quantity. The trade under this head showed a large decrease in the exports to Bombay, Bengal and Ceylon. This was due chiefly to the exports of unspecified grains having been unusually large in 1897-98, owing to plague in Bombay and famine in Central India and to a good harvest of those grains in parts of the Tinnevely and Madura districts.

Spices. The trade in spices showed an increase of 2,622,425 lb. in quantity and of Rs. 16,81,167 in value. The increase appeared in the exports from Malabar to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, United States, Bengal and Bombay, and was due to the excellence of the pepper crop in Malabar and Travancore, whereby the quantity available for export was large. The exports were distributed as follows:—

Countries or provinces.	Pepper	Ginger	Chillies	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Per-cent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	7,04,460	2,47,480	1,11,596	4,48,207	2,12,208	11,562	17,85,548	21·38
United Kingdom ..	7,58,983	7,55,609	930	..	55,589	5,107	15,76,357	19·42
Bengal	13,81,372	406	3,411	2,100	1,52,183	..	15,40,132	18·97
Ceylon	25,607	18,453	6,19,571	4,223	36,968	168	7,04,993	8·68
Germany	4,29,602	41,924	..	..	29,457	..	5,00,983	6·17
Kattywar	8,306	1,372	..	3,95,082	2,065	..	4,08,615	5·01
Italy	3,70,135	3,750	..	..	..	..	3,73,945	4·61
United States ..	2,87,601	30,400	..	..	..	..	3,18,001	3·92
Other places ...	6,85,290	1,14,166	34,538	89,216	87,490	139	9,61,539	11·84
Total	44,52,810	12,13,576	7,70,055	9,88,978	5,25,955	17,033	81,18,418	100

Cotton piece-goods. The variation was large only under coloured piece-goods, which showed an increase of 2,559,878 yards in quantity and Rs. 7,10,568 in value over the figures of 1897-98. There was an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the exports to the Straits Settlements and of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in those to Burma partly counterbalanced by a decrease of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the exports to Ceylon. The increase was due to larger demand in the Straits and Burma markets and the decrease to the large stock on hand in Ceylon from the previous year's supply. Of the total value of $56\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of coloured cloth exported, the Straits Settlements paid $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Ceylon $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Burma $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of the total value of $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of grey goods, nearly 9 lakhs were contributed by Burma, nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs by Bengal and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs by China.

Oils. The total exports of oils amounted to 6,452,014 gallons valued at Rs. 75,18,473. The most important were cocoanut, groundnut, castor and til or gingelly. The exports of cocoanut oil showed an increase of 1,448,037 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 14,07,306 in value. The increase was wholly in exports from Malabar, and the reasons given were the plentiful crop of cocoanuts and the low prices in the local market. The principal increases were in the exports to the following provinces and countries: Bombay $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Bengal $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, United States 3 lakhs, Cochin State 4 lakhs, and Germany $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There was a decrease of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the exports to Travancore. The exports of groundnut oil amounted to 518,554 gallons valued at Rs. 7,34,391 against 511,303 gallons valued at Rs. 8,09,138 in the previous year. Burma, as usual, was the chief consumer of the oil, 84·69 per cent. of the total quantity having been exported to it. The exports of castor oil were 451,824 gallons valued at Rs. 4,87,016. There was an increase of 91,109 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 51,744 in value, which was due to the good outturn of castor crop in the Góddávari district during the year. The exports of gingelly oil amounted to 333,629 gallons valued at Rs. 4,53,038 against 78,096 gallons valued at Rs. 1,34,414 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 255,533 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 3,18,624 in value. This was mainly due to an increase of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the exports to Burma from the district of Góddávari, where the price was low, owing to the abundance of the crop. The export of seeds to France was much less than in the preceding year. The exports of essential oils amounted to 8,261 gallons valued at Rs. 1,71,875 against 8,596 gallons valued at Rs. 1,90,801 in the previous

year, showing a decrease of 335 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 19,426 in value. The value of the exports of other oils was Rs. 30,544.

The trade in seeds in the year showed an increase of 302,368 cwt., or 35·88 Seeds. per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 9,30,899 or 17·51 per cent. in value. This increase occurred chiefly under castor, rape and "other sorts." The last head included "essential" seeds, under which there was an increase of Rs. 4,80,737. The figures for the several kinds of these seeds cannot be given separately as they are not separately enumerated in the coasting trade returns, and the increase occurs in the coasting trade. The increase under seeds was due to favourable season and good crops. The principal kinds of seeds exported are gingelly, castor, rape and ground-nut. Gingelly and castor seeds were exported chiefly from Cocanada, rape-seed from Binlipatam, and ground-nuts from Madras. There was an increase in the exports of castor-seeds to the United Kingdom, Bengal, Russia and France. Those of rape to the United Kingdom showed an increase of 2½ lakhs. The decrease of 2 lakhs under ground-nuts was due to shortage of the crop in consequence of unseasonable rainfall.

The exports showed an increase of 60,000 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 4,19,826 Coir, yarn and rope in value. The increase in exports took place chiefly from Malabar. It was due to increased demand from the United Kingdom and Germany and the consequent increased manufacture of the article in the interior of Travancore.

The value of the exports in the past year amounted to 38½ lakhs against nearly 37 lakhs in the previous year. The increase under cocoanuts was all in exports Cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernels. from Malabar to Bombay. The plague having to some extent abated, the demand in the Bombay Presidency increased; and prices in the local market were low on account of the plentiful crop. The bulk of the trade in kernels was in Malabar and showed a decrease in the exports to Bombay owing to increased exportation of cocoanuts to that place; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the exports to Europe which was due to good prices ruling in Germany and France.

The exports showed a decrease of 269,916 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 10,23,249 Sugar. in value under unrefined sugar and an increase of 59,114 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 6,54,695 in value under refined sugar. These variations resulted in a net decrease of 210,802 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 3,68,554 in value. The explanation given for the decrease of nearly 10½ lakhs in the exports of unrefined sugar was that sugarcane was not grown over such a large area in the Gódvári district as in previous years; and the little that was raised suffered much from disease so that there was a failure of crop. The falling off occurred especially in the exports of unrefined sugar to the United Kingdom, which takes by far the greatest quantity of this product; but there was an increase in the exports of refined sugar to Bengal. Of the total quantity, 52·08 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom against 64·06 per cent. in the previous year. The value of the exports of refined sugar amounted to 17½ lakhs and of unrefined sugar to 17 lakhs. The United Kingdom took in the year 1,93,370 cwt. less of unrefined sugar than in the preceding year, and Bengal 74,923 cwt. more of refined sugar. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cuddalore, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Madras.

The trade in tea, which was stated in the last report to have been steadily Tea. developing, showed a further advance of nearly 2½ lakhs in value in the past year. The increase was due to good crops and to an increasing London demand. Of the total quantity, 87·17 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom.

The exports of tobacco showed an increase of 1·44 per cent. in quantity and 3·20 Tobacco. per cent. in value. The slight increase in the export of the article was due to the fact that Indian cheroots are growing in popularity and to a decrease in the exports from Cuba and Manilla. Burma took 15½ lakhs' worth of tobacco leaf. The United Kingdom took over 3 lakhs' worth, and Bengal nearly 2½ lakhs' worth, of cigars.

The trade in the past year showed a decrease of 22·91 per cent. in quantity and of 26·83 per cent. in value. The decrease occurred chiefly in the exports to China Cotton twist and yarn.

and Burma. The owners of three of the mills having incurred loss over previous consignments to Shanghai disposed of most of their yarn to local merchants ; and one of the other mills did not work throughout the year. Out of the total quantity, 74·66 per cent. was exported to China, 20·33 per cent. to Burma, 1·91 per cent. to Ceylon and 3·10 per cent. to other countries.

Timber and
wood

The several kinds of timber and wood exported are shown below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS
Teak	1,66,764	1,68,783
Other timber	6,00,023	4,48,258
Ornamental wood including sandalwood	6,64,179	5,98,286
Manufactures	1,62,785	1,60,377
Firewood	12,373	10,808
Total	18,06,104	13,81,462

The decrease was mainly due to smaller exports of timber other than teak to Kattywar from Malabar owing to the surplus of last year's stock remaining in that State. There was also a small falling off in the exports of ornamental wood to Bombay from South Canara. Teak-wood and other kinds of timber were exported chiefly to Kattywar and Cutch; and ornamental wood to Germany, the United Kingdom, Bombay and France.

Other
articles.

The export trade in articles of minor importance, as compared with 1897-98, was as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99
	LAKHS.	LAKHS
Animals, living	11	13
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms	4½	6½
Cotton manufactures— Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	5½	6
Dregs of gingelly oil	7½	7½
Drugs— Peruvian bark	7½	8½
Other drugs	4½	5½
Fresh vegetables	8	7½
Oil-cake	8	10½
Provisions— Ghee	2½	3½
Salted fish	11	7½
Other provisions	15½	16
Turmeric	5½	5½
Manganese ore	6½	6
Silk piece-goods	4	4

Animals of the value of 8½ lakhs were exported to Ceylon and of the value of 4½ lakhs to the Straits Settlements. Of bristles 2½ lakhs' worth was exported to Ceylon, 1½ lakhs' worth to Germany and a similar quantity to the United Kingdom. Almost the whole quantity of handkerchiefs was exported to the United Kingdom. The whole of the dregs of gingelly oil and 5½ lakhs' worth of fresh vegetables were shipped to Ceylon. The whole of the peruvian bark and 2½ lakhs' worth of the other drugs were taken by the United Kingdom and 1½ lakhs' worth of the latter by Bombay. Of the oil-cake, 4½ lakhs' worth was exported to Ceylon and 2½ lakhs' worth each to the Straits Settlements and Bombay. Burma took 2 lakhs' worth of ghee; all the salted fish was exported to Ceylon. Bengal took nearly 4½ lakhs' worth of turmeric. Of manganese ore, 4 lakhs' worth was exported to the United Kingdom and 1 lakh's worth to the United States. Two and-a-half lakhs' worth of silk piece-goods was shipped to Burma and 1½ lakhs' worth to the Straits Settlements.

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the imports relating to external trade from 1876-77 including the famine period of 1876-78 is given below :—

Years.				Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	..	..	...	4,33,23,391	5,14,02,510	9,47,26,401
1877-78	...	...	...	1,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878-79	...	...	...	3,66,35,149	3,38,93,755	7,05,34,204
1879-80	...	...	...	3,97,06,037	1,72,77,293	5,70,43,335
1880-81	...	...	...	4,73,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881-82	...	...	...	4,71,69,573	1,55,32,500	6,30,02,373
1882-83	...	...	...	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883-84	...	...	...	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884-85	...	...	...	6,04,59,832	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885-86	...	...	...	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886-87	...	...	...	6,56,58,300	1,68,53,025	8,45,11,326
1887-88	...	...	...	6,55,22,066	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888-89	...	...	...	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889-90	...	...	...	7,10,69,634	1,91,43,241	9,32,17,825
1890-91	...	...	...	7,41,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760
1891-92	...	...	...	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398
1892-93	...	...	...	6,00,77,598	3,00,50,436	9,61,28,034
1893-94	...	...	...	7,44,67,867	3,13,43,679	10,58,16,546
1894-95	...	...	...	8,25,05,215	2,96,32,537	11,11,33,052
1895-96	...	...	...	7,09,22,616	3,41,92,143	10,51,14,764
1896-97	...	...	...	6,92,13,601	2,53,29,759	9,45,43,360
1897-98	...	...	...	7,38,48,614	3,25,20,894	10,63,78,508
1898-99	...	...	...	6,17,55,783	3,78,43,706	9,93,04,489

The value of the imports during the year under report showed a decrease of 70½ lakhs as compared with the preceding year. The decrease under foreign produce was nearly 121 lakhs, but this was partly counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 50½ lakhs under Indian produce. The large decrease in the former occurred chiefly in the imports of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, and metals; and the increase in the latter in the import of grain and pulse. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 37·55 per cent., Bombay 19·98 per cent., Bengal 15·72 per cent., Burma 10·11 per cent., Ceylon 3·61 per cent. and the Straits Settlements 2·85 per cent., leaving 10·18 per cent. as the contributions of all other countries.

The following statement shows details of the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1898-99 as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Articles			1897-98.		1898-99.		Percentage of value.	
			Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			RS.		RS.			
Grain and pulse	..	Cwt.	3,328,535	1,29,18,291	5,147,257	1,92,71,596	12·15	19·41
Cotton piece-goods	..	Yds.	142,265,624	2,12,25,499	112,213,347	1,61,37,353	19·95	16·25
Do. twist and yarn	..	Lbs.	23,708,333	1,35,47,013	20,449,079	1,02,10,331	12·74	10·28
Metals	..	Cwt.	713,766	75,00,599	547,464	51,56,441	7·05	6·19
Kerosine oil	..	Gals.	9,644,212	39,94,744	9,688,733	38,80,036	3·75	3·91
Salt	..	Tons.	46,153	38,88,294	43,020	36,03,672	3·66	3·63
Coal, coke and patent fuel	..	..	211,190	27,52,962	317,595	35,72,113	2·59	3·60
Spices	..	Lbs.	24,419,445	29,49,434	22,892,718	31,06,905	2·50	3·13
Machinery and Mill work	..	Val.	..	39,05,431	..	26,31,319	3·11	2·65
Apparel	..	..	..	25,77,499	..	20,11,851	2·42	2·63
Liquors	..	Gals.	681,645	22,24,040	722,200	23,35,427	2·09	2·35
Timber and wood	..	Vnl.	..	27,67,443	..	22,48,268	2·60	2·26
Hardware and cutlery	..	..	..	21,36,324	..	19,34,950	2·01	1·94
Stationery including paper and paste-board	..	..	..	17,24,369	..	18,31,779	1·62	1·94
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	..	..	..	19,80,575	..	18,29,840	1·86	1·84
Railway materials	..	..	..	17,04,572	..	16,66,141	1·60	1·67
Provisions	..	..	..	16,34,308	..	14,71,344	1·53	1·40
Seeds	..	Cwt.	117,160	12,74,236	137,204	12,43,423	1·20	1·26
Gunny bags	..	No	13,576,483	24,16,216	6,958,768	11,31,493	2·27	1·14
Other articles	..	Val.	..	1,41,56,359	..	1,33,31,012	13·30	13·43
Total	..	..	..	10,63,78,508	..	9,93,04,489	100	100

The following statement shows the imports of rice, paddy and other grains for the last five years :—

Grain and pulse.

Years.	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1894-95	CWT. 851,585	RS. 35,72,079	CWT. 1,878,651	RS. 40,10,286	CWT. 1,034,779	RS. 38,03,164	CWT. 3,765,015	RS. 1,18,85,529
1895-96	1,770,750	72,89,892	1,081,269	26,99,285	1,204,826	42,12,047	4,006,854	1,42,01,224
1896-97	501,327	19,81,239	567,317	14,09,861	558,647	22,89,763	1,627,291	* 56,83,863
1897-98	1,667,401	70,01,939	1,162,211	32,54,417	498,923	26,61,935	3,328,535	1,29,18,291
1898-99	2,270,490	97,24,216	1,749,416	46,10,216	1,127,351	49,97,164	5,147,257	1,92,71,596

* Flour has been included under "grain and pulse" since 1896-97

Though the harvest was good in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Kistna and Tanjore, the imports under this head exceed those of the preceding year by 1,818,722 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 63,53,305 in value. The year began with an exhausted market. Many of the districts are not yet free from the effects of the late famine; and the dry crops in certain parts failed owing to excessive rain. The result was large imports from Bengal, Bombay and Burma, where the harvest was good and prices favourable. There were increases of $27\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under rice, $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under paddy and $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under other grains. Of the total value, 40·33 per cent. came from Burma, 38·96 per cent. from Bengal, 18·50 per cent. from Bombay and 2·21 per cent. from other places.

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in 1898-99 showed a decrease of $50\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value. The sudden decrease was due to various causes, viz., rise in exchange, fall in price of American cotton, heavy imports in the previous year, scarcity in certain districts not fully recovered from famine and cheaper local supply.

The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey	1897-98	81,883,476	1,08,20,627	431,057	80,000	82,314,533	1,09,00,717
	1898-99	64,682,770	82,59,004	521,624	89,642	65,204,394	88,48,546
White	1897-98	28,618,299	47,79,185	77,045	18,030	28,695,344	47,92,215
	1898-99	17,989,159	29,75,017	25,684	6,874	18,028,843	29,81,691
Coloured	1897-98	30,285,825	51,68,912	969,922	3,03,655	31,255,747	55,82,567
	1898-99	27,956,182	44,83,166	1,028,928	3,23,055	28,985,110	48,07,121
Total	1897-98	140,787,600	2,07,68,724	1,478,024	4,56,775	142,265,624	2,12,25,499
	1898-99	110,627,111	1,57,17,187	1,586,236	4,20,171	112,213,347	1,61,87,368

There was a decrease of $25\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under grey goods, 18 lakhs under white goods and $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under coloured goods. Of the Indian goods amounting to $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, 2 lakhs' worth, consisting chiefly of coloured goods, were imported from Goa and $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs' worth, chiefly grey and coloured goods, from Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.

There was a large decrease of 3,260,254 lbs. in the imports of this article and the causes which led to this are similar to those assigned for the decrease under cotton piece-goods. Of the total quantity of imports, the United Kingdom supplied 55·6 per cent. and Bombay 41·98 per cent. The total value of foreign twist and yarn amounted to $77\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and that of the Indian article to nearly 25 lakhs.

Metals.

The subjoined statement shows the imports for the last five years:—

Metals		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Brass	{ Cwt	12,207	13,606	6,893	5,785	
	{ Rs.	4,96,299	5,68,646	3,04,367	2,71,391	3,779
Copper	{ Cwt	54,109	49,115	41,936	48,474	1,73,778
	{ Rs.	23,49,202	22,60,137	18,67,671	21,02,934	23,288
Iron	{ Cwt	354,531	595,344	564,745	566,862	10,82,398
	{ Rs	22,23,055	35,54,707	34,46,293	37,45,724	440,764
Other metals	{ Cwt.	72,617	89,419	74,954	92,645	27,82,877
	{ Rs.	12,42,765	14,34,627	11,87,542	13,80,500	79,633
Total	{ Cwt.	493,464	747,484	688,528	713,786	
	{ Rs.	63,11,321	78,18,117	68,05,873	75,00,599	547,468
						51,56,441

The imports of metals showed a decline of nearly 1 lakh under brass, of 10½ lakhs under copper, 9½ lakhs under iron and nearly 2½ lakhs under other metals, resulting in a total decrease of 23½ lakhs due for the most part to high prices in the European market. The trade in aluminium wares, which has recently sprung up in this Presidency, has also affected the imports of copper, brass and tin. Enterprising native merchants have already followed the lead of the School of Arts in this industry. The largest demands for these wares came from hospitals, schools, jails and from officers' messes and regimental canteens. The decline in the import of iron and steel was attributed to great activity in the ship-building trade in the United Kingdom, and the depreciation in the value of the silver dollar is said to have discouraged the trade in tin, almost all of which is imported from the Straits Settlements. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 49.92 per cent. in value, Belgium 22.28 per cent., Bombay 13.41 per cent., Bengal 3.57 per cent., the Straits Settlements 3.16 per cent. and other countries 7.66 per cent.

The imports of kerosine oil for the last two years are given below :—

Kerosine oil.

								GALS.	RS.
1897-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,644,212	39,94,744
1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,683,733	28,80,626

The importation under this head increased by 44,521 gallons in quantity and decreased by Rs. 1,14,718 in value. The increase in quantity was small, but, such as it was, it shows that the use of the oil is gradually spreading owing to its low price. There was a decrease in the importation of *cuse* oil by 288,115 gallons. This was due partly to the temporary suspension of imports from Sumatra where earthquakes interfered with the yield for a time; but still more to the gradual displacement of *cuse* oil by *bulk* oil on account of its comparative cheapness and convenience for storing and transport.

The trade in the past year showed a decrease of 3,133 tons in quantity and Salt. 2½ lakhs in value :—

								TONS.	RS.
1897-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,153	36,88,294
1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,020	36,08,072

The decrease was due partly to the plague and quarantine regulations in Bombay and partly to the demands of Bangalore and Mysore having been met direct from Marmagoa by the Southern Mahratta Railway.

The imports of coal, coke and patent fuel in the last two years were—

Coal, coke and patent fuel.

								TONS.	RS.
1897-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211,190	27,52,962
1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,595	35,72,113

The imports from foreign countries showed a decrease of 25,992 tons, while the coasting trade showed an increase of 132,397 tons, the net result being an increase of 106,405 tons. The continued falling off in the imports from foreign countries and the corresponding increase in the imports coastwise were due to the foreign coal being gradually displaced by Bengal coal on railways and engineering works. Of the total quantity, Bengal supplied 93.75 per cent. and the United Kingdom 5.40 per cent.

The total value of the imports of spices amounted to 31 lakhs against 26½ lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the trade under this head continued to be betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. There was a decrease of 1,771,012 lb. in quantity and an increase of Rs. 3,95,276 in value, which was attributed to the failure of crops in Ceylon and the consequent high price ruling there. The ports which took the greatest quantity were Tuticorin and Negapatam. The imports of "other spices" were 2,211,095 lb. valued at Rs. 4,57,585 against 1,996,780 lb. valued at Rs. 3,95,390 in 1897-98. This increase, which occurred chiefly in the imports of pepper from Travancore into Malabar, was due to good crop and a great demand for exportation to European countries, Malabar being the chief place of export of this article.

The imports under this head for the last two years were as follows :—

Machin and mill work.

									RS.
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,05,431
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,31,319

The decrease of 6½ lakhs was chiefly attributable to the smaller number of new mills constructed during the year.

Apparel
including
boots, shoes
and military
uniforms.

The trade under this head showed a slight increase of Rs. 34,352, which was due to increased importations of old coats from England for estate coolies. Of the total imports, France supplied 47.43 per cent., the United Kingdom 27.31 per cent., Bengal 13.46 per cent. and Bombay 5.07 per cent.

Liquors.

The following table shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquor during the last five years :—

Liquors.		1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99.
Spirits and liqueurs	Gals.	309,353	220,954	217,466	199,337	181,484
	Rs.	11,37,532	12,08,981	13,18,945	10,89,019	12,24,807
Wines ..	Gals.	55,664	58,005	55,441	52,378	50,466
	Rs.	4,97,339	5,07,981	5,10,413	5,23,979	4,58,992
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	455,090	541,990	551,505	429,254	489,331
	Rs.	6,17,317	7,14,669	6,99,773	6,08,207	6,45,449
Other sorts	Gals.	254	245	392	876	979
	Rs.	1,233	1,130	1,793	3,435	6,179
Total	Gals.	720,370	821,194	824,804	681,645	722,280
	Rs.	22,53,421	24,32,761	26,39,924	22,24,040	23,35,427

In the year under report the trade in wines declined both in quantity and value, that in spirits and liqueurs declined in quantity and increased in value, and that in ale, beer and porter and other sorts of liquors increased both in quantity and in value, the net result being an increase of 40,615 gallons in quantity and of Rupees 1,11,387 in value. The increase in quantity of ale, beer and porter imported may be due to the return of the regiments which, in the previous year, were employed out of the Presidency, in connection with the frontier troubles.

Spirits and
liqueurs.

The imports under spirits and liqueurs during the past year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Spirits and liqueurs.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brandy ..	GALS. 29,114	RS. 2,54,222	GALS. 33,486	RS. 3,05,513
Rum ..	2,497	16,807	1,993	11,076
Gin ..	9,991	45,089	9,147	40,300
Whisky ..	48,455	4,30,410	61,598	5,22,652
Other spirits	103,915	2,61,104	66,315	2,56,226
Liqueurs	1,044	22,525	1,309	26,605
Total	199,337	10,89,019	181,484	12,24,807

* Particulars are not separately recorded of gin, whisky and liqueurs imported coastwise. These figures represent the totals of such importations.

The imports showed a decrease of 17,853 gallons in quantity and an increase of Rs. 1,35,788 in value. The following statement shows the imports of wines during the last two years :—

Wines.	1897-98.		1898-99	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value
Champagne ..	GALS. 3,346	RS. 97,158	GALS. 2,371	RS. 67,936
Claret ..	12,102	1,07,304	14,977	1,17,625
Port ..	11,571	99,268	10,916	92,768
Sherry ..	2,960	24,486	3,142	32,094
Other sorts	16,513	1,37,589	13,692	1,02,879
Total	52,378	5,23,379	50,466	4,58,992

† Particulars for wines are not separately recorded in the Consing trade returns.

The imports declined by 1,912 gallons in quantity and Rs. 64,387 in value, there having been rather a larger import of claret and sherry and less of champagne, port and other wines. Of the total quantity, France supplied 33·20 per cent., Spain 17·27 per cent., United Kingdom 13·58 per cent., Italy 8·59 per cent., Portugal 8·04 per cent., Bombay 6·66 per cent. and Germany 3·40 per cent. The imports of ale, beer and porter were a good deal larger than in the preceding year. There was an increase of 60,077 gallons in quantity and Rs. 37,242 in value. The imports from the United Kingdom increased by 53,506 gallons in quantity and Rs. 38,854 in value. The United Kingdom supplied 92·04 per cent. of the total quantity, Bombay 3·71 per cent. and Germany 2·80 per cent.

The imports of the several kinds of timber and wood are compared below with those of 1897-98 :—

Articles.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	19,84,602	15,35,053
Other timber	88,365	1,50,367
Firewood	13,094	9,594
Ornamental woods including sandalwood	41,212	73,014
Manufactures	6,39,570	4,79,640
Total ..	27,67,443	22,48,268

The value of the timber and wood imported was less by nearly 5½ lakhs than in the previous year. The reason appears to be the increasing use of iron girders and beams for building purposes and probably also smaller demands for coach building purposes. The decrease occurred chiefly in the imports from Burma. Of the total imports Burma supplied 78·52 per cent., Bombay 8·81 per cent. and Ceylon 4·51 per cent.

The imports for the last two years were—

1897-98	RS.
1898-99	21,33,324
	19,33,950

Hardware and cutlery.

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 66·90 per cent., Bombay 18·11 per cent. and Bengal 5·32 per cent.

The imports compared with those of 1897-98 were—

—	1897-98.	1898-99
	RS.	RS.
Stationery	5,41,334	5,32,314
Paper and paste-board	11,83,035	13,99,465
Total ...	17,24,369	19,31,779

Stationery including paper and paste-board.

The small decrease in the value of stationery was due to exchange. There was an increase of two lakhs in the value of paper and paste-board imported from Bengal, which perhaps indicates that paper from Calcutta, on account of its cheapness, is displacing paper manufactured elsewhere. Of the total imports, Bengal supplied 43·43 per cent. in value, the United Kingdom 37·79 per cent. and Bombay 10·52 per cent.

The value of the imports for the last two years were—

—	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ...	12,67,557	11,31,219
Opium	35,526	22,988
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	3,95,841	3,30,260
Manufactured	2,81,951	3,45,373
Total ...	19,80,875	18,29,840

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.

Out of the total of "drugs and medicines," $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs' worth of camphor was imported from the Straits Settlements, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs' worth was received from Bombay and over 3 lakhs' worth, chiefly of unenumerated kinds, from the United Kingdom. Of the tobacco leaf, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs' worth was imported from Sumatra.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials in the last two years are shown below :—

		RS.
1897-98	.. .. .	17,04,572
1898-99	.. .. .	16,00,141

The trade in this article fluctuates from year to year in accordance with the extent of the operations of railway companies. The imports in the year showed a decrease of only half a lakh in value. There was a large increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the chief port, due to large importations of railway engines and tenders for the Madras and South Indian Railways. There was an increase also in the Vizagapatam district due to importation of railway materials for the Parlákimedi tramway. These increases were, however, more than counterbalanced by the decrease of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the Tanjore district, due to the completion of the Peralam-Karaikkal line. Of the total imports, 96.62 per cent. was supplied by the United Kingdom.

Provisions.

The values under this head in the last two years were—

		RS.
1897-98	.. .. .	16,34,308
1898-99	.. .. .	14,74,544

The decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was chiefly of dates from Turkey in Asia. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom supplied nearly $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs' worth.

Seeds.

The figures for the last two years were—

		CWT.	RS.
1897-98	.. .. .	117,160	12,74,236
1898-99	.. .. .	137,204	12,46,423

The increase in quantity was due partly to importations of tea seeds for certain tea plantations, but more to importations of other seeds into some of the southern districts owing to the destruction of crops by heavy rain. The appended statement shows the various kinds of seeds imported and the sources of supply :—

—	Bombay.		Bengal.		Other places.		Total.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Seeds, essential	39,360	4,15,064	23,162	2,12,530	3,941	21,883	72,463	6,43,477
" rape	25	165	3,705	50,026	29	146	8,759	50,337
" til	20,082	1,51,463	4,920	30,813	719	5,219	25,721	1,37,500
" mustard	396	2,640	6,517	39,211	288	1,927	7,203	43,778
" cotton	921	2,642			2,108	2,765	3,029	5,407
Other sorts	3,579	23,318	5,866	93,336	6,691	1,09,899	16,136	2,31,553
Foreign produce imported coastwise, particulars of which are not separately recorded	3,892	78,351	1	20	...	...	3,893	78,371
Total	68,267	6,78,648	55,171	4,25,836	13,776	1,41,839	137,204	12,46,423

Gunny bags.

The imports of gunny bags for the last two years were—

		NO.	RS.
1897-98	.. .. .	13,576,483	24,16,216
1898-99	.. .. .	6,968,768	11,31,493

The number declined by 6,617,715 and the value by $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. This decrease was due partly to smaller shipments from Bengal where the jute crop was not only insufficient but unsatisfactory and partly to the larger local supply available.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important of the "other articles," the countries from which they were principally imported, and the value of the articles imported from such countries are shown below :—

Articles	Total value.		Countries from which imported	Value of articles imported from the countries mentioned, 1898-99.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	10½	11½	United Kingdom	11½
Dyeing and tanning materials	6½	7½	Bombay	3½
Glass and glassware	7½	7½	Belgium	1½
Chemicals	5½	6½	Germany	1
Woollen manufactures	6	6	United Kingdom	2
Hides and skins	1½	6	Belgium	1
Other oils (except kerosine)	7½	5½	Bombay	1½
Carriages	4½	4½	United Kingdom	4½
Matches	4½	4½	Bengal	1
Sugar	4	4½	United Kingdom	4½
Silk, raw	6	4	Bombay	1½
			Ceylon	2
			Bengal	2½
			Burma	1
			Ceylon	2½
			Bombay	1
			United Kingdom	3½
			Norway	1
			Bombay	2½
			Bengal	4

Private Treasure.

The net imports on private account of gold and silver for the last ten years are compared in the following statement:—

Years	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1889-90	18,83,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,494	9,39,740	23,90,741
1890-91	25,82,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,983	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068
1891-92	14,89,605	1,41,248	13,48,357	15,86,578	13,43,461	2,43,117	30,76,088	14,84,709	15,91,379
1892-93	2,73,893	13,150	2,60,743	17,30,707	19,42,272	2,11,565	20,04,600	19,55,422	49,178
1893-94	8,39,267	50,500	7,88,767	17,86,275	12,76,595	5,09,680	28,25,542	13,27,095	12,98,447
1894-95	4,23,367		4,23,367	16,05,041	13,60,200	2,44,841	20,33,408	13,60,200	6,73,208
1895-96	8,75,122	39,40,734	-30,65,612	13,85,328	3,43,350	10,41,978	22,60,450	42,84,084	20,23,634
1896-97	7,11,935		7,11,935	38,77,347	4,91,600	33,85,747	45,89,282	4,91,600	40,97,682
1897-98	8,45,246		8,45,246	32,34,701	7,30,499	25,04,202	40,79,947	7,30,499	33,49,448
1898-99	5,75,800	10,250	5,65,550	14,65,016	25,09,400	-10,44,384	20,40,516	25,19,650	-4,78,831

Gold was exported in 1898-99 to the value of Rs. 10,250. There were no exports in the previous two years. The imports showed a decrease of Rs. 2,69,446 as compared with those of the previous year. The exports of silver exceeded the imports by Rs. 10,44,384. In the previous year the imports exceeded the exports by Rs. 25,04,202.

Government Stores.

The exports and imports of Government stores to and from ports outside the Presidency are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1897-98	12,10,395	77,00,951
1898-99	9,53,701	23,41,752

Of the total imports, 17½ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 6½ lakhs from Bengal, 2½ lakhs from Bombay and 1½ lakhs from Burma. The large decrease

under imports occurred under railway plant and rolling-stock imported from the United Kingdom, the value in 1898-99 being $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against $49\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1897-98, and was due to the completion of the East Coast Railway. Of the total exports, $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs went to Burma, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Bengal and 2 lakhs to Bombay.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 43,645, the whole of which went to Bombay. There were no imports.

Share taken by each Country in Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
United Kingdom	4,97,21,015	3,91,00,331	8,88,21,346	33.43	37.53	35.12
Austria-Hungary	18,50,488	3,19,538	22,70,026	1.31	.81	.00
Belgium	25,42,503	15,97,322	41,39,825	1.71	1.53	1.64
France	72,77,834	18,23,154	91,00,988	4.90	1.76	3.60
Germany	38,52,297	6,46,223	44,98,520	2.59	.82	1.78
Italy	11,05,735	1,08,309	12,14,044	.74	.10	.48
Russia	1,80,270	25,40,980	27,21,250	.12	2.45	1.08
Spain	17,783	65,153	82,936	.01	.06	.03
Egypt	32,54,425	4,36,270	36,90,695	2.19	.12	1.46
Mauritius	7,82,314	31,374	8,13,688	.53	.03	.32
Bombay	46,095	...	46,095	.03	...	.02
United States	62,94,513	1,25,145	64,19,658	4.23	.12	2.34
Aden	79,001	360	79,361	.05	.00	.03
Arabia	93,545	5,039	98,584	.06	.00	.04
Ceylon	1,83,60,284	48,07,239	2,31,67,523	12.84	4.61	9.16
China	27,65,467	53,123	28,18,590	1.86	.05	1.11
Japan	94,82,244	1,00,346	95,82,590	6.37	.10	3.78
Java	1,394	165	1,559	.00	.00	.00
Persia	1,00,285	37,523	1,37,808	.07	.04	.05
Straits Settlements	49,99,675	29,16,356	79,16,031	3.38	2.80	3.13
Turkey in Asia	6,92,020	39,549	7,31,569	.47	.04	.29
New South Wales	64,251	9,797	74,048	.04	.00	.03
Victoria	1,51,753	4,65,717	6,17,470	.10	.43	.24
All other foreign countries	5,45,222	10,12,943	15,58,165	.37	.97	.62
Total of foreign countries	11,43,61,059	5,62,16,771	17,06,07,830	70.88	63.99	67.45
Bengal	96,58,955	1,62,73,064	2,59,32,019	6.50	15.62	10.25
Bombay	1,06,95,252	2,02,58,923	3,09,54,175	7.19	19.46	12.24
Sind	2,13,540	3,06,087	5,19,627	.14	.29	.21
Burma	86,89,419	1,02,25,168	1,99,14,587	6.51	9.81	7.87
Total of British Provinces in other Presidencies	3,02,57,166	4,70,63,242	7,73,20,408	20.34	45.17	30.57
Cochin	16,57,303	21,932	16,79,235	1.11	.02	.06
Cutch	4,43,325	6,567	4,49,892	.30	.01	.18
Kattywar	9,31,597	1,30,076	10,61,673	.63	.13	.42
Goa	5,62,148	4,54,614	9,96,762	.38	.42	.39
Pondicherry	1,35,687	11,257	1,46,944	.09	.01	.06
Travancore	3,98,219	2,26,743	6,19,962	.27	.21	.25
Other Indian ports not British	5,153	45,795	50,948	.00	.04	.02
Total of Indian ports not British	41,34,432	8,77,044	50,11,476	2.78	.84	1.98
Grand Total	14,87,52,657	10,41,87,057	25,29,39,714	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the ports of this Presidency for the last two years:—

Articles.		Exports.				Imports.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	1,323,583	50,69,217	1,181,527	38,85,158	1,134,047	46,15,211	1,146,914	39,02,856
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	5,490,354	9,39,510	5,148,191	8,76,432	5,050,603	9,17,178	5,330,517	9,09,497
Twist and yarn ...	lb.	1,368,049	7,53,013	1,735,350	7,50,388	1,337,546	7,18,605	1,708,355	7,37,504
Seeds	Cwt.	116,034	7,92,822	211,488	13,10,014	123,314	8,31,732	212,117	13,71,176
Oils ...	{ Gals. Cwt.	{ 760,555 72 }	{ 7,64,938 2 }	{ 632,499 2 }	{ 5,02,234 2 }	{ 750,233 2 }	{ 7,91,951 2 }	{ 590,759 983 }	{ 6,17,513 2 }
Spices ...	lb.	5,458,349	7,58,556	5,376,537	9,52,187	5,457,638	7,66,132	5,243,057	9,68,607
Provisions ...	Val.	..	3,82,146	..	3,80,261	..	6,04,008	..	3,92,774
Metals ...	Cwt.	41,040	2,82,454	19,142	2,10,312	19,718	2,51,853	26,052	2,78,199
Sugar	"	126,817	7,93,573	145,412	9,16,649	132,530	8,86,381	133,890	8,98,065
Jute, raw and manu- factured	Val.	..	2,06,363	..	2,07,894	..	1,98,835	..	2,14,521
Tobacco ...	lb.	1,656,342	1,92,109	2,246,290	2,69,061	1,658,376	2,10,920	2,059,018	2,53,615
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	..	3,88,401	..	5,23,930	..	5,72,219	..	7,21,902
Hides and skins ...	Cwt.	39,457	23,42,047	31,101	19,35,312	37,012	22,96,283	30,030	19,37,020
Timber and other wood manufactures	Val.	..	3,97,369	..	3,52,674	..	3,81,440	..	3,64,374
Dyeing and tanning materials	"	..	4,04,404	..	2,46,493	..	3,44,570	..	1,99,324
Coffee ...	Cwt.	25,234	13,75,990	44,707	27,96,070	25,412	13,70,595	40,530	25,30,910
Liquors—Spirits ...	Gals.	32,849	1,28,298	38,173	2,36,986	20,382	1,02,553	37,329	2,07,055
Coir and rope ...	Cwt.	23,439	1,11,625	25,677	1,48,719	31,106	1,72,693	35,800	2,32,137
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	..	16,096	..	12,237	..	12,824	..	12,573
All other articles	"	..	16,93,971	..	15,14,965	..	17,04,861	..	15,31,661
Total ...			1,79,63,838		1,81,37,981		1,77,54,043		1,83,95,508
Government Stores	..	..	3,44,555	..	3,01,267	..	9,01,337	..	4,97,548

The movements of gold and silver on private and Government account between the ports within the Presidency are given below:—

		Gold.		Silver.	
		Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Exports ...	..	22,000	..	5,85,150	19,000
Imports ...	..	22,000	..	5,95,200	10,500

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,77,46,684	19,05,821	91,913	.	2,11,08,778	2,400
Ganjām	7,66,006	..	2,74,710	..	8,28,366	2,850
Vizagapatam	36,67,836	..	5,863	..	27,41,516	..
Gódnávari	84,94,648	1,999	68,913	..	61,25,364	..
Kistna	6,37,693	25,000	..	4,000	5,77,758	..
Nellore ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	21,36,190	39,854	27,866	..	26,58,276	..
Tanjore	93,90,668	9,71,859	1,239	..	37,37,606	..
Madura	4,68,769	1,000	24,918	..	4,81,882	..
Tinnevely	2,22,49,808	13,65,459	96,946	..	46,11,645	18,400
South Canara	66,59,586	..	14,72,258	43,570	39,88,572	1,22,498
Malabar	2,40,76,189	2,961	28,99,280	.	3,01,68,057	97,100
Total	16,62,93,877	43,18,953	49,63,906	47,570	7,70,77,820	2,42,558

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	48,75,360	4,32,000	11,38,22,735	23,40,221	11,61,62,956	99·85
Ganjām	12,06,211	..	31,75,293	2,250	31,77,543	1·09
Vizagapatam	20,60,687	65,900	84,65,702	65,900	85,31,602	2·93
Gódnávari	37,40,935	70,900	1,84,29,860	72,899	1,85,02,759	6·85
Kistna	11,72,875	49,000	23,87,826	78,000	24,65,826	·86
Nellore	32,563	3,000	32,563	3,000	35,563	·01
South Arcot	8,17,760	15,000	56,40,002	54,854	56,94,846	1·96
Tanjore	15,85,532	4,18,000	1,47,15,045	13,89,859	1,61,04,904	5·53
Madura	9,24,570	60,500	18,62,130	61,500	19,13,639	·66
Tinnevely	22,22,881	35,200	2,91,81,280	14,19,059	3,06,00,339	10·49
South Canara	47,67,428	51,350	1,68,87,844	2,17,353	1,71,05,202	5·86
Malabar	1,39,34,002	53,000	7,10,77,528	1,53,061	7,12,30,589	24·43
Total	3,73,32,301	12,53,850	28,56,67,907	58,57,961	29,16,25,868	100

*Customs Revenue.**Import duty.*

Including the customs duty on salt, the gross collections during the year on imports amounted to Rs. 28,70,752 against Rs. 32,54,940—a decrease of Rupees 3,84,188 or 11·8 per cent. The chief decreases were Rs. 1,70,270 under cotton manufactures, Rs. 1,32,299 under spirits, and Rs. 74,356 under metals and the reasons for them have been explained above.

Refunds and drawbacks.

These amounted to Rs. 37,203 against Rs. 48,174 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,971. Deducting amounts refunded, the net collections of duty on imports amounted to Rs. 28,33,549 against Rs. 32,06,766 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,73,217.

The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice for the past five years are given below :—

Articles	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	1,20,523	1,24,393	1,17,162	71,063	1,01,816	+ 27,753
Rice	4,53,635	3,11,986	6,87,839	6,68,682	3,78,383	- 2,91,307
Gross collections .. .	5,74,163	4,36,381	8,05,001	7,43,755	1,80,201	- 2,63,554
Refunds	2,720	1,354	3,067	2,972	2,013	- 359
Net collections	5,71,443	4,35,030	8,01,934	7,40,783	1,77,888	- 2,63,115

The amount of revenue realized under this head was Rs. 4,80,201 against Rs. 7,43,755 in 1897-98. This decrease of Rs. 2,63,554 or 35.43 per cent. was due to the smaller exportation of rice to Ceylon as already explained.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Madras Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last five years are given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	
1894-95	2,830	954,075	2,918	901,379	5,748	1,855,453	323
1895-96	2,760	995,576	2,735	840,310	5,495	1,841,886	335
1896-97	2,884	1,017,536	2,970	947,834	5,854	1,965,370	336
1897-98	2,713	1,021,089	2,703	834,655	5,416	1,855,744	343
1898-99	2,388	866,776	2,310	811,692	4,698	1,778,468	378

The number and tonnage of the steamers included in the above figures are as follows :—

Years.	Entered.		Average tonnage per steamer.	Cleared		Average tonnage per steamer.
	No.	TONS.		No.	TONS.	
1894-95	780	760,557	975	775	705,970	911
1895-96	780	804,699	1,031	733	657,328	896
1896-97	804	824,354	1,025	787	752,945	967
1897-98	812	835,701	1,029	756	643,583	851
1898-99	839	820,223	973	779	663,251	851

NOTE.—The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ceased to call at Madras from 1st January 1898.

The nationalities of the steamers and sailing vessels that called at ports in the Presidency in 1897-98 and 1898-99 were as follows :—

	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	1,457	1,323,679	5	5,416	1,536	1,323,248	13	5,854
British Indian .. .	...	...	1,845	277,035	...	...	1,533	215,681
Foreign	111	155,605	59	7,468	82	100,226	38	4,458
Native craft .. ..	...	...	1,939	86,541	...	...	1,496	69,001
Total	1,568	1,479,284	3,848	376,460	1,618	1,423,474	3,080	294,904

The movements of shipping to and from each foreign country are shown below:—

Countries	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number entered and cleared	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
United Kingdom	178	407,558	138	309,336
Austria-Hungary	1	1,286	1	1,173
Belgium	3	5,715	1	2,314
France	9	19,510	6	14,240
Germany	26	56,064	27	70,728
Russia	12	29,405	14	30,669
Cape Colony ... ..	.	..	2	3,276
East Coast of Africa— Zanzibar	2	4,398	...	...
Other Ports	1	1,952	17	7,611
Egypt	1	1,556	3	1,524
Mauritius	6	9,299	13	12,652
Natal	13	15,967	11	12,664
United States	5	13,025	9	18,508
Aden	2	233	1	2,517
Arabia	17	2,053	7	1,984
Ceylon	4,927	1,010,373	4,268	1,021,851
Maldives ... ..	...	..	2	164
Mekran and Sonmiani	30	1,528	13	1,104
Persia	6	580	10	966
Straits Settlements	144	253,210	122	245,699
Turkey in Asia	23	2,689	8	902
Borneo ... ..	..	..	1	1,046
Sumatra	2	1,536	3	3,710
Java	1	2,421	...	...
Australia	7	15,396	6	19,531
Total ...	5,416	1,855,744	4,698	1,778,468

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are given below:—

Years.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1894-95	.. ..	5,497	1,348,179	5,826	1,327,601
1895-96	.. ..	5,495	1,249,814	5,956	1,701,136
1896-97	.. ..	4,892	1,226,725	5,283	1,555,409
1897-98	.. ..	4,705	1,254,479	5,084	1,631,346
1898-99	.. ..	4,535	1,342,637	4,790	1,718,452



The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Year.	Entered				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1896-97	12,465	4,601,837	5,540	251,804	11,623	4,189,875	5,971	385,634
1897-98	11,539	3,899,768	4,855	187,255	10,724	3,580,738	5,560	324,552
1898-99	11,345	4,400,36	4,815	185,673	11,006	4,085,612	5,180	327,684

Twelve vessels of 231 tons aggregate burthen were built, all on the West Coast, and thirteen vessels of 254 tons aggregate burthen were registered during the year under Act X of 1841, twelve at Mangalore and the remaining one at the Chief Port.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1898-99.)

Statements 59 and 60 in the Appendix show the expenditure on, and income derived from, Productive Public Works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under establishment under each division in the Presidency during the year :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.						Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Barracks.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjām	785	939	..	..	196	903	358	573	41,143	9,771
	Vizagapatam	951	2,393	..	..	490	1,040	1,152	3,740	74,305	35,968
	Gōda-	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	3,624	178
	vari	..	957	..	..	200	983	..	..	24,837	12,595
II Circle.	Central.	..	..	..	..	1,028	8	..	..	26,460	1,847
	Eastern.	..	360	..	..	..	372	..	..	23,211	5,412
	Northern	..	..	..	..	101	225	..	..	15,082	7,632
	Western	..	..	..	..	1,098	50	..	..	14,343	978
III Circle.	Nellore	..	80	..	..	400	219	..	..	12,651	4,927
	Bellary	..	..	..	..	25	487	..	..	32,334	10,482
	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	285	..	..	15,902	12,339
IV Circle.	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	150	200	..	..	30,574	3,682
	Coimbatore	206	8,497	6	..	1,019	1,405	..	3,586	2,10,126	79,964
	North Arcot	103	2,043	..	..	..	274	..	..	21,937	9,490
	Salem	..	197	..	..	153	789	..	..	24,934	8,469
V Circle.	West Coast	2,596	27,533	939	434	1,036	1,075	..	..	1,58,010	25,323
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	18,764	17,586
	Negrupatam	200	560	..	..	206	769	..	..	3,282	7,565
	Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,212	819
VI Circle.	Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	50	13	..	..	..	252	..	..	5,565	1,578
Special ...	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	..	14,576	8,645
	Madura	..	240	..	..	2,207	2,074	..	..	52,278	3,450
	Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	1,017	..	..	37,973	7,580
	Trichinopoly	51	6,325	..	11	2,354	771	..	..	15,195	6,513
Special ...	Consulting Architect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,575	8,946
	Examiner's division	..	..	..	..	33,340	2,057	..	..	2,31,836	1,02,079
	Light-house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Special Superintending Engineer.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Special ...	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total		4,933	50,207	915	445	44,613	15,962	1,410	7,889	11,49,069	3,93,312

Circle— cont.	Division— cont.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Total works and repairs.	Establi- shment.	Grand total
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Re- pairs.	Works.	Re- pairs.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam ... ..	.	299	6,500	263	99,819	61,310	2,22,827	66,371	2,89,198
	Vizagapatam ...	.	...	22,455	.	17,599	24,365	1,84,753	1,01,787	2,86,540
	Gôda-vari { Central.	.	.	.	167	23,591	1,18,444	1,45,181	36,973	1,82,154
	Eastern	1,978	.	9,401	53	52,238	1,74,402	2,77,734	76,510	3,54,244
II Circle.	Western ... ..	.	.	.	.	32,526	1,07,295	1,09,264	52,569	2,21,838
	Eastern	1,254	.	106	.	83,005	1,87,446	3,01,166	1,28,443	4,24,609
	Northern ... ..	.	.	.	...	67,056	13,591	1,03,687	48,946	1,52,633
	Western ... ..	.	966	.	...	1,58,734	1,00,213	2,76,382	70,864	3,47,246
III Circle.	Nellore	557	587	...	...	32,554	66,549	1,18,814	93,839	2,12,453
	Bellary ... ..	.	.	...	...	36,768	52,942	1,32,985	1,09,174	2,42,162
	Cuddapah ... ..	.	.	...	...	28,872	38,389	95,740	63,970	1,59,710
	Kurnool ... ..	.	.	...	...	27,148	83,277	1,45,031	88,776	2,33,807
IV Circle.	Coimbatore ... ..	.	363	...	...	36,576	42,699	3,84,887	1,13,186	5,28,023
	North Arcot ... ..	.	.	...	...	23,601	93,273	1,50,721	79,107	2,29,828
	Salem ... ..	.	.	...	...	5,679	39,504	79,725	45,908	1,25,633
	West Coast ... ..	.	.	15,431	8,590	.	3,331	2,44,298	55,136	2,99,434
V Circle.	Chingleput ... ..	.	.	...	90	24,254	2,05,894	2,66,611	95,160	3,61,771
	Nagapatam	1,941	6,777	3,273	1,017	8,386	45,349	84,339	40,770	1,25,109
	Public Works Stores ...	.	...	...	...	.	.	18,031	10,883	35,914
	Public Works Workshops ...	.	.	14,855	...	.	.	21,998	17,202	39,200
VI Circle.	South Arcot ... ..	.	4,419	.	14	1,24,749	1,42,504	2,95,522	76,020	3,71,542
	Tanjore ... ..	.	7,454	...	...	1,87,147	1,20,386	3,71,213	63,940	4,35,162
	Madura ... ..	.	.	123	...	1,28,335	1,37,926	3,16,458	93,378	4,09,896
	Tinnevely ... ..	.	.	2,292	1,955	24,893	1,24,887	1,76,702	57,196	2,33,898
Special ...	Trichinopoly ... ..	.	1,142	...	...	27,584	86,040	1,55,298	63,002	2,18,800
	Consulting Archi- tect ... ..	.	.	2,658	1,019	...	.	3,72,980	62,745	4,35,734
	Examiner's divi- sion ... ..	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	3,55,383	3,55,383
	Light-house ... ..	.	.	1,02,214	369	...	...	1,02,633	37,307	1,40,030
Special ...	Special Superin- tending Engineer, Tanjore ... ..	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	79,828	79,828
	Total	2,528	25,239	1,84,313	13,537	12,51,014	20,70,316	52,15,742	23,15,443	75,31,185

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1898-99.)

Administra-
tion.

Mr. W. B. deWinton was confirmed on 16th April 1898 in the appointments of Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and continued to hold the appointments of Secretary to Government, Marine Department and President, Sanitary Board, until 3rd February 1899, when he went on three months' privilege leave. Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., officiated during this period Mr. W. Hughes retained the position of Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, with the substantive rank, from 16th April 1898, of Chief Engineer, First Class, except for the period from 12th July 1898 to 11th October 1898, inclusive, when he went on privilege leave Mr. J. C. Larminie officiated during this period with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Third Class, and the appointment of Joint Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch was held throughout the year by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E.

Circle
charges.

Mr. W. C. DeMorgan, Executive Engineer, First Grade, continued in charge of the I Circle throughout the year, and with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, Third Class, from 4th to 8th May and from 11th August to 11th October 1898. Mr. J. Hannan, Superintending Engineer, First Class, retained charge of the II Circle during the year, except for the period of his absence on privilege leave from 31st July to 7th October 1898, when Mr. W. C. Lewis, Executive Engineer First Grade, officiated. Mr. J. C. Larminie, Superintending Engineer, First Class

continued to be in charge of the III Circle till 8th May 1898 when he proceeded on leave, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Class, who remained in charge for the rest of the year. Mr. A. H. Garrett, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary rank, retained charge of the IV Circle during the whole year. Colonel C. J. Rawson, R.E., continued to be in charge of the V Circle, except during the period of his absence on special leave from 7th May to 6th November 1898, when Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., held charge of the Circle, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer on special duty, Cauvery Completion Estimates. Lieutenant-Colonel O. V. Boddy, R.E., retained charge of the VI Circle throughout the year. Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, continued to hold the office of Consulting Architect to Government during the year.

Mr. F. W. Ashpitel, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, and Superintendent of Works, held charge of the division throughout the year. Light
divi

M.R.Ry. S. A. Jagadisa Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, died on the 24th March 1899. Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., Chief Engineer, First Class, and Mr. G. P. Carless, Executive Engineer, First Grade, retired from the service during the year. Cost
and
men

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the several finance heads :— Grav
expe

Funds and financial heads.	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military works	70,800	78,000	69,926
Imperial Civil works	92,000	78,000	75,262
Provincial Civil works	25,00,000	24,00,000	25,34,628
Local Incorporated funds	42,000	46,300	37,750
Local Excluded funds	4,87,928	2,61,500	2,49,108
Estate works	3,620	8,721	11,450
Total	31,96,357	28,72,221	29,78,124

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 29,78,124, a sum of Rs. 25,34,628—by far the largest share of the outlay—was from Provincial Funds. The distribution of expenditure under “departmental heads” is given in the following statement :— Servic
heads

Service heads.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay	Grant.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IMPERIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
44. Military Works.						
Works	8,710	4,992	51,497	50,208	60,207	55,110
Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,884	11,196
Tools and plant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	951	693
Barack Department —						
New supplies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,000	945
Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	800	415
Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,080	1,507
Total, Military Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78,522	69,926
45. Civil Works.						
Works { Civil buildings	46,455	44,613	16,433	15,962	62,938	60,575
Communications .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous public improvements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,457	13,788
Tools and plant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	838	899
Suspense accounts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure in England .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Civil Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78,233	75,262
Total, Imperial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,53,755	1,45,188

Service heads.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PROVINCIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
45. Civil Works.						
Civil buildings	9,18,890	8,86,384	2,62,057	2,63,054	11,80,947	11,40,438
Communications	2,04,050	2,03,004	1,14,850	1,12,164	3,18,900	3,15,158
Miscellaneous public improvements	59,778	59,681	18,075	18,104	78,453	77,785
Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,19,729	8,12,715
Tools and plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,59,899	1,44,100
Suspense accounts ... ..	...	...	...	...	— 57,601	35,432
Total, Provincial Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	21,00,327	25,31,028
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated local funds ... ..	...	...	...	...	43,093	37,750
Excluded local funds ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,61,500	2,49,108
Estate works ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,721	11,450
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
44. Military works — Imperial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,311
45. Civil works { Imperial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Incorporated Local ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	318
{ Provincial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,780
Total, Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,85,909
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	28,70,995	32,64,033

NOTE.—The figures entered in column 6 represent final grants.

Revenue
receipts.

The revenue collected by the agency of the Public Works Department was as follows:—

Sub-heads.	XXXI. Military Works.	XXXII. Civil Works, Provincial.	XXXIII. Civil Works, Incorporated Local.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rents of buildings	3,597	73,243	...	76,840
Sales of buildings ... ..	...	4,631	...	4,631
Sales of barrack furniture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sales of tools and plant ... ..	...	45,718	...	45,718
Sales of produce	44	1,819	6,515	8,378
Sales of old materials	12	3,236	...	3,248
Value of materials received from old buildings ... ..	...	108	...	108
Receipts from self-supporting workshops and net profits ... ..	...	5,041	...	5,041
Unclaimed deposits ... ..	...	1,494	...	1,494
Fines, refunded and miscellaneous	1	34,036	139	34,226
Realized in Public Works Department	3,654	1,69,376	6,654	1,79,684
Realized in Civil Department ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	3,654	1,69,376	6,654	1,79,684

IMPERIAL—
MILITARY
WORKS

The following were the most important of the works in progress:—The remodelling of the present married quarters with out-houses at West Hill, Calicut, was started in January 1899. Half of the block of quarters was vacated early in February, the roof of this portion (five quarters) was dismantled and the walls raised. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,986. An armoury, magazine, office-room and quarters for the Sergeant-Instructor of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps at Pakala estimated at Rs. 8,250 was commenced and the lower storey nearly finished with an outlay of Rs. 3,800, the amount of contribution. Rupees 250 and Rs. 583 were spent on petty improvements and repairs, respectively, on the Sergeant-Instructor's quarters at Cuddalore and Negapatam.

IMPERIAL—
CIVIL WORKS.

A sum of Rs. 900 was spent in repairing Post offices in the III Circle against a grant of Rs. 975. A combined post and telegraph office at Kodaikānal, estimated

at Rs. 5,450, was commenced. The runners' huts were nearly completed. The site was levelled, and the superstructure of the main building was in progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,646. A fourth-class Post office with Postmasters' quarters at Perambalur, Trichinopoly division, estimated at Rs. 2,490, was in progress. The Observatory building at Kodaikānal was started in March 1898, but work in the main building was stopped in June 1898, pending approval of the plan by the Astronomer Royal. Orders were issued in November to complete the work in accordance with the original design, and the work was practically completed by March 1899. The residence for the Astronomer and quarters for the establishment were also completed during the year.

The revised estimate for converting the old Jail Hospital at Chittoor into a District Forest office amounting to Rs. 2,800, was worked out, except some pointing.

PROVINCIAL
—CIVIL
BUILDINGS—
Forest.

An estimate of Rs. 20,499 for the construction of a new Sea Customs office at Vizagapatam was sanctioned in March 1897, but funds were allotted only in the year under report. Rupees 8,076 were spent during the year and the masonry was brought up nearly to basement level. It was found necessary to considerably alter the arrangements of foundations and to afford additional protection to the sea face. A revised estimate was under preparation. Rs. 9,877 was spent on the construction of a corrugated iron warehouse at Mangalore up to the end of the year. Rs. 5,784 was spent on reconstructing the burnt portion of the Sea Customs godown at Calicut during the year; but some of the materials required for the work were not received during the year. The construction of a customs godown at Negapatam was resumed and completed, and the building handed over during the year. The construction of the Public Warehouse at Madras was started in June 1894, and after some considerable progress, was ordered to be stopped. It was resumed in February 1898 and completed during the year under report. A shed with corrugated iron roof was erected at the Custom house, Madras, for the use of the Appraiser's department at an outlay of Rs. 3,318.

Customs.

I Circle.—A first-class taluk office at Palkonda was nearly completed, the total outlay being Rs. 31,581 against the estimate of Rs. 32,470. A first-class taluk office at Narsapatam was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department. The total outlay on the work was Rs. 42,593 against an estimate of Rs. 42,600. A Deputy Tahsildar's office at Gunupur was commenced during the year; all the masonry of the main building and of the out-houses was finished, the outlay during the year being Rs. 4,719. The renewal of the roof of the taluk office at Pottinghi was commenced during the year and nearly completed, the outlay being Rs. 3,775. The site for a Deputy Collector's office at Ellore was not decided on until the end of November 1898, when work was put in hand. The foundations were put in, the superstructure started and materials fully collected. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 15,279. Some improvements were made to the taluk office at Narsapur. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Tanuku estimated at Rs. 10,730 was started in December. More than half the masonry work was completed. A Deputy Tahsildar's office at Kottapeta was completed during the year and handed over to the Revenue Department. The outlay incurred was Rs. 19,981 against the estimated amount of Rs. 21,700. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Rajahmundry was commenced in January 1899. The concrete foundations were laid and building stone for masonry collected. The construction of a treasury room attached to the Collector's office at Chatrapur was taken in hand in April 1898, but owing to want of funds the work was stopped. It was subsequently resumed, the outlay incurred being Rs. 1,534.

Land
Revenue
buildings.

II Circle.—A first-class taluk office at Guntur was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 43,745 against an estimate of Rs. 43,500. It was occupied by the offices moved out of the Jail buildings and will be made available for the taluk establishment when other suitable accommodation has been provided for these offices. A first-class taluk office at Vinukonda was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 40,278 against an estimate of Rs. 39,440. It was handed over to the Revenue Department in May 1898. A Deputy Tahsildar's office at Machherla estimated at Rs. 26,000 was commenced during the year. The walls of the main

building were raised to level of springing of arches for doors and windows, with the exception of front of cells. Work on ryots' shed and on latrine was also in progress. Rs. 9,356 was spent during the year on the construction of a first-class taluk office at Gudiváda, the outlay to date being Rs. 52,227 against an estimate of Rs. 56,200. The short outlay was due to savings on the estimate and to the non-completion of the ryots' shed. A stationary Sub-Magistrate's office without Jail wards at Arundelpet, Bezvada, an incomplete work of the previous year, was completed and handed over, the total outlay being Rs. 10,385 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,780. A Deputy Tahsildar's office without out-houses at Avanigedda, an incomplete work of last year, was completed and handed over, the total outlay being Rs. 23,724 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26,840. Expenditure was also incurred on the construction of ryots' sheds in the compounds of the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Avanigedda and of the taluk offices at Masulipatam and Gannavaram. The main building of a first-class taluk office at Bápatla estimated at Rs. 46,100 was finished; culvert and road work were in progress; well work almost completed. The expenditure on the work to date was Rs. 44,418. A special feature in the construction of this building was the success which had attended the manufacture of table moulded bricks for the work, no natural soil being available and the stone quarries being 30 miles away. The composition of brick earth under these circumstances was made by mixing pure clay, fine sand and a local soil called "pati mannu." A considerable degree of success has attended brick-making with this mixture. The total outlay on the work of constructing a first-class taluk office at Ongole, estimated at Rs. 31,250, up to end of the year was Rs. 21,306. The walls were raised 3 feet above basement all round and the door and window frames fitted. The other materials required were collected.

III Circle.—The construction of a taluk office at Madakasíra was in progress during the year. The contractor having died the portion of the work left undone by him had to be taken up departmentally. The building was nearly completed. A revised estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 42,633, was sanctioned in March 1899. Improvements to the taluk office at Alúr were completed during the year, but the accounts were not closed as, at the time of final inspection, some additional work was found necessary and had to be carried out departmentally. The wire-fencing of the two new taluk offices at Proddatur and Ráyachóti was put up during the year, the total expenditure to date on these offices being, respectively, Rs. 40,733 and Rs. 40,213. A Deputy Tahsildar's office at Chitvel was commenced in July 1898 and an outlay of Rs. 8,382 incurred mostly in the collection of materials. The work was being done departmentally, the contractor having been removed for not supplying good materials and the foundation having had to be taken out and relaid. A revised estimate for the work was under preparation. A taluk office at Pattikonda was put in hand during the year and the main building completed up to plinth level. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Nandyal was almost completed with the exception of the compound wall. The construction of out-houses for the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Markapur was completed during the year. A taluk office at Nandikotkur was begun during the year. The main building up to plinth level and three-fourths of the compound wall were finished.

IV Circle.—The Stationary Sub-Magistrates' offices at Puttur and Kundapur were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 9,590 and Rs. 9,839 against estimates of Rs. 9,400 and Rs. 10,080, respectively. A first-class taluk office at Kasaragod was taken up during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 14,100 incurred. The superstructure was almost completed and wood work for the roof commenced. There was some delay in the execution of improvements to the Collector's office and detached buildings at Coimbatore; a crack having appeared in one of the main arches, it was not considered safe to build further without testing them with Madras Railway rails which could not be obtained for a very long time. The work was nearly completed. The taluk office at Tiruvannámalai was completed and handed over at an outlay of Rs. 40,008 against an estimate of Rs. 39,210. As regards the public offices at Tanjore, the lower storey of the main building, the treasury, the record-room and press office were completed. Plastering of walls and fixing of doors and windows were in progress. The outlay to date was Rs. 1,45,410.

VI Circle.—The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Kulitalai, was completed and handed over at a total outlay of Rs. 8,854 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,500. The work of constructing a Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Perambalur was completed in the previous year; but final payments were made and the accounts closed only during the year under report. The total outlay was Rs. 8,177 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,600. The outlay during the year on the Head Assistant Collector's office at Ramnad was Rs. 756, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,927 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,100. Work completed. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Periyakulam estimated at Rs. 9,000 was almost completed. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 8,002. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Dindigul was in progress. A revised estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 9,600 was sanctioned in October 1898. The outlay during the year was Rs. 7,004. Additions and improvements to the Sub-Collector's office at Dindigul were commenced in May 1898 and the building was completed and handed over in March 1899 at an outlay of Rs. 3,058. The Stationary Sub-Magistrates' offices at Sankaranayinarkoyil and Sattur were completed during the year.

Certain minor additions to the Government Houses at Madras and Guindy were under execution. The additions and improvements to the Government Secretariat buildings at Ootacamund estimated at Rs. 17,660 was started by departmental agency and completed. The additional store-room at the Central Stamp office, Madras, estimated at Rs. 9,520 was completed and handed over early in January 1899. The estimate for the construction of a new work room and a stuffing room and erecting teak racks, &c., in the Central Museum, Madras, estimated at Rs. 10,770 was sanctioned in October 1896; but work was started only in June 1898 and completed by the following Decembor.

Consulting
Architect's
Division.

The furniture and fittings for the chemical laboratory at the Presidency College was made by the Public Works Workshops and the apparatus obtained through the India Office. The latter was fitted up by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras. The estimate for providing an installation of gas for lighting the library, reading-room and theatre at the Connemara Library was sanctioned in May 1898, and the work completed by the following October. In the Normal and Union schools for the Training College at Rajahmundry the upper storey was completed and handed over for occupation on 1st April 1899. Some items yet remain to be done, such as white-washing, &c. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 61,000 was submitted for sanction. The outlay on the work to the end of March 1899 was Rs. 54,621. Some additions and alterations were made to the Reformatory school at Chingleput. The year's outlay was Rs. 7,082.

Educational.

A waiting shed was constructed in the compound of the District Munsif's Court at Bezvada at a cost of Rs. 439. A combined office for the Deputy Tahsildar and the District Munsif at Ottappalam was completed during the year, the total outlay on the work being Rs. 38,334. An upper storey to the Sub-Judge's Court at Palghat was sanctioned late in the year and funds were allotted in January 1899. Walls of rooms were built 2 feet high and door frames were fitted. A court-house for the District Munsif of Krishnagiri was purchased and improved at an outlay of Rs. 3,712. The original grant for the District Munsif's court-house at Shiyali was reduced during the year to Rs. 2,000 with reference to a proposal to change the site; a sum of Rs. 2,012, however, was spent on the levelling of this site preparatory to digging foundations. Foundation for a District Munsif's court-house at Villupuram was completed throughout and raised to top of basement level; door frames are being fitted. The work was being carried out departmentally. The total outlay on the work was Rs. 9,274. West Coast wood (*ainae*) was obtained for rafters on this building, but it has warped to such an extent that it could not be used. The same wood was used in other places—Tanjore for instance—successfully and at a very considerable saving in cost. Improvements to the District Munsif's court-house at Pattukkottai were completed and walls to the pleaders' shed raised 8 feet high all round.

Law and
Jus.ice.

Improvements to the Central Jail buildings at Salem were completed except the provision of zinc shutters to 50 cells in the close prison for which the required materials had been collected. The main gate well in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was widened to the full depth; the ramp cutting made good progress.

Jails.

Rs. 4,442 was spent on the water-supply to the Trichinopoly Central Jail. The work of increasing the cellular accommodation at the Penitentiary was not put in hand till December 1898; by March 1899, however, about half of the work was completed. Portions of the District Jail at Bellary were re-roofed with Mangalore tiles at a cost of Rs. 3,783. Improvements to the District Jail at Madura estimated at Rs. 7,840 were undertaken by the Jail department and the work was approaching completion. Two cells to the Sub-Jail at Manjéri were nearly completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,820. Two cells to the Sub-jail at Angadipuram were started during the year and were nearly completed, the outlay being Rs. 2,121.

Police.

The work of constructing a Police school building at Chatrapur was started in June 1898 and was practically completed by the end of the year under report with an outlay of Rs. 3,343. A third-class Police station-house at Karempudi was commenced during the year and was approaching completion. The outlay was Rs. 1,036. Revised estimates for converting the old sub-jail into 24 Police huts at Masulipatam and for converting the old hospital at the same place into Inspector's quarters and out-houses were under preparation. A second-class Police station-house at Venkatagiri estimated at Rs. 2,100 was in progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 234. The Police office at Kurnool, an incomplete work of last year, was almost completed. Plastering the main building, pointing and parapet work have yet to be done. 145 Police huts at Mangalore were completed at an outlay of Rs. 80,772. An office for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat, was constructed to roof level. Stone and other materials were collected. Progress was very much retarded owing to wood-work not being ready. Rs. 9,999 were spent on the permanent quarters for the Police force at Malapuram during the year. The Thiya and Moplah lines and the blocks of buildings with out-houses for European head constables were completed. Improvements to the old Jail guard lines at Coimbatore to adapt them for the accommodation of the Reserve Police were completed and materials for the Inspector's and the European head constable's quarters collected. A third-class Police station-house at Kandal estimated at Rs. 2,565 was completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,578 during the year and handed over to the Police department as were also the Police hospital ward in the compound of the Civil Dispensary at Kollegal and the town Police station at Madura. The work of converting the old Jail at Chittoor into Police lines was, with the exception of a few details, completed. A second-class Police station-house at Pettai was completed. An office and residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Tuticorin was completed during the year, the total expenditure being Rs. 12,550. A Police station-house at Washermanpettah estimated at Rs. 12,675 was started about July 1898 and completed in March 1899.

Registration.

The work of repairing and improving the Old Taluk office at Nandigáma, Kistna Northern division, for the office of the Sub-Registrar, was commenced late in the year and was almost completed. The extension of the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Kota to accommodate the Sub-Registrar's office, an incomplete work of the previous year, was completed. The extension of the Venkatagiri Taluk office to accommodate the Sub-Registrar's office (estimate Rs. 2,200) an incomplete work of the previous year, was also completed as were the Sub-Registrars' offices at Madakasira, Pallikonda, Aruppukkóttai, Tiruppuvanam, Kadayannallur, Uppiliyapuram and Laigudi.

Public Works buildings.

The building in the occupation of the Sub-Registrar's office, Mount Road, was purchased during the year for Rs. 4,350. The construction of a residence for the Executive Engineer, Waltair, and of a rest-house at Cocanada was in progress. The rest-house at Karempudi was improved at an outlay of Rs. 911. Quarters and out-houses for the Executive Engineer, Kistna Northern division, an incomplete work of the previous year, were completed. The rest-house at Kávali, estimated at Rs. 1,650, was abandoned and the materials were sold. The famine tools godown at Bellary commenced during 1897-98 was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 8,527 against an estimate of Rs. 8,940. The work of improving and extending the Executive Engineer's office at Madanapalle begun in July 1898 was completed in March 1899 at a cost of Rs. 3,704 against an estimate of Rs. 3,650. The work was done departmentally. A

store-shed for famine tools at Cumbum was completed during the year. Quarters for two Secretariat clerks on Stonehouse Hill at Ootacamund were completed. The total outlay was Rs. 2,889 against an estimate of Rs. 2,970. The following works were practically completed during the year :—(1) construction of two store-sheds in the Public Works Stores; and (2) laying on Red Hills water-supply to the Public Works Workshops. A residence with out-houses for the Inspector of Police at Kodaikānal was under construction. The residence at Kodaikānal for the Deputy Tahsildar, estimated at Rs. 4,000, was started in August 1898, and completed in January 1899 by departmental agency with a saving of nearly Rs. 623. Residences for the Judge, the District Superintendent of Police and the Executive Engineer at Madura were in progress. Certain additions to the Amr Mahal Zenana building were started and completed in the year at an outlay of Rs. 2,432.

The road with masonry works from Kallikota to Boirani was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 87,116 against the estimate of Rs. 87,800. The iron girder bridge at Maha Singhi estimated at Rs. 70,910 was completed during the year. The total outlay on the work was Rs. 58,071. The portion of the ghât road from Koraput to Jeypore was transferred to the Public Works Department during the year and estimates for replacing the wooden and temporary bridges by permanent structures were under preparation. The road from Itika-valasa to Koraput was maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,246. The expenditure to the end of the year on account of improvements to the Sultan's Battery, Mysore frontier road, was Rs. 79,764 against the estimate of Rs. 84,340. The work was completed with the exception of putting up an iron girder bridge across the Kallur river, materials for which were collected. A sum of Rs. 4,380 was spent during the year on metal collection for improving the Chundale Sultan's Battery road. Roads from Pandikad to Thuvur and from Thuvur to Karivarakundu were completed and tested by one monsoon. They were in very fair condition throughout, the total outlay to date being Rs. 19,566. The road from Melathur to Karivarakundu was completed and opened for traffic. The total outlay on it was Rs. 16,655. The road from Kalikavu to Karivarakundu was completed, the total expenditure on the work to date being Rs. 15,403. The road from Nilambûr to Kalikavu was nearly completed, and was opened for traffic. The total outlay on the work was Rs. 26,126. As regards the Pandalur road earthwork and all the masonry works except three bridges were completed. The total expenditure to date was Rs. 23,860. The Havelock road at Ootacamund was opened for traffic. The total length of the road is $4\frac{11}{16}$ miles. The total expenditure on the Anamalai project for the year amounted to Rs. 51,815. The bridle-path up the villoney valley was completed and the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the cartroad made good progress. An expenditure of Rs. 16,802 was incurred during the year on the Pallapalayam-Chinnar road. 1,000 running feet of earthwork from the Pallapalayam end was finished and enough metal and gravel for that portion collected. Beyond this, work was in progress. The dry stone portion of the abutments to the bridges and culverts on the ghât was nearly finished for a length of 1,600 feet from the foot and the top portion (dry stone in mortar) for the same works was in progress. The guard wall from the foot to 3,300 feet was completed and from 3,300 feet to 5,200 feet about a quarter of the work remained to be done. Earthwork from 2,200 feet to 5,200 feet was finished and from 5,200 feet to 5,700 feet it was in progress. The total length of this section is 12,260 feet. Considerable difficulties were encountered in the matter of work on the ghât, as most of the labour had to come daily from a distance of 11 miles. An estimate for constructing a girder bridge across the Chinnar river in continuation of the road was under preparation. The following lines of communication were maintained and improved during the year :—

Name of road.	Length of road.	Expenditure under maintenance.	Expenditure under improvements.	Monsoon damages.
	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chundale-Mysore Frontier	12	5,989	12,618	..
Ootacamund to Kallar	27	44,963	...	...

A sum of Rs. 44,962 was spent in maintaining the Ootacamund-Kallar road against an estimate of Rs. 44,400; a further sum of Rs. 1,341 was spent in maintaining the suspension bridge at Kallar. The 8 miles of the old ghât between Coonoor and Kallar were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 150 per mile.

Miscellaneous
public im-
provements.

The work of filling in the Ootacamund lake was completed except draining the new tennis courts and raising low portions of the Polo-ground. The outlay during the year was Rs. 55,781. An outlay of Rs. 9,003 was incurred in improving the conservancy of the river Cooum.

Incorporated
Local Funds.

The road over the Kistna anicut was re-constructed and opened for traffic on the 24th March 1899, at an outlay of Rs. 990. A road culvert at 2 miles, 3,650 feet of the central channel in Nellore division was constructed at a cost of Rs. 586. The following roads were maintained during the year:—(1) Kykalur road, (2) roadway over the Penner anicut.

EXPENDED
LOCAL
FUNDS—
Port Funds.

The quarters with out-houses for the Port officer at Vizagapatam (estimate Rs. 10,500) were in progress. Improvements to the foreshore at Vizagapatam were executed by the East Coast Railway; the amount of the sanctioned estimate for the work was adjusted by transfer to the East Coast Railway. A building was purchased for the residence for the Port officer at Gopalpur through the medium of the Revenue Department. The work of extending the southern and northern jetties at Cocanada was completed; the original estimate had to be revised to provide for the increased cost of conveyance of materials by rail. The groynes were in good condition except that a settlement had taken place owing to tidal scour round the ends at flow and ebb tides. A dredger had been indented for for the port. Extensive repairs were carried out to the iron screw-pile pier at Calicut at a cost of Rs. 7,388. The wood-work was almost entirely renewed and new tie rods fixed where required. Improvements and extensions to the jetty wall at Negapatam, were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 3,840. An outlay of Rs. 3,767 was incurred on Hurdle groynes at Negapatam. An outlay of Rs. 14,855 was incurred on building a barge for the port of Tuticorin and mounting on it the Priestman's dredger lying at the Public Works Workshops, Madras. The following minor works were in progress in the V Circle:—(1) Lightkeepers' quarters at Point Calimere, estimate Rs. 2,260; (2) Improving the Port office at Negapatam, estimate Rs. 1,015. The Lighthouse towers at Havelock Point, Manupaud, Musulipatam, Mangalore, were approaching completion; those at Mulki and Seven Pagodas were begun.

WORKS IN
ESTATES
UNDER THE
CARE OF
WARDS.

In the Ganjam division the Bodogodo and the Shergada estates were in charge of the Public Works. No works were carried out in the latter; but in Bodogodo, a sum of Rs. 258 was spent under "Buildings," "Original Works"; under "Repairs" Rs. 573 were spent in repairing three works, of which one was an incomplete work of the previous year. Rs. 5,471 were spent in repairs to Sivasamudram bridge.

Contribution
work.

The Vizagapatam water-works were in fair progress during the year, the total expenditure having been Rs. 65,626. Rs. 58,340 were spent on the Cocanada Water-works estimated at Rs. 3,74,396. The municipality withdrew a sum of Rs. 1,15,190 from the unexpended balance of the contribution made in the previous year. The Ootacamund drainage scheme was practically completed, the outlay being Rs. 25,221, and Rs. 17,838 were spent on the improvements to the Ootacamund water-supply. In connection with the Tirupati water-supply the collecting wells, collecting chamber and break pressure chamber were raised to summer water level and the infiltration gallery formed by end of May. Sluice valves were being fitted up. Cement pipes were laid for the delivery main for a total length of 6 miles and the service reservoir for the town was raised to full height and arched over.

Famine
relief.

A sum of Rs. 2,714 was spent in the Vizagapatam division in discharging liabilities to the piece-workers on training Sarada river below Murkada village. In the Nellore division there were early rains in May and the number on relief fell off; the Nandavanam tank work was then closed, and all labour was concentrated on the Duthalore-Pamur and Kanigiri-Pamur road works; the expenditure on these roads was Rs. 4,763 and Rs. 2611, respectively. The heavy rains in September caused

the closure of these two in October. The works were carried out on the intermediate piece-work system at a cost slightly in excess of ordinary schedule rates.

The following lighthouses were inspected during the year by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department and their condition reported on:—Calingapatam, Hope Island, Point Divi, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Negapatam, Point Calimere, and Hare Island. Lighthouses.

A fire occurred in a portion of the Public Works stores on the 3rd February 1899. The value of the stock destroyed had not been reported at the close of the year. The closing balance of the year inclusive of surplus stock and of such stock as was destroyed by fire was Rs. 3,06,706 against Rs. 1,93,511 at the end of the previous year, the receipts being Rs. 2,67,738 and the issues Rs. 1,54,543. During the year under report, 35 consignments were received from England and 29 shipments made to other Public Works divisions as against 61 and 20, respectively, in the previous year. Public Works Stores.

The value of work executed in the shops during the year was Rs. 2,61,337 against Rs. 2,82,499 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 21,163. Over Rs. 50,000 worth of last year's outturn was directly due to famine. The following statement shows the work done for each department as compared with that of the previous year:— Public Works Workshops.

Department.	1897-98.			1898-99.			Difference.					
							More.			Less.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Public Works Department	2,50,740	0	8	2,16,324	7	11	..			35,415	8	9
Military Works and State Railways ..	712	3	0	394	12	1				317	6	11
Other departments	27,166	13	10	41,557	8	8	14,390	10	10			
Quasi-public bodies	1,127	15	11	3,630	4	5	2,502	4	6			
Private parties	2,752	3	7	429	10	8				2,322	8	11
Total .	2,82,499	5	0	2,61,336	11	9	16,892	15	4	38,055	8	7

Decrease of work done in 1898-99 = Rs. 21,162-9-8

The following is a statement of the work done in the shops during the year under report as compared with that executed in the previous year:— Dowlais-heram workshops.

	1898-99.	1897-98.	More than 1897-98.	Less than 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Work done for the Public Works Department excluding centage.	97,530	85,745	12,085	..
Do. for other departments excluding centage	5,625	15,717	..	10,092
Do. for private parties do	1,200	1,223	..	23
Total	1,04,655	1,02,685	12,085	10,115

The outturn of the shops during the year amounted to Rs. 48,605 against Rs. 94,820 in the previous year. The work done was distributed between Irrigation and Provincial Works nearly in the proportion of 14 to 9. Bezwa-heram workshops.

The patent kiln was at work at the Government Brickfields during the year. The outlay on manufacture amounted to Rs. 49,049, while the value of outturn for the same period amounted to Rs. 49,977, showing a profit of Rs. 928. The outlay on manufacture under this head in the Government lime kilns amounted to Rs. 7,779 and the value of the outturn to Rs. 6,118, showing a loss of Rs. 1,661. The net loss of the operations under brick and lime was Rs. 732. Government Brick and Tile Factory.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1898-99.)

*General Remarks.*Grants and
expenditure.

The final grant for the year from 'Imperial' funds was Rs. 20,40,965 and the expenditure Rs. 20,16,701; * from 'Provincial' the grant was Rs. 29,77,400 and the expenditure Rs. 28,68,068.* Rs. 8,104 were spent from the 'Local Irrigation Cess Fund' against a grant of Rs. 9,260, and Rs. 16,047 were spent from 'Contributions.' There was a recovery of outlay of Rs. 3,102 during the year under '33. Famine Relief.' The total expenditure during the year under all heads was Rs. 49,05,818,* or Rs. 7,92,475 * less than that incurred in the previous year.

Direct
receipts.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,75,153, that is, Rs. 46,094 more than in the previous year, and Rs. 24,053 more than the amount anticipated. The increase occurred chiefly under the Gódávri and the Kistna deltas, and was due to the introduction of the new navigation rules during the year.

Total area
irrigated.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 6,689,839 acres against 6,372,737 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,775,782 acres were under 'Major Works,' 563,497 acres under 'Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept,' and the remainder under works for which no such accounts are kept.

Total
revenue
derived.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue, exclusive of deductions and remissions, amounted to Rs. 2,21,89,454 against Rs. 2,10,76,732 of the previous year. Of the increase, Rs. 3,26,375 were derived from 'Major Works,' Rs. 88,601 from 'Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept,' and Rs. 6,97,746 under works for which such accounts are not kept. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 6,09,375 against Rs. 11,34,955 in the previous year.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE AND PROTECTIVE) WORKS.

*Capital Account.*Grant and
outlay.

Under "49. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue," Irrigation Works, the cost of construction as now estimated, grants and outlay during, and to end of, the year were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Cost of construction as now estimated.	Budget grant for 1898-99.	Final grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Total outlay to end of 1898-99.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	4,97,09,770	3,91,414	4,30,964	4,28,703	4,86,62,504
Establishment	74,19,156	55,426	93,986	91,843	72,25,080
Tools and plant	24,93,854	23,160	11,050	9,841	24,90,014
Loss by exchange	40,80,918	...	...	...	40,80,918
Total ..	6,37,03,707	5,00,000	5,36,000	5,30,387	6,26,59,483
Less receipts on Capital account ..	2,57,082	...	...	...	2,57,082
Net Total ..	6,34,46,625	5,00,000	† 5,36,000	† 5,30,387	6,24,02,400
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ..	29,93,999	..	...	54,242	29,93,999
Leave and pension allowances	12,52,093	..	...	12,858	12,64,450
Total ..	42,46,092	..	...	67,100	42,58,449
Grand Total ...	6,76,92,717	..	...	5,97,487	6,66,60,849

† Exclusive of Rs. 25,080 included under Provincial—Class II. Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account—Sangam ancient system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

‡ Includes outlay of Rs. 23,587 incurred on the Sangam ancient system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal under Provincial—Class II work.

NOTE.—Figures marked * are liable to alteration.

INDEX MAP

To Accompany the Administration Report
IRRIGATION BRANCH
 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
 MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale of Miles

0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles



WORKS

MAJOR WORKS PRODUCT

- 1 Godavari I
- 2 Krishna
- 3 Pennor A
- 4 Sangam
- 5 Kurnool C
- 6 Barur Tan
- 7 Cauvery D
- 8 Srivakunt
- 9 Periyar P

MAJOR WORKS

MINOR WORKS

- 11 Ganjam M
- 12 Munyeru
- 13 Dondapad
- 14 Bagileru P
- 14A Chopaud I
- 15 Cumbum
- 16 Thadapall
- 17 Arkenkote
- 18 Kallangor

The direct charges during the year were Rs. 2,67,168 less than in the previous year and Rs. 5,613 less than the final grant.

Revenue Account.

The charges under "42. Major Works (Working Expenses)" were as shown below :—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads	Grant *		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Final.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	89,996	73,257	75,541	4,261	71,280
Maintenance and repairs	6,63,364	6,28,727	7,76,623	1,36,586	6,40,037
Compensation	40,000	40,000	40,000		40,000
Establishment	5,88,398	5,84,443	5,79,872	2,79,048	6,00,824
Tools and plant	1,16,242	1,10,273	1,11,153	1,743	1,09,409
Total	15,00,000	14,36,700	18,83,188	4,21,638	14,61,550
<i>Indirect Charges</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue			5,496		5,496
Leave and pension allowances			1,23,246	39,181	84,115
Total			1,23,742	39,181	89,611
Grand Total			20,11,930	4,60,769	15,51,161

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

The expenditure during the year under direct charges was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 75,028.

The total area irrigated under "Major Works" and the revenue derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are given below :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS	RS.
1898-99	28,00,617	27,75,782	1,13,33,937	4.08
1897-98	2,731,134	2,705,915	1,10,12,562	4.07

The Revenue Account, compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

Financial results.

—	1898-99.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	1,13,33,937	1,10,12,562
Add share of land revenue	4,32,013	4,64,334
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	2,01,079	1,55,789
Total	1,20,32,029	1,16,32,685
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil department	23,96,874	22,90,516
Total net revenue	96,35,155	93,33,139
Deduct old irrigation revenue minus old maintenance charges.	37,08,518	37,01,870
Net revenue	59,31,637	55,71,269
Deduct interest charges	26,56,764	26,26,258
Surplus revenue	32,74,873	29,45,011

The net revenue amounted to 8.31 per cent. on the total capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 11.86 were it not that the capital outlay is burdened with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GÓDÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and
outlay.

The following statement exhibits the grant of, and expenditure incurred during, the year :—

Departmental heads.	Final grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99
<i>Direct Charges</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Works	71,733	69,124
Establishment	16,212	15,450
Tools and plant . . . . .	...	...
Sanpense accounts . . . . .	...	...
Total ..	87,945	84,574
Less receipts on Capital account ...	..	...
Net Total ..	87,945,1	84,574

The total capital outlay to the end of 1898-99 was Rs. 1,30,65,513. In August 1898 the sanction of the Government of India to the estimate of Rs. 1,05,500 for excavating a short cut on Yenamadurru drain to Naidupalem yeru was communicated.

Progress of
works.

Against the estimate for works of Rs. 1,75,500 for providing falling shutters to the anicuts, an expenditure of Rs. 1,36,552 was incurred up to the end of March 1899. Out of the 921 shutters required, 780 were fixed by the 15th June 1898, and the remainder, with the exception of two, were fitted by the end of March 1899. In the Central division, diversion of Vridha Gowtani drain at Mettalanka was completed. In the Western division, the cross drainage works, Elloro canal, was commenced in January 1899. The excavation of a short cut on the Yenamadurru drain to Naidupalem yeru was started in the latter part of February 1899.

Revenue Account.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—			Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.
First crop ..	1898-99		662,491	656,962	25,72,035
	1897-98		644,468	635,934	24,70,677
Second crop ..	1898-99		122,243	120,431	4,70,838
	1897-98		107,154	163,481	5,66,890

The area irrigated this year under first crop is 2,596 acres less than the highest on record, viz., 658,658 acres in 1894-95. The extent of sugar cultivation fell from 5,837 acres to 3,327. The share of land revenue due to the works amounted to Rs. 1,49,430, consisting of land assessment on waste lands brought under irrigation Rs. 1,42,532, miscellaneous items Rs. 5,571 and 4 per cent. on sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands Rs. 1,327.

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 4.25 and Re. 1.00, respectively, against Rs. 4.11 and Re. 0.86 in the previous year. The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,87,646	1,60,16,177	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,00,228	27,08,153
Indirect charges .. .	38,627	10,44,811	Irrigation revenue	30,43,773	6,79,43,790
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,53,400	42,49,184	Share of land revenue ..	1,40,430	62,18,233
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges .. .	4,44,723	1,39,22,279	Total ...	33,02,420	7,68,35,176
Total expenditure and charges	12,24,450	3,52,32,451	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,15,500	45,83,962
Surplus revenue	19,62,473	8,70,98,763			
Total ...	31,86,929	7,23,31,214	Net Total	31,86,929	7,23,31,214

The net revenue from the system during the year after paying the interest charges was 15.02 per cent. on the capital outlay "Direct and Indirect" against 15.75 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9.3 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. Of the expenditure of the year Rs. 24,108 were devoted to extensions and improvements, Rs. 2,51,156 to maintenance and repairs, Rs. 2,47,739 to establishment, and Rs. 57,193 to tools and plant. The receipts from navigation rose from Rs. 76,581 to Rs. 89,663.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on open Capital Account during the year is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Departmental heads.	Grant for 1898-99.	Expenditure during 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,82,667	1,57,670
Indirect charges ... ..	...	47,260
Total ...	...	2,04,960

The total capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 1,33,96,625.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

			Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
			ACRES	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	...	568,294	566,129	25,30,210
	1897-98	..	522,919	519,922	23,55,337
Second crop	1898-99	...	165	148	738
	1897-98	...	455	451	1,872

The area irrigated during the year under report was the highest on record since the opening of the system. The share of land revenue due to the works amounted to Rs. 1,63,012. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 4.89 and Rs. 1.22 per acre against Rs. 4.89 and Rs. 1.42, respectively, in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,28,983	1,10,80,465	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	77,944	10,72,074
Indirect charges	31,485	6,40,206	Irrigation revenue	25,30,948	4,22,22,824
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,81,148	25,41,304	Share of land revenue	1,63,012	47,10,359
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	4,97,181	1,01,12,450	Total receipts	27,71,904	4,80,11,254
Total expenditure and charges	11,88,787	2,43,74,504	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,100	84,25,235
Surplus revenue	15,17,007	2,02,11,515			
Total	27,05,804	4,45,86,019	Net Total	27,05,804	4,45,86,019

The net return, after paying interest charges, was Rs. 11.32 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 9.49 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 14,698 were spent on extensions and improvements, Rs. 2,46,590 on maintenance, and Rs. 50,127 on tools and plant. The navigation receipts amounted to Rs. 50,857.

General Remarks.

State of the river.

The Kistna river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 7th June 1898, and did not fall below it till 23rd January 1899; the maximum height which passed over the anicut during the year was 13.40 feet on 27th July 1898. The highest flood recorded is 20.30 feet and occurred in August 1896 when the crest level was 49.25. The present level of crest is 47.25. The constant level of the river between the end of October and the end of December indicates the value of the newly fixed falling shutters.

PENNÉRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 18,99,192, which is the cost of construction as now estimated.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

				Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
				ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1898-99	..	..	69,103	68,565	2,50,121
	1897-98	..	..	63,096	66,510	2,43,376
Second crop	1898-99	..	..	3,627	3,627	9,218
	1897-98	..	..	3,954	3,954	10,021

Area irrigated and revenue derived,

The share of land revenue due to the works amounted to Rs. 21,118. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 4.02 and Re. 0.65, respectively, against Rs. 4.00 and Re. 0.71 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS		RS	RS.
Direct charges			Direct receipts in the Public Works department . . .	811	9,848
Indirect charges	35,093	13,34,603	Irrigation revenue	2,63,339	72,73,023
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,157	1,06,190	Share of land revenue . . .	21,118	5,46,003
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total receipts ...	2,80,208	78,28,734
Direct charges	8,623	2,27,065	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	87,000	80,01,282
	65,803	19,58,293	Net Total ...	2,03,208	48,27,452
Total expenditure and charges ..	1,12,776	36,26,051			
Surplus revenue	90,492	12,01,401			
Total ...	2,03,268	48,27,452			

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 4.76 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 4.12 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood in the Pennéru occurred this year on the 7th November 1898 when the depth of water over the Pennéru anicut crest was 5.5 feet. The highest flood on record was 19 feet 3 inches which occurred on the 30th November 1882. State of the river.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

No expenditure was incurred during the year from Imperial funds on the Capital Account of the system. The expenditure incurred under Provincial Grant and outlay.

43. Minor Works and Navigation is shown below :—

Departmental heads.				Final grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.
Direct Charges.				RS.	RS.
Works	..	..	..	18,143	17,893
Establishment	..	..	..	2,982	4,115
Total ..				21,125	22,008

The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 38,78,614 against Rs. 40,68,279, the cost of construction as now estimated.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

				Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue
				ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1898-99	...	...	75,226	73,905	3,00,403
	1897-98	...	..	74,346	71,765	2,88,416
Second crop ...	1898-99	...	.	4,356	4,356	12,695
	1897-98	...	..	4,512	4,512	13,398

The area irrigated during the year under first crop is the highest on record. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 4.32 and Re. 0.86, respectively, against Rs. 4.28 and Re. 0.92 in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	52,941	8,03,408	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,481	11,185
Indirect charges	4,588	50,489	Irrigation revenue	3,13,068	35,99,734
Collection charges in the Civil department	9,881	92,287	Share of land revenue ...	23,122	1,87,161
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	1,26,476	17,76,095			
Total expenditure and charges	1,93,811	27,21,289	Total receipts	3,37,711	37,98,080
Surplus revenue	29,900	— 5,61,993	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,14,400	16,38,734
Total	2,23,711	21,59,296	Net Total	2,23,711	21,59,296

The net return, after paying interest charges, was Rs. 29,900 against Rs. 16,234 in the previous year. Rs. 13,678 were spent on maintenance, Rs. 13,961 on establishment, and Rs. 1,877 on extensions and improvements.

General Remarks.

State of the river.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 3.35 feet on the 7th November 1898, and the highest flood recorded on the 17th October 1889 was 8.70 feet.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

Reduction of purchase-money.

No expenditure in India has been incurred from Imperial funds on the Capital Account of the canal since its purchase. The cost of purchase of the canal remains at Rs. 2,16,38,942.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue assessed compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	RS.
Kurnool	{ 1898-99	25,594	74,310
	{ 1897-98	26,509	77,816
Cuddapah	{ 1898-99	23,216	75,244
	{ 1897-98	20,655	63,971
Total .. { 1898-99		48,810	1,49,554
{ 1897-98 ..		47,164	1,41,787

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue:—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,06,273	23,64,399	Receipts in the Public Works department	6,553	1,65,895
Indirect charges	3,868	77,755	Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,55,662	17,10,603
Collection charges in the Civil department	7,783	80,431	Total	1,62,315	18,76,498
Interest on Capital outlay—			Net deficit	8,24,352	1,49,49,034
Direct charges	8,63,743	1,43,02,898	Total	9,86,667	1,68,25,532
Total expenditure and charges	9,86,667	1,68,25,532			

Of the expenditure, Rs. 9,478 went towards extensions and improvements, Rs. 67,611 towards maintenance, Rs. 27,629 to establishment and Rs. 1,555 towards tools and plant. The total net receipts in the department amounted to Rs. 6,658, of which navigation contributed Rs. 1,269.

General Remarks.

Water in the Tungabhadra was 5·5 feet below the crest of the Sunkesala anicut on the 7th June. On the 9th it rose to 1·5 feet above crest and subsided on the 13th. On 18th June the river rose suddenly to 1·8 feet above crest and continued to pass over the anicut till the 7th February 1899. The maximum depth of water which passed over the crest was 4·17 feet on the 2nd October 1898. The first fresh in the Pennair river at Adivimayapally came on the 17th April 1898, when water rose from 2·5 feet below crest of anicut to 0·43 feet above it on the 18th and passed off on the 25th. The next fresh was on the 18th July, when the river rose from 4·1 feet below crest to 0·5 foot above it and continued to maintain various heights above crests till the 22nd August, when it went down. It again rose from 0·34 foot below crest on the 25th August to 1 foot above it on the 26th. It then generally maintained a level above the crest till the 27th February 1899, when it began to go down. The maximum depth on the crest of the anicut during the year was 3·93 feet on 11th September 1898. The Special Deputy Collector employed for the extension of irrigation under the canal continued his work throughout the year. Every effort is being made to induce the ryots to take canal water for wet cultivation. The work of demarcating the lands under the canal was continued during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 1,360 incurred. Improvements to Rampally channel were in progress. Rs. 1,820 were spent, the total outlay to the end of the year being Rs. 3,619 against an estimate of Rs. 3,670.

Water-supply.

BARUR TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on capital account during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 4,25,045 against Rs. 4,27,745, the estimated cost of construction.

Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

		Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	2,887	2,887	9,671
	1897-98	2,664	2,664	9,460
	1898-99	2,014	2,014	2,214
Second crop	1897-98	1,757	1,757	2,103

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	2,008	41,601	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	187	443
Indirect charges	151	1,878	Irrigation revenue	11,855	1,02,527
Collection charges in the Civil department	496	3,933	Share of land revenue	33	91
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total receipts	12,105	1,03,361
Direct charges	16,087	2,07,600	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,850	22,480
Total expenditure and charges	18,832	2,55,202	Net Total	10,255	80,881
Deficit	8,577	1,74,321			
Net Total	10,255	80,881			

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 8,577. Rs. 1,090 were spent on maintenance, Rs. 863 on establishment and Rs. 25 on tools and plant.

*CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.**Capital Account.*

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the grant and outlay during the year :—

Departmental heads	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,16,301	1,14,791
Indirect charges	..	2,900
Total	...	1,17,700

The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 21,12,338 against Rs. 27,63,741, the cost of construction as now estimated.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	891,384	884,869	38,63,182
	1897-98	888,191	886,926	38,75,917
	1898-99	109,297	109,249	3,83,505
Second crop	1897-98	102,954	102,888	3,52,866

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 4.38 and Re. 0.46, respectively, against Rs. 4.39 and Re. 0.45 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99	Receipts.	During 1898-99	To end of 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs
Direct charges ..	3,68,391	1,13,83,438	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ..	1,630	1,44,686
Indirect charges ..	38,511	8,20,085	Irrigation revenue ..	42,36,747	17,32,08,201
Collection charges in the Civil department ..	48,239	17,15,148	Share of land revenue ..	1,14,035	52,73,331
Interest on Capital outlay ..	76,034	20,19,394	Total receipts ..	43,52,412	18,47,15,241
Direct charges ..			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ..		
Total expenditure and charges ..	5,32,075	1,59,38,075			
Surplus revenue ..	8,00,867	2,35,38,320		30,19,470	14,52,38,826
Total ..	13,32,942	3,94,76,395	Net Total	13,32,942	3,94,76,395

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 37.91 per cent. on the capital outlay against 41.26 in the previous year. Rs. 17,859 were spent on improvements and extensions and Rs. 46,330 on establishment.

General Remarks.

The highest fresh of the year was on the 15th November 1898, when water rose to 10.8 feet at the Cauvery dam. The highest flood on record was in 1858, when it rose to 13.25 feet on the gauge at the head of the dam. Floods.

The investigation started in November 1895 for the preparation of the completion estimates for the Cauvery delta system was continued during the year. Observations on discharges of nine irrigation channels were continued monthly during the season. Tabular statements of gauge-readings have been kept up in order to ascertain defects in the present distribution arrangements. Discharges of waste water into the sea at tail ends of rivers have been gauged at 26 points and their diagrams completely drawn. About 110 miles of levels and sections were taken of the southern drainages to complete the field work required for estimating their improvements, and previous field work was plotted and inked. About 450 miles levels of the country were taken during the year for ascertaining the lands commanded by the Vadavar, Pattukotta Project and in connection with the Kattar tank. A number of plans and estimates for the project were prepared and fair copied.

Preparation of completion estimates.

SRĪVAIKUNTAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 14,77,427. Total outlay.

The improvements to the Palayakayal tank were completed, and the work of providing screw-gearing shutters to the Srīvaikuntam anicut was in progress. Progress of work

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1898-99 ..	23,273	22,052	1,27,189
	{ 1897-98 ..	22,785	21,590	1,24,664
Second crop	{ 1898-99 ..	20,688	20,688	61,436
	{ 1897-98 ..	20,690	20,068	65,074

The area irrigated under first crop is only 406 acres less than the highest on record, viz., 22,458 acres in 1887-88; while that under second crop is the highest limit yet attained. Under this system the area of second crop irrigation bears a much higher proportion to the first crop irrigation than elsewhere.

Financial results.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 4.48 and Rs. 1.08 per acre against Rs. 4.64 and Rs. 1.12, respectively, in the previous year. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	35,329	8,83,052	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,086	32,981
Indirect charges	2,196	53,749	Irrigation revenue	1,88,625	45,57,604
Collection charges in the Civil department	5,571	1,27,497	Share of land revenue ...	1,791	46,698
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	54,925	14,10,996			
Total expenditure and charges	98,021	24,75,894	Total receipts	1,91,502	46,37,283
Surplus revenue	23,981	77,711	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,500	20,63,628
Total	1,25,002	25,53,605	Net Total	1,26,002	25,53,605

The net return after paying interest charges was 1.82 per cent. on the capital outlay against 1.73 in the previous year. The charges for maintenance and establishment were Rs. 13,582 and Rs. 9,663, respectively.

General Remarks.

State of the river.

During the year water passed over the Srīvaikuntam anicut for 48 days against 35 days in the preceding year. The highest level attained by the Tambraparni river was 6.05 feet over the crest on the 31st December 1898, the previous highest known flood being 12 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 30th December 1895, or 5.95 feet above the flood level of 1898.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The expenditure on open capital account during the year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Departmental heads.	Grant for 1898-99.	Expenditure during 1898-99.
Direct charges	RS. 1,42,602	RS. 1,40,090
Indirect charges ... ..	.. ..	12,977
Total ... ..	.. ..	1,52,467

The total expenditure, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 86,81,605. The incomplete works of last year at the Periyár head were finished off. The work of digging elephant trenches round buildings at Thekadi and sundry improvements to buildings at Periyár were also carried out. In connection with the main and branch channels progress was made in cutting and laying out field, distributary and drainage channels, constructing head and field sluices, bridges, culverts, falls, weirs and other similar works.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived during the year are shown below :—

	Forecast of 1894	Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue inclusive of old irrigation.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
1897-98 .. {	First crop . . .	ACRES. 22,918	ACRES. 73,604	ACRES. 58,440	ACRES. 13,925	RS. 72,365
	Second crop . . .	15,585	22,629	15,039	7,001	22,040
	Total . . .	38,503	96,233	73,479	20,926	94,405
1898-99 .. {	First crop ...	34,368	82,960	59,203	20,174	73,377
	Second crop ...	29,376	30,826	15,264	14,384	29,648
	Total . . .	57,744	113,786	74,467	34,558	109,025

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 4.31 and Rs. 1.36 against Rs. 4.21 and Rs. 1.21, respectively, in the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99
	RS.		RS.
Direct charges ...	1,37,700	Receipts in the Public Works department ...	581
Indirect charges ...	5,199	Irrigation revenue ...	4,50,131
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	15,446	Share of land revenue ...	19,291
Interest on Capital outlay—		Total receipts	4,70,003
Direct charges . . .	3,34,516		
Total expenditure and charges ...	4,82,861	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	1,79,538
Deficit . . .	1,52,396	Net Total ...	2,90,465
Total ...	2,90,465		

NOTE.—Figures showing results to end of 1898-99 are not yet available.

An outlay of Rs. 4,600 was incurred in channel excavation; Rs. 45,455 was spent in fitting a Stoney's gate to the tunnel and in maintenance; Rs. 40,000 was paid to the Travancore State on account of rent dues under the Periyár lease.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORKS.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The Secretary of State's sanction to the third revised estimate amounting to Rs. 4,26,200 for the Surada reservoir dam and for increasing the sanctioned estimate for direct and indirect charges for the Rushikulya project from Rs. 47,56,000 to Rs. 49,45,820 was communicated by the Government of India in December 1898.

The following statement shows the total of the sanctioned estimate, the grant and the outlay during, and up to end of, the year :—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Total outlay to end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges . . .	45,53,000	69,255	53,351	43,05,571
Indirect charges ...	3,92,820	...	1,434	3,90,657
Total . . .	49,45,820	...	54,805	46,96,228

The repair of serious slips in the eastern and extension parts of the Surada reservoir dam rendered a third revised estimate necessary. The work was practically completed. The channel to take the Pathama river into the Surada reservoir,

the surplus channel to Surada reservoir, and the excavation of Itchapur channel were completed with large savings in the case of the first two.

Revenue Account.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	78,949	78,949	1,35,018
	1897-98	67,966	65,985	1,11,571
Second crop	1898-99	3,019	3,016	4,681
	1897-98	1,833	1,333	2,081

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 1.70 and Re. 0.53 against Rs. 1.70 and Re. 0.55, respectively, in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	33,734	1,73,959	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,470	4,641
Indirect charges	1,016	4,455	Irrigation revenue	1,89,699	4,94,872
Collection charges in the Civil department	4,817	14,606	Share of land revenue	211	518
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	1,71,276	13,21,946			
Total expenditure and charges	2,15,842	15,14,966	Total receipts	1,41,380	5,00,181
Deficit	1,27,522	13,18,198	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' loans old maintenance charges	53,560	2,03,333
Net Total	87,820	2,06,768	Net Total	87,820	2,98,768

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,27,522. Rs. 30,734 were spent on maintenance and Rs. 7,253 on establishment.

General Remarks.

There was a considerable demand for water, especially in the Berhampur sub-division, in which over 55,000 acres were irrigated. The irrigated area both under first and second crops is steadily increasing.

WORKS FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

Programme of relief work.

As the Government of India declined to continue to allot Imperial funds under Famine Relief and Insurance for the investigation of projects, the "A" and "D" project divisions were abolished at the end of the year 1883-84 and the "B" and "C" project divisions were ordered to continue, the cost being met from Provincial funds; but during 1886-87 the latter two divisions were also abolished from want of funds. Owing to the breaking up of the extra divisions, which had been specially appointed to prepare schemes for famine works, it has been impossible to comply with the provisions of the Famine Code, chapter I, paragraph 5, but the matter has not been lost sight of. Lists of works available, or which possibly might soon be made available, in the Irrigation Branch are now drawn up by Collectors of districts in communication with the officers of the Public Works Department and submitted to Government.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE
ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.*Capital Account.*

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Grant and
outlay.

Departmental heads	Cost of construction as now estimated.	Final grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99	Total outlay to end of 1898-99
<i>Direct Charges</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	1,46,43,869	3,15,813	2,86,595	1,33,85,478
Establishment	33,23,733	71,447	84,412	32,02,520
Tools and plant	2,76,608	4,244	2,891	2,66,809
Total	1,82,44,210	3,91,504	3,53,898	1,73,34,807
Less receipts on Capital Account ...	8,688	...	195	7,552
Net Total	1,82,37,522	3,91,504	3,53,703	1,73,27,455
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	6,71,982	.	12,831	6,45,540
Leave and pension allowances	4,64,351	.	9,062	4,89,875
Total	11,36,333	..	21,893	11,35,415
Grand Total	1,93,73,855	...	3,75,596	1,84,62,870

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account for the year were—

Grant and
outlay.

Departmental heads.	Grant.	Outlay.		
		Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges	Net.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	23,887	28,328	6,120	22,208
Maintenance and repairs	2,87,296	2,41,949	6,264	2,35,685
Establishment	74,168	74,317	2,845	71,472
Tools and plant	2,844	3,428	125	3,298
Total	3,38,195	3,48,017	15,354	3,32,663
Indirect charges		10,413	296	10,017
Grand Total ..		3,58,430	15,750	3,42,680

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 563,497 acres against 535,813 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 20,99,836 and deducting the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 4,09,252, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 16,90,584. Deducting the sum of Rs. 9,36,642 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 7,53,942 against Rs. 7,52,758 in the previous year. No interest is charged to any of the works under this class, and the return shown against them is irrespective of interest charges.

Area
irrigated,
revenue
derived and
financial
results.

GANJÁM MINOR RIVERS SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An expenditure of Rs. 38,427 was incurred during the year against a grant of Rs. 38,606. The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, was Rs. 83,916.

Grant and
outlay.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1898-99	55,937	48,056	7,166	55,812	1,11,904
	{ 1897-98	56,450	49,740	6,581	56,271	1,12,455
Second crop	{ 1898-99	4,995	233	4,762	4,995	9,379
	{ 1897-98	6,270	312	5,958	6,270	11,529

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	23,629	2,65,794	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	424	994
Indirect charges	623	6,965	Irrigation revenue	1,21,283	40,94,989
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	1,636	37,696	Share of enhanced land revenue ..	8,906	2,20,020
Total expenditure and charges	25,890	3,10,455	Total receipts ..	1,28,613	43,25,008
Surplus revenue	7,290	4,44,455	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	95,433	35,70,093
Total ..	33,180	7,54,910	Net Total ...	33,180	7,54,910

The actual return was 8·69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

*MUNERU PROJECT.**Capital Account.*

Grant and outlay.

A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6,32,000, including indirect charges, and a supplemental estimate of Rs. 10,000 for land compensation were sanctioned during the year. The subjoined statement exhibits the capital outlay during, and up to the end of, the year :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,14,000	50,680	50,256	4,99,634
Indirect charges	28,000	...	9,712	21,306
Total .	6,42,000	...	59,968	5,20,940

The excavation of main channel with its extension was almost completed. The alignment, design and excavation of the distributaries, and the construction of seven head sluices and of several drops to distributaries were carried out during the year.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived are shown below :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
1898-99 ...	{ First crop	2,866	777	2,000	2,777	10,427
	{ Second crop	146	...	146	146	304

DONDAPAD TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 1,49,227. The project was fully completed during the year. Grant and outlay.

SAGILERU 'UPPER PROJECT.'

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Sagileru Upper project was as follows :—

Grant and outlay.

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,31,000	.	8,527	4,39,527
Indirect charges	19,000	.	204	17,181
Total	4,50,000		8,731	4,47,529

The project was practically completed by the end of the year under report. The results of the year show that the financial aspect of the project is fairly promising. In addition to the actual extension of area there has been an appreciable increase in the second crop cultivation. The actual return during the year comes to 1.11 per cent., and when full advantage is taken of the water to raise second crop and to convert dry land into wet, there should be a considerable further increase in revenue.

CHOPAUD PROJECT.

Capital Account.

An approximate estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,65,000, having been sanctioned by Government, this project was first undertaken as a famine-relief work in April 1897 and was stopped in October 1897 when the rains set in. In December 1897 the Government directed that the work should be proceeded with as an ordinary work, but the grant of Rs. 34,959 allotted for the work during the year had to be reduced to Rs. 1,658, as the work could not be executed for want of a proper estimate which was under preparation. An expenditure of Rs. 1,304 was incurred during the year on account of "Preliminary expenses" of the project. Estimate and outlay.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An outlay of Rs. 156 was incurred during the year on constructing a combined scouring sluice and bridge at site of the Sekrial Kuthwa. The total capital outlay on the system, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 64,433. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop .. 1898-99 ..	5,639	4,773	866	5,639	28,712
1897-98 ..	5,736	4,822	914	5,736	28,742
Second crop ... 1898-89 ..	4,987	2,769	2,218	4,987	13,649
1897-98 ...	4,183	2,456	...	2,456	7,431

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	793	65,517	Receipts in the Public Works department .. ..	...	1
Indirect charges	21	9,413	Irrigation revenue	42,391	8,37,745
Collection charges in the Civil department	632	9,934	Share of land revenue	538	10,557
Total expenditure and charges	1,446	79,864	Total receipts ..	42,929	8,48,303
Surplus revenue	11,204	1,18,838	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	30,279	6,49,601
Total ...	12,650	1,08,702	Net Total ...	12,650	1,98,702

The actual return was 17·39 per cent. on the capital outlay.

THÁDAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

*Capital Account.*Grant and
outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 200 for works, an expenditure of Rs. 150 was incurred in constructing two cast-iron pipe sluices in Thádapalli channel. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,25,654. An estimate for re-sluicing the channel from the 19th to the 32nd miles was under preparation.

*Revenue Account.*Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	14,310	9,983	4,281	14,264	1,01,398
	1897-98	14,298	9,983	4,237	14,220	1,00,945
Second crop	1898-99	720	187	532	720	2,350
	1897-98	558	168	389	557	2,011

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	8,989	3,16,936	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	542	1,370
Indirect charges	219	8,085	Irrigation revenue	1,03,748	40,54,900
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,510	41,451	Share of land revenue	2,629	90,592
Total expenditure and charges	10,718	3,69,522	Total receipts ..	1,06,919	41,46,862
Surplus revenue	20,930	5,20,859	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	76,171	32,56,481
Total ...	30,748	8,90,381	Net Total ...	30,748	8,90,381

The actual return was 15·94 per cent. on the capital outlay.

ARKENKÓTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

No outlay was incurred on capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges remained as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 1,02,964. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1898-99	4,144	2,652	1,492	4,144	27,078
{ 1897-98	4,128	2,648	1,457	4,105	27,309
Second crop ... { 1898-99	51	7	44	51	152
{ 1897-98	20	7	22	20	93

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,505	2,50,536	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	51	117
Indirect charges	114	6,538	Irrigation revenue	27,890	9,10,756
Collection charges in the Civil department	446	13,660	Share of land revenue	332	10,482
			Total receipts	28,213	9,57,355
Total expenditure and charges	5,065	2,70,734	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	19,250	6,84,055
Surplus revenue	3,808	2,566	Net Total	8,963	2,73,300
Total ..	8,963	2,73,300			

The actual return was 3·78 per cent. on the capital outlay.

KALINGARAYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An expenditure of Rs. 12,918 on works on capital account was incurred during the year against a grant of Rs. 12,900 in re-sludging the channel from head to 15 miles, and other improvements including revetting the banks where necessary and constructing a wooden foot-bridge over the Sannambuodai outlet. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 79,991. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1898-99	11,372	8,296	3,076	11,372	70,363
{ 1897-98	11,319	8,289	3,080	11,319	70,023
Second crop ... { 1898-99	10,129	8,166	1,963	10,129	35,880
{ 1897-98	10,197	8,359	1,838	10,197	35,353

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	10,041	5,04,115	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	531	2,435
Indirect charges	295	13,194	Irrigation revenue	1,06,243	39,64,243
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,052	24,161	Share of land revenue	563	10,908
Total expenditure and charges	11,388	5,41,472	Total receipts	1,07,337	39,77,586
Surplus revenue	10,175	— 55,673	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' loss old maintenance charges	85,774	34,91,787
Total	21,563	4,85,799	Net Total	21,563	4,85,799

The actual return was 12·72 per cent. on the capital outlay.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

In June 1898 the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the amount of Rs. 20,78,288 as the total expenditure on the completion of this system was communicated by the Government of India.

Grant and
outlay.

The capital expenditure on the system during the year was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	8,046	8,792
Indirect charges . . . . .	..	2,854
Total . . . . .	..	6,146

The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 20,78,105.

Revenue Account.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

	Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1898-99	77,159	53,134	23,079	76,813	2,13,779
{ 1897-98	76,281	52,222	22,462	74,684	2,05,952
Second crop ... { 1898-99	29,963	15,787	14,132	29,919	62,120
{ 1897-98	23,274	15,122	8,014	23,136	48,070

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	39,708	18,04,638	Direct receipts in the Public Works department . . .	850	21,199
Indirect charges	1,056	69,591	Irrigation revenue . . .	2,75,899	74,08,786
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,372	2,09,750	Share of land revenue	16,536	5,60,959
			Total receipts	2,93,285	79,93,944
Total expenditure and charges .	49,136	20,83,968	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,21,100	42,72,570
Surplus revenue	1,23,049	16,57,386			
Total	1,72,185	37,21,374	Net Total . . .	1,72,185	37,21,374

The actual return was 5·92 per cent. on the capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Water passed over the crest of the Pálár anicut for 20 days.

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on capital account of this system during the year. Total outlay. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 2,31,696.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

						Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Area occupied.	Old irrigation	New irrigation	
						ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ..	1898-99 .. ..	..	..	..	..	23,302	15,644	7,650	23,294
	1897-98 .. ..	..	..	..	..	22,452	15,735	6,631	22,416
Second crop .	1898-99 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,985	2,392	4,541	5,933
	1897-98 .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,795	2,441	3,350	5,791

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99	Receipts	During 1898-99	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,047	5,57,228	Direct receipts in the Public Works department . . .	131	3,785
Indirect charges	160	14,782	Irrigation revenue . . .	94,059	24,83,815
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,751	68,015	Share of land revenue	5,088	1,57,670
			Total receipts	99,278	26,45,220
Total expenditure and charges ..	8,958	6,40,020	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ..	44,111	12,81,156
Surplus revenue	46,204	7,24,044			
Total	55,162	13,64,064	Net Total . . .	55,162	13,64,064

The actual return was 19·95 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 299 were spent on improvements. The maintenance and establishment charges were Rs. 4,607 and Rs. 1,141, respectively.

General Remarks.

Water passed over the crest of the Poiney anicut for 8 days.

CHEYÁRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no outlay under capital account of this system during the year. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 4,05,447.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop .. { 1896-97	22,298	16,023	6,259	22,282	39,865
{ 1897-98	21,396	13,785	6,918	19,703	58,721
Second crop { 1896-97	15,159	1,773	13,386	15,159	22,682
{ 1897-98	12,624	1,722	11,080	12,802	15,280

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Expenditure	During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.	Receipts.	During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	17,648	6,23,638	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	371	2,322
Indirect charges	466	16,350	Irrigation revenue	92,017	22,72,114
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,556	52,467	Share of land revenue	8,515	1,23,057
Total expenditure and charges	20,670	6,92,450	Total receipts	95,903	23,97,493
Surplus revenue	20,831	3,50,208	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	44,407	13,45,835
Total	51,496	10,51,658	Net Total	51,496	10,51,658

The actual return was 7.60 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 2,250, Rs. 12,063 and Rs. 3,330 were expended on improvements, maintenance and establishment, respectively.

General Remarks.

Water passed over the crest of the Cheyar anicut for 11 days.

CHEMBRAMBÁKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. Against a grant of Rs. 173, an expenditure of Rs. 173 was incurred in excavating channels from the new Bangaru channel to supply zamin lands of Peróyampet and Nedunjeri. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 7,47,099.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation	Total.	
					ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS
First crop	1898-99	...	...	...	12,987	11,538	1,414	12,952	40,523
	1897-98	...	...	...	13,061	10,167	1,538	11,705	33,422
Second crop	1898-99	...	...	...	2,780	1,171	1,609	2,780	6,829
	1897-98	...	...	...	4,116	1,118	2,838	3,986	10,198

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,184	2,66,886	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	44	1,444
Indirect charges	136	11,632	Irrigation revenue	46,852	12,05,902
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,551	47,080	Share of enhanced land revenue	661	17,241
Total expenditure and charges	6,871	3,25,618	Total receipts	47,557	12,24,587
Surplus revenue	31,066	6,63,703	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	9,100	2,35,236
Total	37,957	9,89,351	Net Total	37,957	9,89,351

The actual return was 4.16 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year. Total outlay. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation	Total.	
					ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	{	1898-99 ..	...	..	7,450	5,566	1,884	7,450	17,046
		1897-98 ...	...	...	7,541	5,504	1,977	7,541	17,403
Second crop ..	{	1898-99 ...	.	...	2,371	748	1,623	2,371	3,991
		1897-98 ...	..	...	2,846	776	2,070	2,846	4,832

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99	Receipts	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	11,363	6,14,446	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	18,168	2,47,353
Indirect charges	503	21,137	Irrigation revenue	21,037	5,21,788
Collection charges in the Civil department	528	14,539	Share of enhanced land revenue . .	516	11,406
Total expenditure and charges . .	12,400	6,50,092	Total receipts . .	39,721	7,80,547
Surplus revenue	21,121	12,367	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges . .	6,200	1,42,822
Total . .	33,521	6,37,725	Net Total . .	33,521	6,37,725

The actual return was 1·21 per cent. on the capital outlay.

VALLŪRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 860, an expenditure of Rs. 770 was incurred. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 65,536.

Revenue Account.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop .. { 1898-99	5,176	3,977	1,199	5,176	8,166
{ 1897-98	5,178	3,863	1,100	6,059	7,877
Second crop. { 1898-99	242	9	233	242	509
{ 1897-98	247	16	231	247	509

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	847	35,431	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	21	90
Indirect charges	22	927	Irrigation revenue	8,735	1,70,613
Collection charges in the Civil department	231	3,967	Share of enhanced land revenue . .	1,102	21,788
Total expenditure and charges . .	1,100	40,325	Total receipts . .	9,858	2,01,491
Surplus revenue	3,533	36,000	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges . .	5,225	1,22,076
Total . .	4,633	79,415	Net Total . .	4,633	79,415

The actual return was 5·39 per cent. on the capital outlay.

TIRUKKÓYILŪR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 2,54,470.

Revenue Account.

Area
irrigated and
revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1898-99	22,988	15,975	6,904	22,879	84,568
1897-98	23,229	15,790	7,121	22,911	84,487
Second crop { 1898-99	2,887	..	2,887	2,887	8,688
1897-98	3,122	..	3,111	3,111	9,339

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	19,288	4,21,632	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	645	4,704
Indirect charges	512	11,088	Irrigation revenue	93,231	24,41,071
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,841	42,658	Share of enhanced land revenue.	3,175	85,446
Total expenditure and charges	21,641	4,75,378	Total receipts	97,051	25,31,221
Surplus revenue	15,826	3,82,514	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	59,584	18,78,829
Total ..	37,467	8,57,892	Net Total	37,467	8,57,892

The actual return was 6.22 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MEHMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

No outlay was incurred during the year on the Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 71,047. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop .. { 1898-99	3,769	984	2,783	3,767	15,325
1897-98	3,915	460	3,455	3,955	15,984
Second crop .. { 1898-99	155	..	155	155	520
1897-98	105	..	105	105	371

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	8,656	1,40,573	Receipts in the Public Works department	38	299
Indirect charges	227	3,702	Irrigation revenue	15,845	2,73,493
Collection charges in the Civil department	596	11,377	Share of enhanced land revenue	22	1,916
Total expenditure and charges.	9,479	1,55,652	Total receipts	15,905	2,75,708
Surplus revenue	2,489	72,163	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	3,037	47,873
Total ..	11,968	2,27,835	Net Total	11,968	2,27,835

The actual return was 3.50 per cent. on the capital outlay.

VRINDHACHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 49,737.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

				Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
					Old irrigation	New irrigation.	Total.	
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	...	...	6,758	2,384	4,238	6,617	21,931
	1897-98	...	...	6,118	2,279	3,838	6,117	22,855
Second crop	1898-99	...	...	678	5	672	677	1,951
	1897-98	...	..	405	...	405	405	1,333

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges .. .	4,941	1,35,641	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	298	900
Indirect charges .. .	133	3,583	Irrigation revenue ...	26,682	5,31,634
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	918	18,264	Share of enhanced land revenue .	251	12,505
Total expenditure and charges.	5,992	1,57,488	Total receipts ...	27,431	5,45,048
Surplus revenue .. .	12,665	2,08,708	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ..	8,774	1,78,852
Total ..	18,657	3,66,196	Net Total ..	18,657	3,66,196

The actual return was 25.46 per cent. on the capital outlay.

SHATTATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. Against a grant of Rs. 43,783 for the year, an expenditure of Rs. 44,353 was incurred on Capital Account of the system. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 2,28,583. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 88,400 from direct charges for improving the anicut was sanctioned in September 1898.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

				Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated			Irrigation revenue.
					Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	...	...	28,977	6,902	21,274	28,176	94,519
	1897-98	...	...	30,239	7,037	21,955	29,022	97,901
Second crop	1898-99	...	...	5,775	..	5,775	5,775	16,427
	1897-98	...	...	4,768	..	4,690	4,690	13,717

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	8,940	5,18,931	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	501	2,249
Indirect charges	240	13,600	Irrigation revenue	1,10,946	25,97,008
Collection charges in the Civil department	5,358	1,39,893	Share of enhanced land revenue.	15,332	7,60,666
Total expenditure and charges	14,547	6,72,424	Total receipts	1,26,779	33,59,923
Surplus revenue	93,112	21,27,674	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	19,720	5,59,825
Total	1,07,659	28,00,098	Net Total	1,07,659	28,00,098

The actual return was 40·73 per cent. on the capital outlay.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 26,500 an outlay of Rs. 26,635 was incurred. The total capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 5,85,639. The work of lowering the anicut and fitting it with 6 feet girder shutters, for which a revised estimate of Rs. 1,02,400 was sanctioned in January 1899, was almost completed. The shutters were all fitted by the beginning of August 1898 and worked satisfactorily during the season.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	9,573	2,069	7,462	9,531	84,246
	1897-98	9,932	2,016	7,844	9,860	34,468
Second crop	1898-99	377	83	294	377	1,022
	1897-98	353	81	271	352	1,003

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	12,299	4,75,496	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	990	3,155
Indirect charges	335	17,291	Irrigation revenue	35,263	4,01,065
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,616	17,274	Share of enhanced land revenue.	60	2,866
Total expenditure and charges	14,250	5,10,061	Total receipts	36,324	4,07,086
Surplus revenue	19,224	1,73,668	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges.	2,350	70,693
Total	33,474	3,86,893	Net Total	33,474	3,36,393

The actual return was 3·28 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 2,327 was spent on extensions, Rs. 7,490 on maintenance, and Rs. 2,333 on establishment.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

*Capital Account.*Grant and
outlay.

The capital expenditure on the system was as follows :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Total outlay to end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	13,55,090	1,32,547	1,25,809	9,12,138
Indirect charges	27,000	.	5,334	27,206
Total	13,82,090	...	1,31,143	9,39,344

*Revenue Account.*Area
irrigated and
revenue
derived

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop { 1898-99	108,127	44,393	62,940	107,333	3,79,006
{ 1897-98	108,988	44,480	64,487	108,967	3,85,133
Second crop { 1898-99	5,547	158	5,382	5,540	15,918
{ 1897-98	3,955	157	3,814	3,971	12,175

Financial
results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges .. .	23,723	10,84,233	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ..	1,600	10,442
Indirect charges .. .	574	31,637	Irrigation revenue .. .	8,95,824	1,47,03,680
Collection charges in the Civil department	14,670	5,54,020	Share of enhanced land rev- enue .. .	52,800	28,41,007
Total expenditure and charges	38,967	16,79,890	Total receipts ...	4,50,338	1,70,55,130
Surplus revenue	2,56,032	94,10,951	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old main- tenance charges ...	1,55,384	59,64,298
Total ...	2,94,999	1,10,90,841	Net Total ..	2,94,999	1,10,90,841

The actual return was 27.26 per cent. on the capital outlay. Maintenance and establishment charges amounted to Rs. 15,800 and Rs. 4,102, respectively.

*General Remarks.*Coleroon
banks.

Two alternative estimates with level sections were prepared by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty for raising the banks below the lower anicut to sea with two diversions on the left bank and two on the right; as also a third estimate for the same with elaborate thorough re-alignment of the river below Anikaran-chatram bridge. Statements of lands to be acquired have been completed. Plans and estimates for improving and re-constructing the masonry works on the banks have been prepared. Levels have been taken and plans and estimates prepared for constructing two flood escapes higher up—one in the 42nd mile and the other in the 55th mile.

NANDYAR CHANNEL.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 55,708.

*Revenue Account.*Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue
			Old irrigation	New irrigation	Total.	
		ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	RS
First crop	1898-99	4,857	4,615	242	4,857	15,088
	1897-98	4,928	4,630	299	4,889	14,892
Second crop	1898-99	2,341	1,356	985	2,341	4,728
	1897-98	2,306	1,199	1,088	2,287	5,212

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Financial results

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS	RS
Direct charges	3,536	10,435	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	63	153
Indirect charges	74	212	Irrigation revenue	19,816	71,010
Collection charges in the Civil department	146	229	Share of land revenue	19	58
			Total receipts	19,889	71,221
Total expenditure and charges	3,756	10,876	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	16,908	66,484
Deficit	775	6,139			
Total	2,981	4,737	Net Total	2,981	4,737

The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 775.

MARUDÚR ANICUT SYSTEM

Capital Account.

No expenditure was incurred during the year against the Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges stood as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 44,805.

Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1898-99	17,578	16,887	649	17,536	1,18,199
	1897-98	17,504	16,906	600	17,506	1,18,046
Second crop	1898-99	17,568	540	17,028	17,568	68,653
	1897-98	16,629	449	16,180	16,629	68,932

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,998	3,99,605	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	183	2,978
Indirect charges	429	10,905	Irrigation revenue	1,86,852	49,34,460
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,606	98,316	Share of enhanced land revenue	261	5,297
			Total receipts	1,87,246	49,42,735
Total expenditure and charges	21,033	5,03,826	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,14,993	30,73,444
Surplus revenue	51,220	13,85,465			
Total	72,253	18,69,291	Net Total	72,253	18,69,291

The actual return was 114.32 per cent. on the capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this canal during the year. The total outlay remained as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 31,027.

Revenue Account.

Grant and outlay. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 607 against a grant of Rs. 610.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay. In August 1898 the Government of India sanctioned the schedule amounting to Rs. 32,100 of further outlay required to be incurred on the canals. The expenditure was as follows :—

	Grant for 1898-99.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	17,990	16,681	84,72,506
Indirect charges .. ..	...	470	9,56,961
Total ..	..	17,151	89,59,467

Progress of works

The construction of four pairs of lock-gates in the north and south sections and an outlet in the 89th mile was in progress. The lock-gates were completed. The extension of the flush escape in the 76/4 mile canal Eastern side was carried out. The total outlay on annual maintenance was Rs. 76,585. Taking away the approximate cost of repairing flood damages, viz., Rs. 7,000, the ordinary maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 1,69,585. New ferries for Siddavaram, Musi and Gundlacamma were constructed. The total receipts were Rs. 1,04,156 against Rs. 99,394 in the preceding year.

Revenue Account.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.	Receipts.	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,08,930	31,70,323	Direct receipts—		
Indirect charges	3,862	1,02,028	Navigation receipts	1,03,191	17,52,302
			Miscellaneous receipts ..	1,126	14,57,107
Total expenditure ..	1,12,892	32,72,351	Total ...	1,04,317	32,09,409
Deficit	8,736	80,949	Deduct refunds of revenue ..	161	18,007
Net Total ..	1,04,156	31,91,402	Net Total ...	1,04,156	31,91,402

The financial result of the year was a deficit of Rs. 8,736.

General Remarks.

In the Buckingham Canal there were three floods—the first on the 7th November, the second on the 1st December and the third on the 26th December 1898. The banks were breached in different places, chiefly the Pálár flood embankment, Swarnamuki diversion, Salla calva and Kortelliar river at Ennore. There was a considerable diminution of traffic owing to a fall in the imports of salt, indigo and coal, and to the Bezwada-Madras Railway having come into working.

VÉDARANNIYAM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 3,974 an outlay of Rs. 4,229 was incurred. The net charge to the Public Works Department after debiting Local funds with the moiety of the difference between the traffic receipts and the cost of maintenance of the canal was Rs. 3,018. Maintenance and repairs.

GANJÁM-GOPALPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal. It was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjám district and was stopped in November 1890, as it was no longer required for famine-relief purposes and as the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. The canal is nearly filled up again with blown sand and earth washed down from the spoil banks. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 1,55,493. Total outlay.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :—

		Grant for 1898-99.		Outlay during 1898-99.
		Budget.	Final.	
Ordinary works.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Minor Works, Public Works department—				
Original works—				
Major		82,480	1,17,800	1,14,658
Minor		1,27,295	1,53,924	1,01,797
Repairs		3,85,700	4,03,691	4,00,892
Establishment		1,37,859	1,65,046	1,36,392
Tools and plant		8,992	10,180	9,695
Total ...		7,42,266	8,41,591	7,62,834
Minor Works, Revenue department—*				
Original works		28,112	24,694	21,172
Repairs ... ..		...	16,817	17,072
Establishment		6,466	9,501	8,784
Tools and plant		422	618	576
Total ...		35,000	51,430	47,604
Old Maintenance Charges				
Original works		10,881	10,361	10,361
Repairs		1,42,850	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment		2,83,375	2,85,379	2,81,893
Tools and plant		1,868	1,868	1,868
Total ...		4,39,074	4,40,478	4,36,992
Tank Restoration Works.				
Repairs		3,32,169	2,00,794	2,05,885
Establishment		76,839	59,982	60,690
Tools and plant		4,982	3,912	3,959
Total ...		4,13,550	3,24,688	3,30,534
Grand Total ...		16,29,890	16,58,187	15,77,964

* Represents only outlay incurred in the Public Works department

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under, and the revenue derived from (1) class III, Minor Works and Navigation for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are maintained individually, and (2) class IV, other Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue nor individual Accounts are kept, are compared below, with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Class III—Minor Works and Navigation for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are maintained individually	175,672	173,971	7,06,970	7,02,450
Class IV—Other Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue nor individual Accounts are kept—				
(a) In charge of Public Works Department	1,391,109	1,262,136	40,26,655	36,25,779
(b) In charge of Revenue Department	1,733,773	1,691,902	42,53,496	39,03,146
Total	3,350,560	3,131,009	80,02,121	82,94,375

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue derived from works falling under classes III and IV, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works Department, was Rs.89,98,980, and the total charges incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 20,13,671, viz., Rs. 16,19,100, in the Public Works Department and Rs. 3,94,571 in the Revenue Department, leaving Rs. 69,85,309 as the net revenue.

Area, revenue and expenditure by districts.

The following statement shows the area irrigated under, and the irrigation revenue derived from, Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, during the fasli year 1308, and the expenditure incurred on them during the official year 1898-99 :—

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1308 (1898-99).			Outlay during the official year 1898-99.				
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue	Works	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
PROVINCIAL,								
CLASS III.	ACRES	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Minor Works and Navigation for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are maintained individually</i>								
Vizagapatam								
Sátada river, six anicuts	12,192	8,816	32,138	964	2,360	1,349	88	7,300
Varaha river, four do	7,053	5,949	23,702	71	2,568			
Salem.								
Pennagundápuram tank	436	427	1,470	247	65	194	13	1,062
Marandahully				300	233			
Coimbatore.								
Amarávat, twenty-two channels	26,450	19,205	1,17,620	40	2,187	512	33	2,772
Chingleput								
Madurántakam tank	6,165	1,406	15,217	101	4,331	1,019	66	5,517
South Arcot.								
Myorenadi, Kattumalú river—	494	69	2,369	..	..	2,026	132	10,967
Gadilam river—								
Tiruvádi anicut.	6,657	2,217	35,830	..	..	
Vánamádéri do.	784	205	4,867	175	3,071			
Tiruvéndipuram do.	1,999	998	11,065	..	745	5,832		
Kullár river, Vikravándi do	2,291	201	8,347	1,014	5,832			
Tinnevely.								
Támbraparni, six anicuts	37,318	34,640	4,24,345	2,401	12,857	3,509	229	18,996
Total, Class III Works	101,889	73,893	7,06,970	3,285	34,149	8,600	561	46,604

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fash year 1908 (1898-99).			Outlay during the official year 1898-99.				
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
CLASS IV.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Other Minor works for which neither Capital nor Revenue nor individual accounts are kept.</i>								
(a) In charge of Public Works Department.								
Ganjām ...	48,919	1,882	73,850	12,694	6,561	4,520	205	24,470
Vizagapatam ...	31,426	31,482	1,15,074	10,136	17,047	6,242	407	38,832
Goddāvari ...	48,919	1,448	95,581	6,694	32,674	9,243	714	46,325
Kistna ...	13,804	...	39,291	26,201	16,079	8,390	1,199	52,409
Nellore ...	98,217	7,765	3,49,473	9,115	25,972	7,553	512	43,453
Cuddapah ...	68,861	27,529	2,77,621	20,501	34,500	11,979	781	67,761
Kurnool ...	20,872	4,364	75,615	12,163	12,470	5,686	370	30,689
Anantapur ...	44,483	10,465	1,07,542	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	31,332	8,349	1,90,376	36,768	48,102	17,723	1,150	1,08,743
West Coast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	26,209	24,535	1,03,324	2,104	34,760	8,538	553	45,055
Coimbatore ...	38,723	13,971	1,37,545	19,636	16,135	8,222	593	44,526
North Arcot ...	63,031	29,787	2,61,070	9,021	54,565	14,311	932	77,829
Chingleput ...	231,954	65,206	6,38,035	6,600	38,670	24,201	1,578	1,81,049
South Arcot ...	85,925	19,532	3,42,567	20,630	63,196	18,582	1,210	1,03,618
Tanjore ...	19,863	2,577	61,257	81	15,352	3,550	231	10,714
Tiruchinopoly ...	80,132	32,436	4,47,444	8,185	23,911	7,285	478	89,854
Madura ...	46,061	19,181	2,08,978	6,695	52,488	12,940	842	72,915
Tinnevely ...	68,709	42,327	4,02,459	6,946	75,455	17,902	1,163	1,01,476
Total ...	1,048,403	342,706	40,26,655	2,13,170	6,32,125	1,88,478	12,963	*10,40,704
(b) In charge of the Revenue Department								
Ganjām ...	61,281	4,325	74,502	972	18,000	224	15	19,211
Vizagapatam ...	42,451	35,183	1,02,809	5,407	15,743	1,440	94	22,744
Goddāvari ...	50,636	1,467	82,016	814	14,391	99	6	14,810
Kistna ...	25,873	388	83,059	322	20,810	74	5	21,211
Nellore ...	...	...	...	1,380	16,180	455	30	18,583
Cuddapah ...	35,357	7,313	1,22,720	...	22,010	197	13	22,220
Anantapur ...	128,062	41,715	4,14,223	...	27,685	...	...	27,685
Kurnool ...	20,331	7,553	65,089	...	8,701	587	38	9,826
Bellary ...	70,242	23,269	2,15,431	...	16,817	1,113	73	17,508
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25
Salem ...	91,093	80,832	3,33,069	...	20,639	121	8	20,768
Coimbatore ...	91,650	4,735	38,624	316	1,544	235	15	2,110
North Arcot ...	172,282	82,188	6,72,323	2,657	51,519	1,071	70	55,320
Chingleput ...	127,760	29,153	2,95,087	...	37,679	...	...	27,679
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	1,039	...	...	1,039
South Arcot ...	208,972	50,855	7,74,384	2,781	68,634	1,500	98	73,013
Tanjore ...	34,464	3,051	79,276	...	6,193	...	...	6,193
Tiruchinopoly ...	47,900	22,337	1,32,652	3,516	20,690	808	55	25,069
Madura ...	85,889	22,300	2,79,839	995	17,492	227	15	18,729
Tinnevely ...	82,876	42,859	4,10,620	1,552	30,414	630	41	39,337
Total ...	1,320,250	463,259	42,58,496	21,172	† 4,11,048	8,784	476	† 4,42,175
Total, Class IV Works	2,368,653	8,06,235	82,85,151	251,342	† 10,43,771	1,97,257	13,569	† 14,68,339
Grand Total	2,470,432	880,068	89,92,121	254,627	† 10,77,920	2,06,866	14,180	† 15,35,543

* This amount includes the expenditure on Tank Restoration works.
 † Inclusion of Rs. 3,94,571, the outlay incurred by Civil officers.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 40,931 square miles, of which 36,014 square miles had been completed. These figures were, for the year under report, increased by 3,110 and 2,381 square miles, bringing the totals up to 44,041 square miles entered upon and 38,395 square miles of area investigated, which represents seven-sixteenths of the total area (84,467 square miles) requiring investigation in the Presidency.

Extent of investigation operations.

Amount of
estimates
sanctioned.

The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,730 against Rs. 2,23,712 in the previous year. Sixty-five estimates amounting to Rs. 24,350 for railway-affecting (zemindari and private) tanks were also sanctioned and sent to the Collectors concerned for execution. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 75,074, or 19·82 per cent. of the estimates sanctioned. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the commencement of the Tank Restoration Scheme operations up to the end of the year under-report was Rs. 56,28,933 against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 47,03,111 or Rs. 58,44,387 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

Grant and
outlay.

The following statement shows the grant and outlay :—

	Grant for 1898-99.				Expenditure during 1898-99.				Outlay to end of 1897-98.
	Repairs.	Estab- lish- ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Repairs.	Estab- lish- ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vizagapatam division ...	730	168	11	909	630	135	9	774	...
Goddavari, Eastern division ..	2,000	460	30	2,490	2,017	461	30	2,511	...
Cuddaiah .. ...	...	...	...	...	230	63	4	287	...
Kistna, Northern division ..	3,600	828	54	4,482	3,602	805	52	4,459	...
Kurnool	3,400	782	61	4,233	3,404	783	51	4,238	...
Bellary	1,130	260	17	1,407	1,175	270	18	1,463	...
Salem division	26,675	6,135	400	33,210	29,200	6,716	438	36,354	...
Chingleput division	58,169	12,918	843	69,930	55,400	12,068	846	70,253	...
North Arcot division	30,000	6,900	450	37,350	29,000	6,871	448	37,219	...
South Arcot division	22,000	5,060	330	27,390	23,200	5,205	315	28,720	...
Nagapatam division	12,000	2,760	180	14,940	12,817	2,893	180	15,890	...
Madura division	39,000	8,970	585	48,555	39,181	8,720	609	48,476	...
Tinnevely division	48,290	11,107	724	60,121	48,236	11,064	724	60,054	...
Nellore division	15,800	3,634	237	19,671	15,728	3,670	233	19,581	...
Total ...	2,60,794	59,982	3,912	3,24,688	2,65,885	60,690	3,050	3,30,534	58,44,387

Investigation
of projects.

The area investigated in the Nellore district was 670 square miles. Estimates for 71 works amounting to Rs. 72,500 were sanctioned and 47 estimates for Rs. 50,026 were under disposal at the end of the year. The investigation of the Kandaleru or Venkatagiri basin was completed. The area investigated in the Tinnevely district was 250 square miles. Estimates for 121 works amounting to Rs. 1,12,790 were sanctioned and 67 estimates aggregating Rs. 71,845 were under disposal at the end of the year. The investigation of the Chithar minor basin in Tinnevely was nearly finished and the examination of several other minor basins in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, hitherto incomplete, was closed. In Salem the investigation of the Kambayanallur minor basin was continued, and estimates for four works amounting to Rs. 3,005 were sanctioned. In Anantapur the Hindupur minor basin was among the basins examined. The total area investigated in that district was 660 square miles and 39 estimates amounting to Rs. 54,520 were sanctioned, and 8 estimates amounting to Rs. 9,350 were under disposal at the end of the year. The area investigated in the North Arcot district was 190 square miles. Estimates for 91 works amounting to Rs. 92,941 were sanctioned and 21 estimates aggregating Rs. 29,403 were under disposal at the close of the year. During the year operations were resumed in connection with the reduction of the number of small tanks in the Ráyachóti taluk of the Cuddapah district, in view to ascertain whether by improving some of them it would be possible to irrigate in addition to their own ayacut that of two or more adjacent tanks together with the tank beds.

The following statement shows the work done by the Tank Restoration Scheme during and up to end of 1898-99 by districts:—

Statement of work done by districts.

Parties.	Districts.	Approximate area investigated		Number of works estimated for.		Amount of estimate sanctioned.	
		During the year 1898-99	To the end of the year.	During the year 1898-99.	To the end of the year.	During the year 1898-99.	To the end of the year.
		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.			RS.	RS.
No. I Party ...	Madara ...	...	3,852	2	1,144	6,219	11,73,795
	Nellore ...	670	1,700	71	143	72,500	1,19,345
No. II Party ...	Tinnevely ...	250	2,602	121	463	1,12,700	5,53,524
No. III Party ...	Chingleput ...	...	2,318	2	1,001	9,672	11,90,429 *
Nos. III and VI Parties ...	Kurnool ...	581	7,298	1	219	70	2,10,895
	Cuddapah ...			2	30	870	20,639
	Bellary ...			3	23	1,210	6,174
Nos. IV and VI Parties ...	Anantapur ...	660	910	39	43	54,520	70,761
Nos. III and IV Parties ...	Coimbatore ...	...	8,664	...	147	...	3,00,318
	Salem ...	30	2,929	4	710	3,005	3,23,279 †
No. V Party ...	North Arcot ...	190	2,616	91	716	92,941	6,34,871 ‡
	South „ ...	...	256	...	102	12,949	2,77,475
Nos. IV and V Parties ...	Tanjore ...	...	903	...	239	2,937	2,77,974
No. VII Party ...	Godavari ...	...	748	...	175	5,520	1,03,076
	Kistna ...	...	3,036	3	197	3,017	1,54,269
No. VIII Party ...	Vizagapatam ...	...	503	1	137	460	1,41,799
Total ...		2,381	33,395	340	5,468	3,78,730	56,23,938

* Of these, one estimate amounting to Rs. 120 is for a dasabandam work. The estimate was sanctioned and sent to the Collector for execution by the mamdar.

† Of these, 13 estimates for Rs. 2,765 (including those works whose mam lands have since been resumed) refer to repairs to dasabandam works, and were sent to the Collector of the district for execution by the mamdars.

‡ Of these, 30 estimates for Rs. 6,855 (including those works whose mam lands have since been resumed) refer to repairs to dasabandam works, and were sent to the Collector of the district for execution by the mamdars.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, i.e., river conservancy and embankments as compared with the grants:—

Grant and outlay.

	Grants for 1898-99.		Outlay during 1898-99.
	Budget	Final	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original works ...	81,872	1,39,923	1,30,402
Repairs ...	4,05,325	3,31,035	3,25,431
Establishment ...	1,12,615	1,10,331	1,03,772
Tools and plant ...	7,183	7,575	6,546
Total ...	6,07,000	5,89,514	5,75,151

Miscellaneous.

Out of a grant for 'Repairs' of Rs. 3,31,685, Rs. 3,25,431 were expended. The charges for establishment amounted to Rs. 1,03,772. The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 36,202 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 37,000, respectively.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Grant and outlay.

In Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue Department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river beds at the heads of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government that there was no objection to such balances being used for the construction of much-needed sluices by the Public Works Department. Accordingly, since 1888-89 expenditure has been incurred under this head. The grants for, and the expenditure during, the year are shown below :—

Divisions.	Original grant for 1898-99.	Final grant for 1898-99.	Outlay, 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coimbatore ... ..	...	3,960	2,730
Salem	5,000	5,000	5,035
Trichinopoly ... ..	..	300	300
Total ...	5,000	9,260	8,104

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Grant and outlay.

The outlay incurred on irrigation works carried out by the Public Works Department in the estates under the charge of the Court of Wards is compared in the subjoined statement with the grants for the year :—

Estates	Original works.		Repairs.	
	Revised grant.	Outlay.	Revised grant.	Outlay.
<i>Ganjām Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bodagada	330	191	1,350	39
Total, Ganjām Division ..	330	191	1,350	39
<i>Vizagapatam Division.</i>				
Kasimkōta ... ..	..	1,152	5,000	3,740
Total, Vizagapatam Division ...	...	1,152	5,000	3,740

The lapse of grant under repairs against Bodagada estate was due to the works having been sanctioned very late in the year. Though the works were commenced they could not be completed by the end of the year owing to want of time and scarcity of labour.

Progress of works.

In the Bodagada estate four original works were in progress, of which one was completed. Seven repair works were sanctioned and in hand; of these, two were completed.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY
AND ADJOINING

RAILWAY MAP

The map illustrates the extensive railway network across the Madras Presidency and its neighboring areas. Key locations include:

- Madras Presidency:** Madras, Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Karaikal.
- Adjoining Regions:** Bombay, Hyderabad, Vizagapatnam, Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Masulipatam, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Mangalore, Mysore, Calicut, Trivandrum, Tinnevely, Travancore, Ceylon (Kandy).

LINES OF RAILWAY
EXISTING, UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND SURVEYED

Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 MILES

REFERENCE

- Broad Gauge Lines Open
- Do under Construction
- Narrow Gauge Lines Open
- Do under Construction
- Lines Surveyed and under Consideration
- Proposed 2 feet 6 inch Gages

REGD No 5071
C.S. No 229+400

Photo-Print Survey Office, Madras.
1890

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH. (1898-99.)

(a) General.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines—open, under construction, and under survey—during the past year in the Madras Presidency. Surveys of lines on which construction is not in progress have been omitted from the statement :—

Railways in
the Madras
Presidency.

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under con- struction	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839.22	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
Kôlar Gold Fields Railway ...	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by Mysore Government, worked by Madras Railway Company.
South Indian Railway	1,017.88	4.67	...	Metre.	Do.	State Imperial, worked by South Indian Railway Company.
Pondicherry Railway	7.80	...	...	Do.	Do.	Worked by South Indian Railway Company for the French Government.
Dharmavaram-Mysore Frontier Railway.	56.00	...	...	Do.	Bombay Govern-ment.	State Imperial, worked by Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
Southern Mahratta Railway .	414.00	...	...	
Nilgiri Railway		16.90	...	Do	Madras Government.	To be worked by Madras Railway Company.
Mâyavaram-Muttupet Railway ...	53.90	.	...	Do	Do.	Provincial, worked by South Indian Railway Company.
Bezwada Extension Railway ...	20.58	...	...	Standard	Government of India.	Owned by the State, worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
East Coast including Bezwada-Ennûr Railway.	801.32	...	...	Do.	Do.	State Imperial.
Madras-Ennûr Railway	8.45	...	...	Do.	Madras Government.	Worked by Madras Railway Company.
Arcot Branch Railway ... ..	..	4.00	...	Do.	Do.	By Madras Railway Company.
Peralam-Kavakkal Railway ..	14.45	...	...	Metre...	Do.	Worked by South Indian Railway Company for the French Government.
Calecut-Cannanore Railway ...	...	59.75	...	Standard	Do.	By Madras Railway Company.
Shornur-Cochin Railway ... ..	...	...	65	Metre.	Do.	By Madras Railway Company.
Erode-Nanjangode Railway .	..	...	110	Do.	Do.	By South Indian Railway Company.
Muttupet-Avandaiyarkôvil Railway.	..	...	53	Do.	Do.	By South Indian Railway Company.
Pámban Branch Railway ... ..	...	..	102	Do.	Do.	By South Indian Railway Company.
Travancore Branch Railway ..	...	..	103	Do.	Do.	By South Indian Railway Company.

Nilgiri Railway (Metre Gauge), 16.90 miles.—The Mettupálaiyam-Coonoor section was completed in September 1898 and notice was given on 3rd October of a proposal to open it for passenger traffic on the 1st November. The inspection prior to opening was carried out on the 11th October, and it was recommended that it should be opened subject to certain works being first completed and to a speed

Lines in
progress.

restriction. A very heavy north-east monsoon was experienced in the latter half of October, and on the 26th several slips were reported, and on the 29th a 28-foot girder bridge was completely wrecked by falling boulders. From that date to the end of November, while the monsoon lasted, constant fresh slips took place and all hopes of opening the line for traffic during the year had to be abandoned, and measures were taken to repair damages and to carry out such new works as the experience of the recent monsoon had shown to be necessary for the future safety of the line.

Calicut-Cannanore (Standard Gauge), 59·75 miles, Estimated cost Rs. 82,03,482.—The original length of this extension of the Madras Railway was 59 miles to Cannanore, but this distance was reduced to $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the improved alignment of certain portions. To this must be added the $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Cannanore to Balia-patam, the present terminus and an important place of trade. Sanction was received, in January 1898, to commence construction on the first 26 miles out of Calicut, and in February 1899 to commence construction from mile 26 to Balia-patam. On the 24th March 1899 the Government of India intimated that the line should be constructed on the broad gauge as economically as possible with a view to conversion hereafter. The work was progressing. The estimated cost given was for the original line from Calicut to Cannanore, and it is anticipated that this will considerably more than cover the cost of the whole line to Balia-patam.

Madras Harbour Extension of the Madras Railway (Standard Gauge), and of the South Indian Railway (Metre Gauge).—After prolonged negotiations, arrangements were made for extending the Madras Railway to the Madras Beach and for constructing a temporary joint passenger station to serve both the Madras and South Indian Railways. An estimate amounting to Rs. 90,035 was sanctioned and the work commenced. It was arranged that the land on which the temporary station and its approaches will be constructed was not to be alienated from its owners, the Harbour Trust Board, but that the Railways should pay an annual sum by way of commuted toll for the right of admission to it.

Beswada-Madras Railway (Standard Gauge), 264 miles.—This, the southern extension of the East Coast Railway, was opened for passenger traffic during the year under report. The section between Madras and Ennur, 8·45 miles, continued to be worked by the Madras Railway. The section from Gudur to Nellore, formerly part of the South Indian Railway, was converted to broad gauge on the 1st November 1898. The sections from Ennur to Gudur and from Nellore to Kistna Canal junction were offered for inspection prior to opening on the 1st December 1898; but the former section having been damaged by heavy and continuous rain, its inspection had to be postponed. The section from Kistna Canal junction to Nellore was opened for the public carriage of passengers on the 20th December 1898. The banks in the Ennur-Gudur section having been repaired and a temporary bridge built at mile 49, this portion of the line was opened for passenger traffic on the 23rd February 1899, thus completing the through line between Madras and Barang (Cuttack Road).

Arcot Branch (Standard Gauge), 4·00 miles.—This short branch of the Madras Railway was completed and opened for passenger traffic on the 11th April 1899.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway (Metre Gauge), Length 65 miles, Estimate Rupees 50,00,000.—A Madras Railway Company's survey party was engaged on the final location of this line. His Highness the Rajah of Cochin proposes to provide the capital, estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs, which is necessary for its construction on the metre gauge. Sanction has been accorded to construction being commenced on the northern 30 miles for which plans and estimates have been completed. It is proposed that the Cochin Durbar shall provide funds as called for by the Madras Railway Company who will work the line as a branch of their own system on terms to be agreed upon.

Neyapatam-Nagore (Metre Gauge), Length 4·67 miles, Estimate Rs. 2,38,723.—Permission was accorded to the construction of this short extension of the South Indian Railway and the work was commenced.

Naupada-Parlákimedi Railway (2' 6" Gauge), Length 25 miles.—This line of light railway was being constructed by the Rajah of Parlákimedi at his own expense under an order made under the Tramways Act. It will connect Parlákimedi town with Naupada station of the East Coast Railway. The line is expected to be opened in October or November.

Travancore Branch (Metre Gauge), Length 103 miles, Estimated cost Rupees 1,01,88,000.—The construction of this line seems now in a fair way to being commenced, the following terms formulated by the Government of India having been accepted by the Travancore Durbar and the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway Company :—(a) that the South Indian Railway Company should be enabled to raise the whole of the money required for the construction of the entire line at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in sterling under a guarantee from the Government of India; (b) that the Travancore Durbar should underwrite that guarantee to the extent of the cost of the line in their territory; (c) that the South Indian Railway Company should construct the whole line including rolling stock at cost price; (d) that the South Indian Railway Company should work the line on completion as a portion of its existing system at the same rate of working expenses as obtains on their whole line including this and all future branches, the cost of maintenance for two years after opening being debited to capital; (e) that surplus profits should be divided, after deducting the share payable to the South Indian Railway Company quoted at about one-sixth, between Government and the Durbar in proportion to the mileage in their respective territories. The revised estimate for the construction of this line will probably amount to Rs. 1,17,00,000. Since the close of the year under report a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs has been allotted by the Government of India for construction purposes.

Lines under survey or projected.

Pámban Branch, South Indian Railway (Metre Gauge), Length 102 miles (including branch to Sivaganga), Estimate Rs. 41,77,460.—The decision of the Government of India that the extension of the South Indian Railway to Pámban should be constructed as an integral part of the parent line was communicated to the Madras Government in September 1898. Orders were issued in November 1898 for a resurvey of the section from Madura to Paramakudi, 46 miles, on the south bank of the Vaigai river, with a branch crossing that river to Sivaganga, also for re-staking out the section between Paramakudi and Toni-Torai. One survey party commenced work on the first section on the 14th December 1898 and the alignment of the main line had been completed up to Paramakudi by the end of the official year. The survey party in charge of the second section commenced work on the first week in January 1899. In addition to the work on the main land they made a survey for a proposed extension through the island of Rámésvaram; they also made a preliminary survey of the Pámban reef. Since the close of the year under report sanction to commence construction was given and a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs allotted.

Bezuvada-Masulipatam (Metre Gauge), Length 50 miles.—The Madras Government continued to press the Government of India to permit this important projected extension to be made or promoted by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in order that the grain supplies of the Kistna delta may be available for the scarcity tracts of Kurnool and Bellary.

Muttupet-Avadaiyárkóvil (Metre Gauge), Length 53 miles.—Sanction having been accorded to the re-staking out of the line already surveyed between Muttupet and Adirámpatnam and to the survey of an extension from Adirámpatnam to Avadaiyárkóvil, the work has just been started. The proposed line will run from Muttupet in a south-westerly direction to Adirámpatnam, 9 miles; then turning to the north-west will pass Pattukkóttai at the 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ th mile. From this town it will follow the line of the public road to Arantangi, the 44th mile, whence turning south it will reach Avadaiyárkóvil at the 53rd mile.

Coonoor-Ootacamund (Metre Gauge), Length 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Estimate Rs. 19,19,000.—The Nilgiri Railway Company asked for a direct guarantee of net earnings on the entire capital outlay required for the Nilgiri Railway from Mettupálaiyam to Ootacamund; but the Government of India were only willing to give a guarantee to make up the gross earnings of the whole line to Rs. 3,35,000.

Kurnool Branch Railway (Metre Gauge), Length 32 miles.—Nothing definite has yet been accomplished in regard to the proposal to lay a line of light railway alongside the road to connect Kurnool with Kurnool Road station, which it was estimated could be constructed for Rs. 25,000 per mile.

Pódanúr-Dindigul (Metre Gauge), Length 118 miles.—The submission of proposals for constructing this line as a branch to the Madras Railway has been delayed pending the decision as to the proper gauge for the main line west of Pódanúr. Notwithstanding the decision now arrived at not to convert the main line from standard to metre gauge, this branch will probably be constructed on the metre gauge, and be worked by the standard gauge Madras Railway Company.

Marina Loop (Metre Gauge), $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—The Agent, South Indian Railway, has suggested the construction of a loop line to take off from the main line at Saidapet and, after passing through the Adyar, St. Thomé and Chepauk suburbs of Madras, to rejoin the main line near the High Court. It is proposed to so arrange the junction at Saidapet that the new loop, together with the existing main line, will form a circular railway. No definite proposals have, however, as yet been sent in.

Kálikiri to Ráyachóti, 32 miles.—It appears probable that a survey for a light feeder line to connect Kalikiri on the Pákala-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway with Ráyachóti, both places in the Cuddapah district, will be undertaken by the South Indian Railway. Since the close of the year under report an estimate of the cost of this survey has been submitted to the Government of India.

Baliapatam-Mangalore (Standard Gauge), 90 miles.—An application has been made by the Madras Railway Company for sanction to make a survey of a line from Baliapatam, the present terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore branch, to Mangalore, a distance of about 90 miles.

Morappúr-Dharmapuri, Length 16 miles.—The Madras Railway Company have submitted an estimate of the cost of a survey for a light feeder line from Morappúr station to Dharmapuri in the Salem district.

Madura District Light Railway (2' 6" Gauge), 78 miles.—Since the close of the year an order has been made under the Indian Tramways Act constituting Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, to be Promoters for the construction of light railways, aggregating 78 miles in length, within the district of Madura.

Salem-Shevaroy Hills (2' 6" Gauge), Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles.—The approval of the Government of India has been communicated to the survey by the Madras Railway Company of a proposed light railway to connect Salem station on the Madras Railway with Salem town and the foot of the Shevaroy Hills ghât. It seems not unlikely that the scheme may develop into a line, 34 miles long, to Atur, and possibly the South Indian Railway Company may extend it an additional 23 miles to Chinna Salem on the projected Trichinopoly-Tirukkóyilúr chord line.

Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri, Length 25 miles.—Sanction has been accorded to the survey, through the Agency of the Madras Railway, of a line to connect Tiruppattúr station with Krishnagiri in the Salem district.

Vizianagram-Raipur (Standard Gauge), Length 310 miles, Estimate Rupees 3,03,11,061.—During the year under report the survey of a line to connect Vizianagram, a station on the East Coast Railway, with Raipur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was completed and the report and estimates prepared. The total length of the through line is 310 miles, of which 133 miles lie within the boundaries of the Madras Presidency. An estimate has also been prepared for a 48-mile link to connect Sointilla with Sonpur, a station on the proposed Sambalpur-Sonpur-Khurda line, at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,42,000.

Erode-Nanjangode (Metre Gauge), Length 110 miles.—The South Indian Railway Company are carrying out a preliminary survey for a line, 110 miles long, to connect the Erode junction of the Madras and South Indian Railways with Nanjangode, the southernmost end of the Mysore system of lines which are worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The survey party were in the field during the whole of the cold season, but the results of their work have not yet come in.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

The open length of this railway is 839.22 miles, of which the portion between Madras and Arkonam, viz., 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has a double line. Open mileage.

The foot overbridge at the Elephant gate crossing, Madras, was completed as New works. also the Telegraph Engineer's new workshop at Arkonam, while the power-house for lighting Arkonam station with electricity is approaching completion. The bridge at 175/16 mile of the Bangalore branch has been strengthened with new girders. Alterations and additions to the station-house at Bangalore City and the covering over of the passenger platform have been nearly completed, but all the works have been stopped owing to prevalence of plague at this station. Watering arrangements at Whitefield have been completed. The alteration of home signals is nearly completed. The restoration of bridge No. 251 at 107/10-11 miles, North-West Line, has been completed. The points at Puttūr have been interlocked. The diversion of the Koduru river has been completed. The work of interlocking points and signals at Nagari is in progress. The strengthening of the 64-foot girders at 142/10, 232/3, 232/13, 248/9, 248/15 and 263/3 miles by inserting central masonry piers is in progress.

Calicut-Cannanore Extension.—The question of the gauge to be adopted was at the end of the year, under the consideration of Government. Earthwork and minor bridges of the maximum metre gauge and minimum broad gauge width were sanctioned for the first 26 miles on the 2nd April 1898. The earthwork is being constructed as quickly as land is handed over. Steady progress has been made with the minor bridges on the first ten miles which are mostly up to bottom of bed-stone level. Preparations are being made for well-sinking at the Korapaya bridge.

Nilgiri Railway.—The works necessary to repair the line and, as far as possible, to prevent the recurrence of slips are in active progress, and it is hoped that the line may be re-opened for traffic about the end of May 1899.

The number of accidents during the year was 178 against 173 in 1897. The Accidents. number of persons killed was 10 against 24 in 1897, and of those injured 31 against 30. On the morning of the 6th June 1898, at mile 240/13 between Pennérū and Rayalcheruvu, a portion of embankment against the bridge abutment was washed away by floods. Traffic was resumed after an interruption of one day. On the 16th April 1898, No. 42 up mail was let into the second line instead of into the main line at Jalarpct and collided with No. 20 goods train. A post office head sorter and seven passengers received slight injuries and some damage was caused to rolling stock. On the 13th September 1898, the engine of No. 59 train, while entering Malur station, broke a leading spring and became derailed. Two covered goods wagons which were next to the engine were telescoped and an empty double saloon which was next was derailed and slightly damaged. The Nilgiri Mountain Railway was permitted to carry goods and parcels traffic on and from the 1st October 1898, but on the 29th idem the line was blocked by heavy erosion of the slopes of numerous cuttings and was closed for traffic until further notice.

The total number of employés was 14,172 against 14,800 in the previous year. Employés. 169 were Europeans, 1,006 East Indians, and 12,997 Natives.

293 private police or watchmen were maintained by the Company at a cost of Police. Rs. 38,087. This force was supplemented by 9 head constables and 183 constables from the General Police at the cost of Government. Besides these, 2 Inspectors, 9 head constables, and 32 constables are employed for detective and travelling duty.

The total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps on the 31st March Volunteers. 1899 was 955 against 952 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The number of efficient fell from 571 to 441, while that of non-efficient increased from 13 to 34. The regimental figure of merit in musketry rose from 44 to 48. No camp-of-exercise was held during the year, which probably accounted for the increase in the number of non-efficient. Two brigade parades have been attended during the season. The competition for the "Moss Medal" has not yet been completed, and the Chief Engineer's challenge shield has not been fired for. A challenge cup presented by Mr. Spring for competition between teams selected from each of the three

Railway Volunteer Regiments under the control of the Consulting Engineer was won by the Madras Railway Volunteer team. The parade grounds, ranges and armouries were maintained in good order. The band was maintained throughout the year up to the full strength.

Medical department.

The medical staff of the Company consists of a Medical officer and 17 apothecaries and maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,618 per mensem.

Schools.

Railway schools are established at nine of the most important stations. These schools are intended for European and Eurasian children only. The net cost of the schools to the Company after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grant was Rs. 10,436, equal to Rs. 25.90 per head on the register. The average daily attendance rose from 334.81 to 342.08.

Store and materials.

During the calendar year 10,290½ tons of stores and materials, valued at £78,210, were shipped to India in 41 lots, besides 2,111½ tons of coke from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £2-4-10 per ton. At the close of 1898, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 23,94,853, against a balance, at the close of 1897, of Rs. 24,01,914. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 25,78,441 and Rs. 25,85,502, respectively.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1898 was as follows:—

Classification.	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	168	34	134
Coaching vehicles	653	56	597
Goods vehicles	3,180	150	3,030

Capital transactions.

Sixty-one engines passed through the shops for repairs and 3 vehicles were constructed at the cost of capital consisting of 1 bogie carriage and 2 trucks for carrying gas holders. Ten engines and 139 vehicles were fitted with the vacuum brake during the year, and 47 vehicles were fitted with gas lamps.

The total capital of the Company at the close of 1898 was as follows:—

Madras Railway.

- (a) Capital authorized, Rs. 14,81,90,103.
- (b) Capital subscribed, Rs. 12,17,75,962.
- (c) Capital expenditure, Rs. 12,18,68,618.
- (d) Balance available of capital authorized, £2,410,058 and of capital subscribed, £11,152.

Madras Railway Extensions (under Construction).

- (a) Capital authorized, Rs. 15,93,989.
- (b) Capital subscribed, Rs. 15,93,989.
- (c) Capital expenditure, Rs. 4,32,896.
- (d) Balance available of capital authorized £79,783 and of capital subscribed, £79,783.

The expenditure of the year on final heads was—(1) Madras Railway Rs. 3,98,229, (2) Calicut-Cannanore extension Rs. 86,922, and (3) Arcot branch Rs. 2,01,485, and the principal works on the main line upon which expenditure was incurred were—

Fitting automatic vacuum brake-gear for 6 engines and 200 carriages	Rs. 37,863
Alterations and additions to Bangalore City Station	87,023
Construction of bogie composites, 3rd-class carriages and brake-vans	18,905
Construction of 5 composites and 5 third-class carriages	12,764

The net earnings of the year less contribution to the provident institution were Rs. 54,12,657, and the excess of net earnings over interest charges Rs. 4,42,848. The mean mileage worked during the year was the same as last year (839.22 miles).

After deducting from the net earnings of the year the Company's moiety of surplus profits for the first-half of the year, charges for guaranteed interest, contribution to provident institution and interest on overdrawn capital, the net result for the year showed a loss to the State of Rs. 5,23,528.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of the previous year :—

General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.*	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1897 ..	839.22	2,580,369	1,14,65,314	54,63,126	60,02,188	47.65	263.73	4.94
1898 ...	839.22	2,536,268	1,07,20,483	52,18,578	55,01,905	48.68	245.66	4.51
Increase or decrease.	...	44,601	7,44,831	2,44,548	5,00,283	+ 1.03	17.07	43
Percentage of increase or decrease.	..	1.73	0.50	4.48	8.34		0.50	

* Includes contribution to the Provident fund.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with the previous year :—

Gross earnings.

Class of earnings.		1897.	1898.	Increase or decrease
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching ..	...	45,37,518	40,13,141	5,24,377
Goods ..	...	66,89,162	64,01,274	1,97,888
Electric telegraph ..	...	20,230	17,095	3,135
Sundries ...	...	2,18,404	1,98,973	19,431
Total ...		1,14,65,314	1,07,20,483	7,44,831

The number of passengers of the various classes carried including troops and police and season tickets and the earnings therefrom compare as follows :—

Coaching traffic.

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings	Number.	Earnings	Number.	Earnings	Number.	Earnings
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1897 ..	25,169	1,97,301	102,397½	2,50,296	9,946,187	34,63,035	10,073,738½	39,10,532
1898 ..	21,636½	1,99,105	97,701½	2,53,108	8,212,365	29,57,145	8,381,703	34,09,358
Increase	...	1,804	...	2,812	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	3,532½	...	4,693	...	1,733,822	5,05,890	1,742,050½

The decrease in third-class traffic was probably due to a large falling off in the number travelling attributable to plague restrictions during the year. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2.31 pies against 2.26 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 3.27 against Rs. 3.60.

Goods
traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with the previous year :—

Class of goods earnings.	1897.		1898.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	583,921	59,38,506	780,917	55,51,588	196,996	3,86,918
Military stores	1,768	80,054	1,932	75,834	164	4,220
Railway materials for construction (Home line only)	1,523	4,706	2,996	9,227	1,473	4,561
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	121,415	4,74,939	170,262	6,10,260	48,847	1,74,321
Coal and coke for construction (Home line only) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke for revenue only	32,216	38,802	15,345	34,999	16,871	3,803
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	197,005	91,060	194,964	1,19,850	2,041	28,790
Live-stock	1,560	40,102	1,367	29,499	193	10,603
Rents and miscellaneous . . . . .	...	20,933	...	20,917	...	16
Total	1,241,408	68,89,162	1,167,783	64,91,274	73,625	1,07,888

The noticeable fluctuations of traffic under general merchandise were increases of 6,181 tons under the head of raw cotton, 6,251 tons under oil-seeds, and decreases of 68,839 tons under grain and pulse, and 9,983 tons under hides and skins. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8.25 pies against 8.24 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 4.96 against Rs. 5.06.

Working
expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway system during 1898 as compared with the previous year :—

Accounts heads.	1897.		1898.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.		
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations	12,90,151	10.99	12,78,668	11.66	11,483	+ .67
Locomotive expenses	21,70,119	18.49	20,69,323	18.81	1,00,796	+ .32
Carriage and wagon expenses	6,15,806	5.25	4,76,731	4.35	1,39,065	— .80
Traffic expenses	8,15,557	7.21	8,71,137	7.94	25,580	+ .73
General charges	5,80,896	4.95	5,72,964	5.22	7,932	+ .27
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	1,19,599	1.01	1,03,223	.94	16,376	— .07
Total	56,22,068	47.90	53,68,035	48.92	2,56,033	+ 1.02

The decrease under maintenance of way, works and stations was chiefly due to the absence of special outlay on repairs of bridges and on repairs of stations and buildings. The decrease under locomotive expenses was owing to no new engines having been erected in 1898, whereas the cost of four engines was charged off in the previous year. The decrease under carriage and wagon expenses was mostly due to a smaller number of vehicles having been repaired as well as to more economical working of the department. The increase under traffic expenses was due to a retiring gratuity paid to Mr. G. R. Byron as well as to mileage allowances paid to guards and assistant guards during the whole of the year 1898, as against only six months from July 1897 in the previous year, also to a larger outlay on wagon covers. The decrease under special and miscellaneous expenditure was due to commission and stamp duty on debentures having been charged off in 1897.

9.40 per cent. of the trains were late against 8.68 in 1897. The increase was mainly due to the late arrival of some of the trains on account of examination of passengers under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Train service.

Coaching rates.—With effect from the 1st September 1898, the Conference scale of parcels rates already in force in through booking was adopted in local booking over the Madras Railway. Rates and fares.

Goods rates.—The Southern Mahratta Railway having withdrawn from the shortest route agreement between the Great Indian Peninsula, Madras Railway, Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways agreed on and from the 1st December 1898 that traffic directly interchanged by them with the Madras Railway should be despatched *via* Raichur only. The Madras and South Indian Railways also agreed that traffic to and from each other's stations should be forwarded by the shortest route for direct interchange, while traffic between all railway stations north of Raichur (Southern Mahratta Railway stations excepted) and all stations on the South Indian Railway should be forwarded by routes mutually agreed upon: For fourteen days from the 1st December 1898 there was keen competition for traffic between Bombay and Southern Mahratta stations and joint stations on the Madras Railway. It is understood that the Southern Mahratta Railway had reduced its rates to Marmagoa before the matter had been discussed with a view to an equitable settlement of the routes which Bombay traffic should follow to prevent undue competition. Subsequently the reduced rates were cancelled pending a meeting of the Agents which was held at Bombay on the 11th October; but at this meeting nothing was agreed to and a rates-war commenced on 1st December; it was stopped on and from the 15th December by orders from the Home Boards and temporary rates were introduced pending a further meeting.

(c) Kolar Gold Fields Railway.

The Kolar Gold Fields Railway from Bowringpet on the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway to the Kolar Mines, 10 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on 1st June 1894, and is worked by the Madras Railway as a part of their system. Wire-fencing has been erected on both sides of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, and additional works to the stations, &c., are in progress. Open mileage.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1898 was Rs. 8,09,537, and the net earnings of this line after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working were Rs. 82,133 for 1898 equivalent to 10.15 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. Capital transactions.

(d) Madras-Ennūr section of the East Coast Railway.

The Madras-Ennūr section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, from Washermanpet on the Rāyapuram Branch of the Madras Railway to Ennūr, 8.45 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 22nd February 1896, and is worked by the Madras Railway as a part of their system. The passenger platforms at Tondiyarpettai, Tiruvottiyur, Eranavur and Ennūr have been raised. Open mileage.

The total capital expended amounted to Rs. 5,99,150. The net earnings of this line after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, were Rs. 18,477 for the year 1898 equivalent to 3.08 per cent. per annum on the capital. Capital transactions.

(e) South Indian Railway.

The open length of railway, with which the Company is directly concerned, is 654.68 miles; none of it is double line. The Company also work the French section of the Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee River to Pondicherry, 7.80 miles in length, the Villupuram-Dharmavaru State Railway, including the branch from Pakala to Gudur, 363.20 miles in length, the Māyavaram-Muttupet Railway, the property of the Tanjore District Board, 53.99 miles; and the Peralam-Karaikkal Railway, 14.45 miles, making the total length worked by them 1,094.12 miles. Sanction was accorded to the construction of the Negapatam-Nagore extension of the South Indian Railway, a length of 4.67 miles. Most of the rails have been Open mileage.

transferred from the depot and arrangements made for a supply of salwood sleepers from the Ganjam district. As soon as the land is handed over to the Company the earthwork will be commenced. During the year one mile of 68 lb. rails on pot sleepers on the Negapatam branch and 0.32 mile of 40 lb. rails on wooden sleepers in the Tuticorin station yard were renewed with 50 lb. rails on pot sleepers, making the total length so re-laid 474.84 miles. The new junction at Gudur in connection with the East Coast Railway is practically completed.

Accidents.

The number of accidents during the year increased from 333 to 360, 11 of the total number being due to derailments against 4 in the previous year. The number of persons killed and injured were 23 and 34 against 32 and 18 in 1897. From the 6th to 12th November 1898, floods in the Ponnaiar and Mullatar rivers caused their banks to be breached. The floods rose and fell during these days and traffic was interrupted at intervals. On the 1st December 1898 the Ponnaiar coming down in flood again breached the north river bank which had been restored and caused considerable damage. The traffic was interrupted for 4 days. On the Erode branch, owing to the bursting of 20 small tanks, a heavy flood on the 14th November 1898 was brought down against the 12-feet arch bridge near Chayadipalayam station carrying away portion of the north flank wall, scouring out the embankment and slopes close up to the rails. Traffic was interrupted for 6 hours. Owing to the breaching of tanks above the line on the 30th November 1898, a breach occurred on the Villupuram-Pakala section causing an interruption to traffic for the greater part of the day. On the 30th November 1898 there was a breach between Kalahasti and Yerpedu stations and traffic was interrupted for a day. On the same day the line was breached for 384 lineal feet between Venkatagiri and Vendod stations and traffic was interrupted for 5 days. On the 15th January 1898 the trailing axle of a covered goods wagon broke between Chittoor and Puttalapatti stations; the wagon capsized and the 4 following vehicles were derailed. On the 27th March 1898, owing to carelessness on the part of the Traffic staff at Tiruverambur, No. 19 mail train was let into the through siding and collided with a train standing there, causing damage to the rolling-stock. On the 15th April 1898 the axle of the trailing wheels of a covered goods wagon attached to a goods special train broke; the wagon derailed between Olakkur and Tindivanam and was dragged for 2,700 feet, causing damage to the permanent-way. On the 17th April 1898 the front axle of a covered goods wagon broke, the wagon derailed between Budalur and Tiruverambur, and was dragged for 1,500 feet, causing damage to the permanent-way. On the 14th June 1898, 2 covered goods wagons were blown out of Chandragiri station by high wind, ran into Tirupati-west station and collided with a mixed train standing there. Both wagons were damaged and one was derailed. The brake-van of the mixed train was also damaged. On the 20th June 1898 a goods special train ran into the Chingleput station and collided with a goods train which was standing on the lay-bye. The cylinders and cowcatcher of both engines were smashed on one side and the engine of the special was derailed. On the 13th July 1898 the axle of a covered goods wagon attached to a goods train broke, the wagon derailed between Budalur and Tanjore and was dragged for some distance before the train stopped. The damage to the permanent-way was trifling. On the 6th September 1898 when No. 81 mixed train was running between Katpadi and Vellore stations, the four wheels of a third-class carriage and the two leading wheels of the brake-van derailed about 11 posts north of the Palár bridge and were dragged for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile before the train stopped. The derailed vehicles marvellously kept on the cross sleepers and crossed the Palár bridge and also an open bridge of 2 spans of 40 feet, a few yards beyond the Palár bridge. The permanent-way was damaged. On the 1st October 1898 the front and rear axle of a covered goods wagon attached to a goods special train became fractured between Tiruverambur and Budalur. The truck was dragged some distance where the two wheels parted entirely from the axle and dropped into the bed of a river, causing derailment of other trucks with damage to the permanent-way. On the 12th October 1898 the brake-van and two covered goods wagons attached to a goods train were derailed and capsized at 288/9-10 between Vaiyampatti and Ayyalur. The train parted in consequence and ran on for more than half a mile before it stopped. The permanent-way was seriously damaged. On the 5th November 1898

when No. 1 mixed train was running between Ammayanáyakkanúr and Sólavandán stations 12 covered goods wagons and 1 powder-van capsized and 1 third-class carriage was derailed at 329/10-12 with serious damage to the permanent-way and rolling-stock. On the 23rd November 1898, owing to points not being properly set, No. 8 passenger train ran into the through siding at Budalur and collided with the engine of a goods train which was standing there, derauling 2 trucks and damaging 11 trucks of the goods train and 8 trucks of the passenger train.

The number of employes on 31st December 1898 on the open line worked by the Company was 12,651 against 12,379 in the previous year. Of this total number, 105 were Europeans, 630 Eurasians, and 11,916 Natives.

216 police were maintained during the year at a total cost, including Rs. 30,897 being Government supervision charges for 1898, of Rs. 43,194.

The Volunteer Corps shows 657 efficient, for the year 1898-99 as against 669 for 1897-98. The general efficiency of the corps continues to improve. The figure of merit for 1898-99 has risen from 47 to 56 per cent., and the average score per man from 75 to 89. The corps was not represented at the South Indian Rifle Association Meeting at Bangalore in 1898. The total number enrolled was 729 against 758 in the previous year. A camp of exercise was held at Acharapákkam on the South Indian Railway which proved most instructive.

The medical staff of the Company consists of a Superintending Physician and 19 apothecaries. The cost of working the department for the open line was, exclusive of the cost of medicines, Rs. 2,537 per mensem.

Railway schools are established at three of the most important stations. The net cost of the schools to the Company, after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grants, was Rs. 1,749, equal to Rs. 11·81 per head on the register.

At the close of 1898, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 23,28,955, against a balance at the close of 1897 of Rs. 23,90,982, showing a decrease of Rs. 62,027. In spite of sales of stores and large issues to works and working expenses, the net decrease amounted to only Rs. 62,027, owing to the receipt of nearly 90 per cent. of coal for 1898-99 before the 31st December 1898. There were also three "F" class engines paid for in November and December 1898, chargeable eventually to working expenses in replacement of condemned engines, but adjustment of their cost was deferred as they had not arrived in India at the end of the year. During the calendar year 1898, 1,864 tons of stores and materials, valued at £21,918, were shipped to India in 27 consignments, besides 50½ tons of coke from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-19-8 per ton. The receipts and issues during the year were valued at Rs. 20,93,219 and 21,55,246, respectively.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1898 was as follows:—

Classification.	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	208	40	168
Coaching vehicles	911	117	794
Goods vehicles	3,344	210	3,134

During the year under report 171 engines passed through the shops. One engine and 23 bogie carriages were fitted with automatic vacuum brakes and the pipes of three vehicles have been removed as they were temporarily fitted. Couplings—seventeen sets for coaching and 166½ sets for goods vehicles—were fitted with Jones' flexible buffers, of which 12 sets of coaching and 57½ sets of goods vehicles have been substituted in lieu of broken ones. Twenty-five engines and 122 carriages have been fitted with Winter's electric inter-communication. £3,400 were sanctioned by the Board of Directors for fitting up five trains with Stones' system of lighting carriages by electricity, but nothing has yet been introduced on this railway. The estimates are under preparation.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of expenditure up to the 31st December 1898 was Rs. 7,21,86,970. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 20,61,516.

Traffic and working.

The mean mileage worked during the year 1898 was 1,037.63 miles against 1,041.59 of the previous year, the decrease being due to the section from Gudur to Nellore, 28.71 miles, having been transferred to the Bezwada-Madras Railway on 1st November 1895. The following table compares the general results of the year's working with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile per week	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1897	1,041.59	3,501,524	91,81,409	48,66,689	43,14,720	53.01	170	5.63
1898	1,037.63	3,344,447	84,67,581	46,15,232	38,52,349	54.50	157	5.17
Increase or decrease.	- 3.96	+ 157,077	- 7,13,828	- 2,51,457	- 4,62,371	+ 1.49	- 13	- 0.46
Percentage of increase or decrease.	- 0.38	+ 4.49	- 7.77	- 5.17	- 10.72	...	- 7.65	...

The divisible surplus profits of the first-half of 1898 amounted to Rs. 8,08,022 and those of the second-half to Rs. 6,30,166, making up a total of Rs. 14,38,188 as against Rs. 18,53,202 in the previous year. The net earnings for the year 1898 were Rs. 38,52,349; and deducting therefrom the Company's share of surplus profits, charges for guaranteed interest, additional contribution to the Provident Fund (the ordinary contribution to the fund being a debit to working expenses) and other incidental adjustments, the result was a gain to the State of Rs. 11,72,981 as against Rs. 15,15,410 in the previous year.

Gross earnings.

The following table shows gross earnings under main heads compared with the previous year :—

Class of earnings.	1897.	1898.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	49,61,905	43,89,052	- 5,72,853
Freights	39,19,250	38,15,815	- 1,03,435
Electric telegraph	21,003	21,074	+ 71
Sundries	2,79,191	2,42,140	- 37,051
Total	91,81,409	84,67,581	- 7,13,828

Coaching traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom compare as follows :—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number	Earnings.	Number	Earnings.	Number	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1897	21,714	72,229	179,412	1,76,033	12,625,239	44,67,572	12,826,365	47,15,894
1898	21,759	81,760	169,792	1,55,849	11,380,023	38,94,269	11,512,565	41,31,878
Increase or decrease	+ 1,035	+ 9,531	- 69,620	- 20,184	- 1,245,216	- 5,73,303	- 1,313,800	- 5,83,956

The above table shows a net decrease of 1,313,800 in the number of passengers carried and Rs. 5,83,956 in receipts. The decrease was due to (1) the restrictions

imposed on account of the plague, (2) the unfavourable season which resulted in poor attendance at important local festivals and (3) the Mahamakham festival which occurs but once in twelve years at Kumbakonam was held in 1897. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·08 pies, the same as in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 5·40 against Rs. 2·58.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with the previous year:—

Class of goods earnings.	1897.		1898.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise ..	873,725	37,37,638	783,058	36,18,412	- 85,667	- 1,19,196
Military stores ..	99	2,603	314	3,003	+ 215	+ 400
Railway materials for construction (Home line only) ..	22,371	9,815	114,106	15,139	- 91,825	+ 5,324
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways ..	11,640	17,813	12,810	17,426	+ 1,170	- 487
Coal and coke for revenue only ..	29,909	38,603	26,346	32,108	- 3,563	- 6,497
Revenue stores other than coal and coke ..	400,171	86,537	614,623	99,173	+ 214,452	+ 12,036
Live-stock ..	336	6,636	530	6,227	+ 444	+ 1,591
Rents, miscellaneous, &c ..	...	19,579	...	21,737	..	+ 2,218
Total ..	1,338,301	39,10,326	1,557,177	38,15,315	+ 218,876	- 1,04,011
Less outstandings irrecoverable ..	..	76	..	..	..	76
Total ..	1,338,301	39,10,250	1,557,177	38,15,315	+ 218,876	- 1,03,935

The noticeable fluctuations in the traffic under "general merchandise" were increases of 1,832, 5,842, 2,903 and 1,971 tons under raw cotton, sugar, timber, and other articles, respectively, and decreases of 1,085, 67,641, 109, 1,882, 21,056, 5,647 and 1,155 tons under manufactured cotton, grain and pulse, oils, provisions, railway plant and rolling-stock, salt and spices. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8·60 pies against 8·49 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2·52 against Rs. 2·48.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1898 as compared with the previous year:—

Accounts heads.	1897.		1898.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in the percentage of expenses on earnings
	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.		
Maintenance of way, works and stations ..	Rs. 11,28,831	12·29	Rs. 8,94,377	10·56	- 2,34,454	- 1·73
Locomotive expenses ..	17,15,875	18·69	17,03,219	20·12	- 12,656	+ 1·43
Carriage and wagon expenses ..	5,03,936	5·49	5,09,528	6·02	+ 5,592	+ 0·53
Traffic expenses ..	8,23,125	8·97	7,93,868	9·43	- 29,257	+ 0·46
General charges ..	6,20,004	6·75	6,17,411	7·29	- 2,593	+ 0·54
Special and miscellaneous expenditure ..	74,918	0·82	91,829	1·06	+ 16,911	+ 0·26
Total ..	48,66,689	53·01	46,15,232	54·50	- 2,51,457	+ 1·49

1·32 miles were renewed with 50 lb. rails against 12·86 miles in the previous year. The outlay on repairs to stations and buildings, on renewals with cast iron cushions, and additional tie-bars was considerably less than in 1897. Under "unclassified expenditure" special debits were included in 1897 on account of the depreciation in value of stores sold. There was a large decrease under "fuel" and "unclassified expenditure" due to less train mileage run and to the carriage of less coal. There was an arrear credit adjustment of Rs. 18,103 on account of loss on stores. The decrease was partially nullified by increased outlay under "renewals of locomotive engines" due to the supply of steel tyres for engine wheels and to fitting new cranks, coupling rods, and driving axles to "F" class engines, and new axles cranks, and eccentric sheaves to "O" class engines. The increase under carriage and wagon expenses was mainly due to the replacement of old axles by those of larger and stronger type.

Train service. 6·27 per cent. of the trains were late against 6·64 per cent. in 1897

Rates and fares. No important changes were made in rates and fares during the year under report.

(f) *Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway.*

Open mileage.

The Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway from Máyavaram on the South Indian Railway to Muttupet, 53·99 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on 2nd April 1894 and is worked by the South Indian Railway as a part of their system.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1898 was Rs. 24,94,905, and the expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 3,051.

General results.

The mean mileage worked during the year remained at 53·99 miles. The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
1897	MILES. 53·99	MILES. 127,177	Rs. 2,66,082	Rs. 1,54,536	Rs. 1,11,496	58·10	Rs. 95	4·47
1898	53·99	117,947	2,46,190	1,68,572	77,627	68·47	88	3·11
Increase or decrease ... ..	..	9,230	19,883	13,986	33,860	10·37	7	1·36
Percentage increase or decrease ... ..	...	7·26	7·47	9·05	30·38	...	7·37	...

Gross earnings.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with the previous year:—

Class of earnings					1897.	1898.	Increase or decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,94,333	1,75,059	- 18,074
Goods ... ..	...	...	...	...	69,400	67,869	- 1,531
Electric telegraph ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,120	761	- 359
Sundries ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,229	1,920	+ 691
Total					2,66,082	2,46,190	+ 19,883

Coaching traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season-ticket holders, and the earnings therefrom were as follows:—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1897	318½	Rs. 383	8,446½	Rs. 3,520	1,137,793½	Rs. 1,86,648	1,460,558½	Rs. 1,90,551
1898	306½	391	5,344½	2,664	1,067,539	1,68,760	1,073,280	1,71,815
Increase or decrease	+ 78	+ 8	- 3,102	- 856	- 70,254½	- 17,888	- 73,278½	- 18,736

The above table shows a net decrease of 73,279 in the number of passengers carried and Rs. 18,736 in the receipts during the year under report. This was due to the restrictions imposed on account of the plague and to the abnormal traffic in 1897 on account of the Mahamakham festival. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·02 pies, the same as in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 1·96 against Rs. 2·08.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year:—

Class of goods earnings.	1897.		1898.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	59,947	63,857	53,417	61,757	- 6,500	- 2,100
Military stores	11	31	6	20	- 5	- 11
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	5,194	1,041	4,954	987	- 240	- 54
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	87	64	111	48	+ 24	- 16
Coal and coke for revenue only	2,689	926	2,733	948	+ 64	+ 22
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	36,186	2,944	60,270	3,566	+ 24,084	+ 622
Live-stock	15	90	24	55	+ 9	- 35
Rents, miscellaneous, &c. ... ..	..	447	..	488	..	- 41
Total	104,109	69,400	121,545	67,869	+ 17,436	+ 1,531

The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7.73 pies against 7.77 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2.38 against Rs. 2.06.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1898 as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of accounts.	1897.		1898.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in percentage of expenses on earnings.
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.		
Maintenance of way, works, &c. ...	Rs. 32,780	12.32	26,006	10.60	- 6,684	- 1.72
Locomotive expenses	49,814	18.72	49,752	20.21	+ 62	+ 1.49
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	14,620	5.50	14,878	6.04	+ 258	+ 0.54
Traffic expenses	23,596	8.95	23,332	9.48	+ 564	+ 0.50
General charges	17,596	6.76	18,028	7.32	+ 32	+ 0.56
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	15,480	5.82	36,456	14.82	+ 21,006	+ 9.00
Total	1,54,586	59.10	1,68,572	68.47	+ 13,986	+ 10.37

The increase under "special and miscellaneous" is chiefly due to the current and arrear debits on account of interest on the outlay on works solely and jointly used by Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway at Mayavaram and Tiruvallur not previously charged, pending Government of India sanction, to the working agreement and to the schedule of joint works.

Peralam-Karaikkal Railway.

The Peralam-Karaikkal Railway from Peralam on the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway, 14.45 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on 14th March 1898, and is worked by the South Indian Railway as a part of their system.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1898 was Rs. 7,21,658, and the expenditure of the year on final head was Rs. 1,49,433.

The following table shows the general results of working from date of opening to the 31st December 1898 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings in total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1898	11.80	15,081	19,733	11,878	7,855	60.19	92.71	1.09

The gross earnings under main heads were as follows :—

Coaching	RS. 16,440
Goods	2,991
Electric telegraph	110
Sundries	192
Total	19,733

Gross earnings.

Coaching
traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried including troops and police and season-tickets and the earnings therefrom were as follows :—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1898	218½	Rs. 170	1,030½	Rs. 404	133,202	Rs. 15,672	134,561	Rs. 16,146

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·04 pies. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 1·20.

Goods
traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings realized therefrom :—

	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	3,048	2,760
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	50	8
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	3,251	141
Live-stock	3	5
Rents, miscellaneous, &c ... ..	..	77
Total	6,352	2,991

The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 10·77 pies. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2·15.

Working
expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the line during the period it was open in 1898 :—

	Amount	Per cent. on gross earnings.
	RS.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations	2,084	10·56
Locomotive expenses	4,031	20·43
Carriage and wagon expenses	1,200	6·08
Traffic expenses	1,887	9·56
General charges	1,453	7·36
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	1,223	6·20
Total	11,878	60·19

IMPERIAL POST. (1898-99.)

Post offices,
letter-boxes,
postmen
and village
postmen.

There were 2,097 post offices, 2,907 letter-boxes, 1,339 postmen and 1,073 village postmen at the close of the year under report against 2,057 post offices, 2,726 letter-boxes, 1,303 postmen and 1,029 village postmen during the previous year, showing an increase of 40 post offices, 181 letter-boxes, 36 postmen and 44 village postmen. 54 new offices and 286 letter-boxes were opened against 14 offices and 105 letter-boxes closed.

Mail lines.

The total length of the railway line at the close of the year over which mails were conveyed was 3,899 miles against 3,668½ miles during the previous year. The only extension of the railway during the year was from Bezwada to Ennur, a distance of 25½ miles. The section of the railway between Gudur and Nellore, which was worked by the South Indian Railway, was transferred to the East Coast Railway with effect from the 1st November 1898. On the 31st March 1899, there was a net increase of 230½ miles in the total length of railway lines in this circle. There was an increase of 41 miles in the length of the mail cart lines, the total length of these lines at the close of the year being 551¾ miles against 510¾ miles in 1897-98. This was due to the introduction of jutka services between Kanadukathan and Oyakondan Siruvayal, between Kolar and Mulbagal, and between Doddballapur and Chikballapur, the distances being 6¾, 18½ and 16 miles, respectively. There was a net decrease of 271¾ in the total length of lines served by runners which was due to the abolition of several runners' lines when the East Coast Railway, was extended from Bezwada to Ennur. The total length of these lines was 11,224¾ miles at the close of the year against 11,496¾ miles in 1897-98. The total length of the boat lines at the close of the year was 18 miles against 25 miles during the previous year. The decrease of 7 miles was due to the abolition of the boat line between Attipattu and Ennur in consequence of the extension of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Ennur. There was no change in the length of the steamer lines, the total length

of these lines at the close of both the years being 2,377 miles. The net result in the total length of all classes of mail lines in this circle was a decrease of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles or from 18,077 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles to 18,070 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

The following statement exhibits an estimate of the correspondence during 1898-99 as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Estimate of the correspondence for the year.

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1897-98.	Number given out for delivery in 1898-99.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	36,362,586	36,105,394	..	257,192	..	707
Do unpaid	2,967,744	2,957,188	..	10,556	..	35
Do. registered	2,048,873	2,072,720	23,847	..	1.16	..
Do. value-payable, registered	84,500	88,816	4,316	..	5.107	..
Do. insured	31,122	32,500	1,378	..	4.42	..
Do. service privileged	1,933,658	2,162,082	228,424	..	11.87	..
Post-cards, single	27,706,614	28,760,004	1,053,390	..	3.801	..
Do. reply	1,147,406	1,175,174	27,768	..	2.42	..
Newspapers	5,465,476	5,330,130	..	125,346	..	2.29
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	4,176,952	4,277,520	100,568	..	2.407	..
Do. do registered	50,960	51,142	182	..	35	..
Book packets, value-payable, registered	30,030	25,922	..	4,108	..	13.67
Do. do unregistered	134,938	232,382	47,444	..	25.92	..
Registered parcels, paid	143,650	157,534	13,884	..	9.66	..
Do. unpaid	66,352	72,384	6,032	..	9.00	..
Do. insured	51,090	51,324	234	..	.45	..
Do. value-payable	145,080	140,452	..	4,628	..	3.18
Unregistered parcels, ordinary	28,704	34,502	5,798	..	20.19	..
Do. value-payable .. .. .	..	6,838	6,838	..	..	..
Total	82,614,740	83,734,508	1,521,598	401,630	..	..
Net increase .. .. .	..	..	1,119,768	..	1.35	..
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1898-99 .. .. .	..	83,734,508	..	..	..	..
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1898-99 .. .. .	..	2,134,782	..	..	2.54	..
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1897-98	82,614,740	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1897-98	2,084,472	..	..	..	2.52	..

The figures show an increase under all heads except under paid and unpaid letters, newspapers, value-payable registered book packets and value-payable registered parcels. Except in the case of value-payable registered book packets, the decrease is too slight to call for remarks. The comparatively large decrease under value-payable registered book packets may be attributed to the suspension of trade in Bombay and Bangalore owing to the plague, and that under newspapers, presumably to the abolition of the privileged newspaper system. Taking all classes of articles given out for delivery, there was a net increase of 1,119,768 or 1.35 per cent. over the total for the previous year. Of the number of articles given out for delivery in 1898-99, 2.54 per cent. were returned undelivered against 2.52 per cent. in the preceding year.

The privileged publication system was abolished with effect from the 1st October 1898 and in its place was substituted the system of registered newspapers. During the period from the 1st October 1898 to the 31st March 1899, 146 newspapers were registered against 129 privileged publications which were borne on the registers of the Post Office on the 30th September 1898.

Newspapers.

The following statement shows the number and value of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during the last two years:—

Money orders.

Years.	Money orders issued.		Commission	Money orders paid.		Average value of each money order.	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Issued.	Paid.
1897-98	1,473,637	Rs. A. P. 2,97,23,101 7 1	Rs. A. P. 3,98,490 2 0	1,579,749	Rs. A. P. 3,61,09,681 6 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 23
1898-99	1,562,550	3,07,08,851 9 9	4,15,286 7 0	1,683,830	3,72,54,980 11 3	20	22
Increase of 1898-99 over 1897-98	88,913	10,45,750 2 8	16,796 5 0	104,081	11,45,299 4 5	..	..
Percentage of increase.	6.03	3.51	4.21	6.53	3.17	..	..

The number of inland telegraphic money orders issued increased from 20,425 to 21,382 and their amount from Rs. 25,75,456 to Rs. 27,53,189, while that of money orders paid fell from 55,289 to 52,381 and their amount from Rs. 54,39,293 to Rs. 44,24,892. The decrease both in the issue and payment of money order of this class is due to the stoppage of heavy remittances made in 1897-98 from the famine districts for the purchase of food-grains. The number of foreign money orders issued and their value increased by 1,960 and Rs. 49,650, respectively, while the number of this class of money orders paid also rose from 52,770 in 1897-98 to 66,165. The value of the orders paid during the year under report showed also an increase of Rs. 4,82,957. The number of British postal orders sold during the year increased by 5·21, but the business is still of an insignificant nature.

Value-payable articles.

The following table furnishes the statistics of value-payable articles of all kinds posted during the last two years :—

Years.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
1897-98	242,356	Rs. 23,04,775	Rs. 45,729
1898-99	265,871	27,40,991	52,176
Increase of 1898-99 over 1897-98	23,513	4,36,217	6,446
Percentage of increase	9·702	18·92	14·09

Insurance.

Statistics of insured articles posted during the last two years are shown in the table below :—

Years.	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commis-sion.
1897-98	27,801	Rs. 68,99,462	39,767	Rs. 94,87,312	67,568	Rs. 1,63,86,774	Rs. 44,215
1898-99	28,776	74,64,205	48,014	11,27,108	71,790	1,87,40,313	50,720
Increase	975	5,64,743	3,247	17,88,796	4,222	23,58,539	6,505
Percentage of increase	3·507	8·18	8·16	18·85	6·24	14·86	14·71

There has been a marked increase in the number and value of insured articles posted during 1898-99 and also in the commission earned by the department. The increase is believed to be mainly, if not wholly, due to the plague. In Bangalore, Mysore and other places when the plague first broke out, the Marwaris and others closed their houses and fled to their houses in other parts of India sending their valuables by post, for fear lest they should be robbed in the plague camps on the way. During the year under report compensation on account of damage to or loss of insured articles was paid in nine cases amounting to Rs. 432 against Rs. 627. Of this only Rs. 229 was in respect of the three losses which occurred in this circle, the remaining Rs. 203 being the compensation paid to the senders or addressees of foreign parcels which were either lost or damaged in the sea.

Savings' bank.

The following statement shows the Savings' bank transactions during the last two years :—

Years.	Deposits.		Withdrawals		Savings' bank accounts remaining open.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1897-98	150,369	Rs. 47,41,346	121,231	Rs. 55,63,271	114,179	Rs. 65,12,427
1898-99	154,132	47,29,612	114,285	48,84,719	116,868	64,58,665
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,689	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	53,771
Percentage of increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	2·35	·82

During the year under report, the total number of complaints received was 3,574 against 3,587 in the previous year, there being thus a decrease of 13 or .36 per cent. During the year a decrease in the number noted against the mufassal post offices, namely, 171, was counterbalanced by an increase of 153 against the Presidency Post Office. The number of complaints pending at the close of the year was only 176 or 4.92 per cent. Of those that were disposed of, 1,414 or 39.56 per cent. were found to be well grounded, 1,354 or 37.86 per cent. were groundless, while in the remaining 630 or 17.66 per cent. enquiries proved unsuccessful. The percentage of the last three classes for the preceding year was 34.31, 42.007 and 17.50, respectively. The increased proportion of complaints found to be well grounded is probably due in some measure to the plague which disorganized the working of several offices and mail lines in the circle.

Complaints made by the public against the post offices.

There were 31 cases in which 29 officials were convicted and punished by Criminal Courts and 49 cases in which departmental punishments were awarded to an equal number of officials, thus making a total of 80 cases against 74 in the previous year in which the offenders were punished. Besides these, there were 19 cases in which the offenders absconded and seven cases which remained undecided at the close of the year.

Offences by postal officials.

Seven cases of highway robbery were reported during the year under report as against an equal number in the previous year. Of these, three were committed on the same line in Cuddapah, two in Tinnevely, one in Coimbatore and one in Kurnool. In two cases the robbers were convicted, in two more the offenders were discharged, in one the culprits were reported to be undetected and the remaining two were still in hands of the police. There were also two attempts to rob the mail, one of them in the Tinnevely district, the other in the French territory near Pondicherry; the offenders in the former were left undetected, but in the latter they were convicted by the French authorities. There was also a case of false report of robbery during the year. The runner concerned in this wanted to implicate some of his enemies, but was himself prosecuted and convicted.

Mail robberies.

There were 295 combined offices at the close of the year against 282 during the previous year. The number of messages also increased from 1,189,694 to 1,204,657. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 2,74,245 against Rs. 2,93,339 in the previous year. The decrease might be attributed to the general depression in trade and the dislocation of business caused by the prevalence of plague.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

DISTRICT POST. (1898-99.)

The grant fixed for the year was the same as that for the preceding year, viz., Rs. 1,07,000. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,07,527 to Rs. 1,03,869 and the income from Rs. 63,564 to Rs. 62,931, producing a deficit of Rs. 40,938 against Rs. 43,963 last year. During the year under report one branch office was transferred to the Imperial Post as being remunerative, and another was closed and the establishment transferred to the Barur Post office which was newly opened. There were thus one sub-office and 138 branch offices open on the 31st March 1899 as against 1 sub-office and 132 branch offices open on the 31st March 1898. There were 681 letter-boxes on the 31st March 1898. 78 were planted during the year and 28 closed or transferred to the Imperial Post, so that there were 731 letter-boxes on the 31st March 1899. There were five postmen in employ on the 31st March 1899 against seven in employ on the 31st March 1898, two having been transferred to the Imperial Post during the year. The year opened with 736 village postmen. Three were newly entertained during the year, and 37 transferred to the Imperial Post. There were thus 702 village postmen at the close of the year. New runners' lines of the total length of 115 miles were opened. The most important line opened was that between Hunsur and Manantoddy in the Malabar district—a distance of 55 miles. The length of the runners' lines abolished during the year was 48 miles. The total mileage of the District Post lines at the close of the year was 1,776½ as against 1,709½ at the close of the previous year. The number of runners

was also increased from 304 on the 31st March 1898 to 316 on the 31st March 1899. The total number of articles posted for despatch decreased from 1,683,434 to 1,392,734, and that of articles received for delivery and of articles returned undelivered from 3,031,453 and 177,269 to 2,549,440 and 169,490, respectively. There has been a decrease under all heads except under money orders issued, parcels despatched, unpaid newspapers and packets, both received and despatched, and registered articles and unpaid parcels received for delivery. It is believed that the general fall was due to the prevalence of plague in several parts of the Madras Circle. In the Bellary, Kurnool and the Nilgiri districts, temporary establishments for plague purposes were sanctioned by Government from the District Post funds. At the close of the year, the total cost of these establishments amounted to Rs. 163 per mensem.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS. (1898-99.)

The following tables furnish statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the Province of Madras for the year 1898-99 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wire (including cables).			
	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1898-99	7,715	165		7,880	23,147	809		23,956
Compare 1897-98.	7,565	150	...	7,715	22,434	719	...	23,147

Offices.

	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Decrease as compared with the previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices	303	14	1	316	1,078,609	4,489	Rs. A. P. 14,52,504 0 8
Railway and canal offices.	62	10	1	80			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	154	31	16	169			
Total	519	54	18	565	1,083,098	+ 95,203	15,21,714 8 2
Compare 1897-98	459	61	1	519			

Government offices were opened at Anjengo, Palghat, Bhavani, Devicolum, Ganguli, Karambakudy, Kollegal, Munnar, Nandyal, Pattikonda, Petai, Rajahmundry City, Tiruchengódu, Tripunittura, and Railway offices at Allúru Road, Amanabrolu, Appikatla, Bitragunta, Chirála, Chinna Ganjam, Karavadi, Kávali, Kistna Canal Junction, Nellore, Ongole, Podugupadu, Singarayakonda, Talamanchi, Tettu, Tungatur, Ulavapad, Vétapálemu (Bezwada-Madras Railway), and Chóda-varamu (East Coast Railway); and one Government office was closed at Sholinghur and one Railway office at Tadepalli (Bezwada-Madras Railway).

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1898-99.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following statement exhibits the gross revenue and expenditure of the Madras Presidency for each of the past four years. The receipts and charges of the Military and of the Military Works department having been included in the figures prior to 1895-96, no useful comparison is feasible between the figures recorded before the abolition of the Presidential Army system and those of subsequent years. The statement as usual includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local Funds and the sums issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments as they appear in the Treasury accounts; but it excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign transactions. The figures of 1898-99 are subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts of that year are closed by the Comptroller-General:—

Gross
revenue and
expenditure.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surplus and deficit not included in the income and expenditure, columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1895-96 ...	15,33,91,091	8,80,33,106	6,44,57,985	...	8,17,706	...
1896-97 ...	14,95,02,555	9,38,41,425	5,56,61,130	...	...	22,88,424
1897-98 ...	15,81,88,280	10,00,59,591	5,55,28,689	...	...	17,04,336
1898-99 ...	15,77,70,680	9,02,56,766	6,75,13,914	...	10,17,521	...

The surplus of the year under report was the best in the past four years. That of 1897-98 was worse than the figure reached in 1896-97 by a lakh and-a-quarter only, whereas that of 1898-99 exceeded the surplus of 1897-98 by 119½ lakhs. This increase was made up of an improvement of 15½ lakhs in the receipts and 104 lakhs in the outgoings of the year under report over those of the previous one. The receipts of the Civil department alone showed a net increase of 24½ lakhs principally under Land Revenue and Salt and those of the Postal department increased by 4½ lakhs. But these improvements were partially counterbalanced by a fall of 13½ lakhs in the receipts of the Public Works department chiefly Railways which was due to Plague preventive measures having seriously interfered with the free movement of Railway passengers travelling third class. Moreover in 1897-98, Famine traffic in food-grains greatly enhanced the earnings of Railway Companies. As regards expenditure the actuals of 1897-98 were greatly swelled by expenditure on Famine Relief Works. In that year the direct expenditure charged against 33. Famine Relief alone amounted to 90½ lakhs, whilst the corresponding expenditure on account of Plague in the year under report charged to 24. Medical was only a little less than 7 lakhs. The expenditure on Railways also fell considerably below the actuals of the previous year.

Opening and
closing
balances

The cash balances which stood at 425 lakhs on 1st April 1898 fell to nearly 252½ lakhs on the 31st March 1899 on which date they were distributed as follows:—

	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury	1,68,04,357	47,24,016	- 1,20,80,341
District treasuries	1,80,29,584	1,61,56,591	- 18,72,993
Bank of Madras	21,43,535	19,70,425	- 1,73,110
Branches of the Bank	55,32,950	23,89,992	- 31,42,958
Total	4,25,10,476	2,52,41,025	- 1,72,69,451

The reduction in the cash balances on the 31st March of the year under report was due, as will be seen hereafter, to the very large remittances to other provinces effected by bills, wire and through the currency. The remittances in the previous year were comparatively small. The drawings by the Secretary of State exceeded those of the previous year by 88½ lakhs.

Debt and
foreign
transactions.

The following is a summary of the more important receipts and disbursements under debts and foreign transactions:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Receipts.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	<i>Charges</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	67½	57½	Interest on Government securities	33½	32½
South Indian Railway	45	40½	Southern Mahratta Railway	4½	6
Receipts from Home Government	½	1	East Coast Railway	5	5½
London bills outstanding	½	..	London bills paid .. .. .	..	3½
Mysore Assigned Tracts	3½	3	Remittance to other provinces including council bills	191½	628
Advances, cheques and bills .. .. .	..	..	Loans	14½	..
Other deposits	½	..	Advances, cheques and bills	1½	½
Repayment of loan .. .. .	..	4½	Exchange transactions	90	110½
Cash and departmental balance lowered .. .. .	..	171½	Other deposits .. .. .	..	11
Total	118½	278	Bezawada-Madras railway	32½	29
Add surplus revenue	555½	675½	Cash and departmental balance increased	198½	..
(Grand Total)	673½	953½	Net unadjusted debits	108	126
			Total	673½	953½

Remittances
to other
provinces.

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Remittances from Madras.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	<i>Remittances to Madras.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	53	78	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	31½	17½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	67½	147	Bills and wire transfers from Bombay	10½	4½
Transfer to currency	90	304½	Bills and wire transfers from Coorg	1½	3½
Specie	7½	10½	Small silver coin	15½	..
Currency notes	½	9	Currency notes	9½	10
Uncurrent silver .. .. .	..	6½	Transfers (through currency), Calcutta	120	120
Small silver coin	½	1	Copper coin	4½	..
Copper coin .. .. .	..	..	Total received	192½	155½
Council bill payments	255	343½	Net sent from Madras	281½	745
Total sent	474½	900½			

As already stated the remittances to other provinces during the year under report largely exceeded those in the previous year due probably to the large balance at the beginning of the year consequent on the comparatively limited drawings in the previous year. The amount of specie sent to Coorg in the year

under report to meet supply bills and wire transfers issued in favour of the Planting community exceeded that sent in the previous year by 3 lakhs. The increase in the currency note remittances was due to a change of practice under which foreign circle notes are now remitted by Treasuries direct to the Headquarters Treasury of the Currency Circle to which the notes belong. Formerly the notes were remitted to the Madras Currency Office which despatched them as currency remittances to the circles concerned. Uncurrent silver is now allowed to accumulate and remitted to the mint in large quantities from convenient centres. No small silver coins were received from other presidencies in the year under report as coins which were issued in large quantities during the famine in 1897-98 were finding their way back into the treasuries.

District treasuries remitted to the Reserve treasury at Madras surplus non-issuable notes to the value of $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $21\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1897-98 and 1896-97, respectively. On the other hand fresh currency notes aggregating in value Rs. 11 lakhs were remitted from the Reserve treasury to District treasuries. The remittances made in 1897-98 and 1896-97 were $20\frac{1}{4}$ and $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, respectively.

Supply of different kinds of money—Currency notes.

The following table gives in thousands of rupees the small silver balances at the close of 1897-98 and 1898-99 :—

Small silver coins.

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries	Small coin depot.	Total.
31st March 1898	10,60	5,83	5	16,48
31st March 1899	8,50	10,77	4	19,31
Difference	-2,10	+ 4,94	- 1	+ 2,83

As already stated no small silver remittances were received during the year from other Presidencies or Provinces. But small silver aggregating one lakh in value was sent to Coorg against three-quarters of a lakh in the previous year. Of the remittance of $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs received in 1897-98, $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of which $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were in quarter and 8 lakhs in eighth rupees came from Bombay. Three-quarters of a lakh received from Calcutta consisted of a little under half a lakh each in quarter and eighth rupees. The amount of local circulation decreased in the year under report by 583 thousands against an increase of 990 and 478 thousands in 1897-98 and 1896-97, respectively.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the past two years is shown below in thousands of rupees :—

Copper coin.

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depot.	Uncurrent	Total.
31st March 1898	4,53	3,71	20	8,47
31st March 1899	4,54	4,96	20	9,70
Difference	+ 1	+ 1,22	.	+ 1,23

The only copper remittance received during the year under report from other Provinces was that of pie pieces to the value of Rs. 10,000 from the small coin depot, Calcutta. The return into the treasuries of the copper issued during the famine in 1897-98 rendered any remittance in other denomination of copper unnecessary. As in the case of small silver the copper remittances received from other Presidencies in 1897-98 were very large on account of the requirements of famine. A little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs worth of copper coins were received in that year. All came from Calcutta with the exception of Rs. 5,000 in pie pieces from Bombay. As in 1897-98 the issues were a little less than a quarter of a lakh, all of which was sent to Coorg. The local circulation as will be seen from the foregoing statement fell by 123 thousands against an increase of 79 and 148 thousands in 1897-98 and 1896-97, respectively.

No changes in classification were carried out in the accounts of the year under report.

Mode of keeping accounts.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund services in 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1898-99 compared with those of 1897-98.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue ..	3,88,12,619	3,81,41,276	1,50,28,821	1,73,65,627	22,87,341	21,17,050	5,61,28,781	5,75,23,956	+ 18,95,172
III. Salt ..	1,71,92,638	1,83,99,115	76,977	85,015	..	..	1,72,69,610	1,99,84,130	+ 27,14,520
IV. Stamps ..	21,05,065	20,66,703	63,15,194	62,00,109	..	..	84,20,259	82,66,812	- 1,53,447
V. Excise ..	1,09,64,588	1,02,58,067	36,54,861	34,19,356	..	..	1,46,19,444	1,36,77,423	- 9,42,021
VI. Provincial rates ..	..	..	..	..	78,98,269	77,10,755	78,98,269	77,10,755	- 1,87,514
VII. Customs ..	42,88,305	35,58,001	70,080	79,777	..	..	43,58,385	36,37,778	- 7,20,607
VIII. Assessed taxes ..	12,77,469	13,39,577	12,36,727	13,99,136	..	..	25,14,198	26,38,703	+ 1,24,507
IX. Forest ..	10,68,246	10,55,259	10,68,246	10,55,259	..	..	21,36,492	21,10,518	- 25,974
X. Registration ..	7,65,254	6,45,425	7,65,254	6,45,425	..	..	15,30,508	12,60,870	- 2,69,638
XI. Tributes ..	45,10,902	45,10,902	..	..	..	..	45,10,902	45,10,902	..
XII. Interest ..	3,14,991	3,11,695	1,72,747	2,59,316	49,805	52,853	5,37,543	6,23,864	+ 86,321
<i>Receipts by Civil Department.</i>									
XVI. Law and justice—									
A. Courts of Law ..	..	..	8,04,096	7,98,991	23,997	23,713	8,28,093	8,22,704	- 5,389
B. Jails ..	..	..	4,49,742	4,21,207	..	..	4,49,742	4,21,297	- 28,445
XVII. Police ..	..	..	4,37,974	4,49,850	..	..	4,37,974	4,49,850	+ 11,876
XIX. Education ..	..	..	1,79,516	1,81,126	2,32,175	2,35,832	4,11,691	4,16,468	+ 4,767
XX. Medical ..	..	..	1,27,630	1,16,042	53,289	47,657	1,80,908	1,83,609	+ 2,701
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments ..	..	..	2,28,458	2,77,894	..	..	2,28,458	2,77,894	+ 49,436
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
XXII. Superannuation ..	90,144	78,986	52,708	52,842	307	1,285	1,43,159	1,33,063	- 10,096
XXIII. Stationery and printing ..	5,654	21,388	1,12,888	1,16,234	..	..	1,18,542	1,41,122	+ 22,580
XXV. Miscellaneous ..	28,939	4,30,684	2,02,568	1,78,738	6,24,574	6,68,410	8,66,071	12,77,532	+ 4,21,761
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings) ..	1,48,06,213	1,32,11,739	2,58,372	2,45,846	..	..	1,48,64,585	1,84,57,585	+ 35,93,000
<i>Revenue from Productive Public Works.</i>									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts). ..	2,92,414	3,18,659	..	..	..	..	2,92,414	3,43,859	+ 51,445
<i>Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive.</i>									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation by—									
Public Works department ..	..	..	1,73,742	1,74,621	..	..	1,73,742	1,74,621	+ 879
Civil officers ..	..	..	9,134	9,341	..	..	9,134	9,341	+ 207
XXXI. Military works ..	2,602	3,654	..	..	..	..	2,602	3,654	+ 1,052
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads in charge of—									
Public works officers ..	..	..	1,89,361	1,89,376	6,787	6,654	1,95,148	1,76,080	- 19,118
Civil officers ..	..	..	3,903	4,378	10,15,301	10,43,185	10,19,204	10,47,568	+ 28,364
<i>Contribution—</i>									
Provincial to Local ..	..	..	..	..	2,94,546	2,62,472	2,94,546	2,62,472	- 32,074
Local to Provincial ..	..	..	2,96,530	2,59,448	..	..	2,96,530	2,59,448	- 37,082
Local to Local ..	..	..	..	..	1,268	2,243	1,268	2,243	+ 955
Civil ..	8,13,84,082	8,22,80,087	3,12,94,059	3,31,75,241	1,24,80,872	1,21,64,905	12,51,58,987	12,70,20,238	+ 18,61,251
Non-civil ..	1,49,41,971	1,35,99,703	6,20,475	5,89,843	6,787	6,654	1,55,69,233	1,41,96,200	- 13,73,033
Excluded Local funds ..	..	..	..	..	8,00,921	8,88,343	8,00,921	8,88,343	+ 87,422
Postal department ..	1,39,14,861	1,43,74,211	..	..	..	..	1,39,14,861	1,43,74,211	+ 4,59,350
Telegraph department ..	7,44,278	6,91,693	..	..	..	..	7,44,278	6,91,693	- 52,585
Total ..	11,02,85,172	11,09,45,694	3,19,14,528	3,37,65,084	1,32,88,560	1,30,59,302	15,61,88,280	15,77,70,680	+ 15,82,400

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

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Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Charges.	Imperial		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,18,890	2,21,200	1,32,988	1,41,657	11,880	18,961	3,63,137	3,81,718	+	18,581
2. Assignments and compensations ..	10,53,569	11,71,404	..	..	..	..	10,53,569	11,71,404	+	7,835
3. Land revenue .. .. .	..	..	51,60,489	49,10,702	45,38,408	10,32,091	1,00,58,577	93,98,793	—	1,22,084
4. Salt	14,15,423	13,45,587	3,94,369	3,99,429	..	..	18,07,799	17,41,870	—	65,929
5. Stamp	85,778	80,741	2,57,335	2,42,238	..	..	3,43,113	3,22,984	—	20,129
6. Excise	7,44,277	7,14,658	2,48,082	2,49,010	..	..	9,92,359	9,63,677	—	28,682
7. Customs .. .. .	..	..	2,34,572	2,47,037	..	..	2,34,572	2,47,037	+	12,465
8. Assessed taxes	14,009	14,409	1,603	1,469	..	..	25,018	28,655	+	3,637
9. Forest	7,39,437	7,57,355	7,96,427	7,97,835	..	..	15,72,864	15,94,870	+	21,906
10. Registration	4,15,143	4,21,110	1,15,143	1,21,145	..	..	8,89,286	8,42,291	—	13,006
11. Interest on ordinary debt .. .. .	..	..	1,85,748	2,03,650	..	..	1,85,748	2,03,650	+	17,888
12. Interest on other obligations	18,740	21,261	..	..	2,614	2,891	21,863	24,155	+	2,292
13. Post office .. .. .	..	..	1,07,477	1,03,969	..	..	1,07,477	1,03,969	—	3,508
14. General administration	2,63,854	2,79,583	10,07,181	9,96,847	3,38,340	3,42,099	13,12,478	16,17,623	+	5,945
15. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ..	..	..	46,24,764	46,18,291	..	..	46,24,764	46,18,291	—	11,473
16. B. Do. Jails .. .. .	..	..	11,67,074	11,88,233	..	..	11,57,674	11,68,232	+	39,558
17. Police .. .. .	..	..	40,61,063	45,47,722	..	..	40,61,063	45,47,722	+	1,18,860
18. Marine .. .. .	..	..	7,889	8,122	..	..	7,889	8,122	+	233
19. Education .. .. .	..	..	17,47,283	18,04,616	10,35,773	10,75,292	28,43,066	28,79,888	+	36,822
20. Ecclesiastical	3,96,787	3,43,632	..	..	..	..	3,96,787	3,43,632	—	40,755
21. Medical	17,000	13,340	84,904	74,157	15,10,653	18,05,586	23,81,712	23,81,712	—	6,687,880
22. Political .. .. .	..	..	12,05,325	14,59,358	..	..	12,05,325	14,59,358	+	2,54,033
23. Scientific and other minor departments.	7,331	6,426	1,23,263	5,74,835	..	..	4,35,297	5,81,261	+	1,45,964
24. Territorial and political pensions ..	6,26,302	6,32,289	..	..	..	..	6,26,302	6,32,289	+	5,987
25. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	19	8,534	..	..	..	..	19	8,534	+	6,815
26. Superannuation allowances and pensions	24,771	53,073	13,30,814	15,00,046	15,680	26,472	18,40,374	18,89,581	+	29,217
27. Stationery and printing	413,302	4,79,377	10,87,217	9,66,154	..	..	14,60,006	14,46,531	—	4,076
28. Miscellaneous	64,834	74,735	1,71,492	1,48,471	3,07,614	3,07,770	6,74,000	5,31,009	—	2,991
29. Public relief	7,90,253	..	15,07,882	7,72	1,85,780	..	24,88,455	7,572	—	24,76,883
30. Construction of protective railways ..	..	..	..	11,635	..	..	11,635	..	—	65,08,068
31. Irrigation works	1,44,003	63,351	..	..	..	..	1,44,003	63,351	—	1,00,497
32. Construction of railways .. .. .	..	..	7,809	— 1,089	..	..	27,608	— 1,089	—	29,895
<i>Expenditure on Productive Public Works accounts.</i>										
33. State Railways (working expenses) ..	89,87,208	64,63,209	40,832	1,09,969	..	..	90,87,040	66,38,208	—	4,46,832
34. Guaranteed companies	1,23,079	3,00,383	..	..	..	..	1,23,079	3,00,383	+	2,67,304
35. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c ..	10,263	17,000	..	..	..	..	10,263	17,000	+	8,997
36. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ..	— 5,888	89,256	..	..	..	..	— 5,888	89,256	+	94,844
37. Irrigation and navigation working and maintenance	13,96,640	14,66,737	..	..	..	..	13,96,640	14,50,737	+	60,098
<i>Expenditure on Public Works Department not classed as productive.</i>										
38. Irrigation and navigation—By public works officers .. .. .	..	..	23,71,632	28,74,819	6,437	8,104	28,77,680	28,84,738	+	4,724
39. By civil officers .. .. .	..	..	3,07,304	3,94,141	..	..	8,07,204	8,94,141	+	25,617
40. Military works	76,266	69,936	..	..	..	..	76,266	69,936	—	5,949
41. Civil works in charge of—Public works officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Civil officers	40,199	73,382	17,79,887	25,07,719	44,589	87,760	18,74,144	25,00,751	+	7,46,687
43. Construction of railways .. .. .	..	..	3,44,634	1,87,123	42,95,289	41,12,725	46,09,820	42,99,840	—	3,00,970
<i>Capital Expenditure on Public Works Department (not charged against Revenue).</i>										
44. State Railways	86,48,687	89,03,628	..	..	..	..	86,48,687	89,03,628	—	17,45,171
45. Irrigation works	— 7,85,856	5,01,800	..	..	..	..	7,85,856	5,01,800	—	2,88,866
Contributions { Provincial to Local .. .. .	..	..	2,94,543	2,02,472	2,96,630	2,60,448	2,94,543	2,62,472	—	32,074
Local to Provincial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,60,448	2,60,448	—	37,061
Transfers between Local and Local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,285	2,243	1,285	2,243	+	95
Total Civil	73,60,188	87,03,033	2,84,61,271	2,65,88,003	1,25,62,869	1,27,25,272	4,86,86,328	4,60,20,268	—	26,66,060
Total Non-civil	2,67,28,189	1,90,25,316	45,24,327	55,61,333	53,056	45,854	8,10,08,572	2,86,28,302	—	79,75,270
Excluded Local Funds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,50,032	8,27,454	7,50,032	8,27,454	+	1,68,422
Charges of the Postal department ..	1,01,29,231	1,91,03,594	..	..	..	..	1,01,29,231	1,91,03,594	+	25,337
Charges of the Telegraph department ..	5,76,428	5,71,748	..	..	..	..	5,76,428	5,71,748	—	4,680
Total Expenditure	5,87,94,036	4,44,10,180	3,34,01,608	3,21,47,296	1,33,73,997	1,30,98,580	10,08,80,291	8,02,66,766	—	1,04,02,825
Surplus (+) Imperial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incorporated Local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excluded Local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Surplus or Deficit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	11,00,85,172	11,00,45,604	3,10,14,528	3,97,65,084	1,32,93,530	1,30,69,902	15,61,88,280	15,77,70,680	+	15,82,400

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(A) CIVIL.

The receipts and charges of Imperial and Provincial services taken together, that is, without distinction of Imperial and Provincial, are given below :—

Difference between 1898-99 and 1897-98	Receipts—(Actuals).		Major heads of account	Charges—(Actuals).		Difference between 1898-99 and 1897-98.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+ 15,55,468	5,38,41,440	5,54,06,903	... Land revenue	54,60,469	49,16,702	- 5,43,767
+ 27,14,520	1,72,69,610	1,99,84,130	... Salt	18,07,790	17,41,816	- 66,974
- 1,53,448	84,20,253	82,66,812	... Stamps	3,43,113	3,22,964	- 20,149
- 9,42,021	1,48,19,444	1,36,77,423	... Excise	9,92,370	9,92,077	- 293
- 7,20,408	43,58,356	36,37,778	... Customs	2,34,572	2,47,037	+ 12,465
+ 1,24,788	24,73,453	25,98,261	... Assessed taxes	26,018	28,987	+ 919
- 25,975	21,36,493	21,10,518	... Forest	15,72,854	15,94,670	+ 21,816
- 2,39,639	15,30,509	12,90,870	... Registration	8,30,285	8,42,291	+ 12,006
+ 23,23,092	10,46,49,593	10,09,72,685	... Total	1,12,69,471	1,06,86,194	- 5,82,977
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
+ 83,278	4,87,738	5,71,011	... Interest on ordinary debt	1,85,768	2,03,656	+ 17,888
...	...	...	... Interest on other obligations	18,749	21,204	+ 2,515
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks	3,51,247	3,62,567	+ 11,610
...	45,10,502	45,10,902	... Assignments and compensations	10,98,859	11,71,463	+ 77,604
...	...	...	... Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
...	...	...	... Post office	1,07,477	1,08,869	- 3,608
- 5,105	8,04,096	7,98,991	... General administration	12,76,137	12,75,430	- 707
...	...	...	... Law and justice—Courts of Law.	40,24,764	46,13,291	- 11,473
...	...	...	... Do. Jails	11,57,074	11,88,231	+ 30,557
+ 23,445	4,49,742	4,31,207	... Police	46,01,601	45,47,722	- 1,13,879
+ 11,876	4,37,974	4,49,850	... Marine	7,999	8,122	+ 123
...	1,79,516	1,81,126	... Education	17,47,283	18,04,546	+ 57,263
...	...	...	... Ecclesiastical	3,88,787	3,46,082	- 40,705
- 11,597	1,27,639	1,16,042	... Medical	13,05,325	14,89,386	+ 1,84,061
+ 49,426	2,23,463	2,77,884	... Political	1,01,960	87,987	- 13,963
...	...	...	... Scientific and other minor departments.	4,35,500	5,81,261	+ 145,665
...	...	...	... Territorial and other political pensions.	6,26,202	6,32,380	+ 6,187
...	...	...	... Civil furlough and other absentees allowances.	10	6,834	+ 6,815
- 11,024	1,42,852	1,31,823	... Superannuation allowance and pensions.	16,24,586	16,48,120	+ 18,534
+ 22,583	1,18,540	1,41,123	... Stationery and printing	14,50,609	14,43,531	- 4,078
+ 3,77,924	2,31,498	6,09,422	... Miscellaneous	2,26,886	2,23,239	- 3,147
...	...	...	... Famine relief—civil officers	23,57,676	7,572	- 23,60,104
...	...	...	... Do public works officers.	...	11,585	+ 11,585
- 12,526	2,59,372	2,45,846	... Miscellaneous railway expenses.	...	...	...
...	...	...	... State railway traffic receipts	...	...	...
...	...	...	... Construction of railways	27,605	1,980	- 29,594
+ 207	9,134	9,341	... State railway working expenses.	1,49,832	1,69,999	+ 20,167
...	...	...	... Irrigation and navigation by civil officers.	3,67,204	3,94,141	+ 26,937
+ 879	1,73,742	1,74,621	... Irrigation and navigation by public works officers.	28,71,532	28,74,619	+ 3,057
+ 475	3,903	4,378	... Civil works by civil officers	3,44,584	1,87,125	- 1,57,409
- 18,865	1,88,361	1,69,376	... Do. by public works officers.	17,79,367	25,07,719	+ 7,28,362
- 37,082	2,96,530	2,59,443	... Contributions	2,94,546	2,62,472	- 32,074
+ 4,23,489	86,48,997	90,72,466	... Total, other heads	2,95,82,314	2,81,70,539	- 14,11,781
+ 27,46,581	11,32,98,590	11,60,45,171	... Total, Imperial and Provincial.	4,08,51,785	3,88,57,027	- 19,94,758

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the rates of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue :—

Incidence of taxation per head of population.																										
Land revenue.			Income-tax.			Stamps.		Excise on spirits (abkari).		Opium.		Customs, sea and land.		Salt.		Total.										
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.										
1897-98	1	8	3	0	1	2	0	3	11	0	6	2	0	0	4	0	1	11	0	8	0	2	13	9
1898-99	1	8	11	0	1	2	0	3	10	0	5	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	7	9	2	13	5

The total average rate of taxation fell from Rs. 2-13-9 to Rs. 2-13-5 owing chiefly to a fall in revenue under excise, customs and stamps. The fall would have been greater but for the improvement of revenue under land revenue and salt. Under land revenue the rate of assessment was lowest in Vizagapatam As. 9-4 and highest in Kistna Rs. 3-6-0. The following paragraphs deal with the principal variations in the Imperial—Provincial receipts and charges of the past two years:—

(1) LAND REVENUE.

The following statement compares in detail of minor heads the receipts during the past two years:—

Minor heads.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordinary revenue	5,26,00,350	5,53,16,164	+ 17,15,814
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Gov- ernment estates .. .	1,72,480	12,022	- 1,50,558
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue ..	63,610	77,617	+ 9,207
Total ...	5,38,41,440	5,54,06,903	+ 15,65,463

The remissions granted in 1896-97 and 1897-98 on account of famine diminished the receipts under the first minor head in 1897-98; whilst in the year under report the season having been favourable generally, the demand was promptly collected in almost every district. In Kistna over two lakhs were collected on account of extension of cultivation and irrigation and in Madras a sum of Rs. 1,46,652 being the value of Government land made over to the South Indian Railway Company for a goods station at the Beach was adjusted to the credit of this head by debit to that Railway. The decrease under the second minor head was more apparent than real. In the year under report the sale-proceeds of waste lands commanded by the Periyar project was credited to the first minor head as the lands were all unassessed. The variations under the last head were spread over several items in small amounts and call for no remarks.

The Land Revenue charges amounted as shown below to Rs. 49,16,702 against Rs. 54,60,469 in the previous year:—

—	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges of district administration .	43,16,715	39,60,715	- 3,56,000
Survey and settlement	6,01,863	4,23,131	- 1,78,732
Land records and agriculture .	5,37,286	5,28,048	- 9,238
Inam Commissioner	4,605	4,808	+ 203
Total ...	54,60,469	49,16,702	- 5,43,767

The charges of District Administration in 1897-98 were abnormally high in consequence of the famine. Excess expenditure was incurred chiefly under the following items:—(1) fees for searches in the registration offices; (2) temporary establishments; (3) travelling allowance of officers and establishments; and (4) telegraph charges. The re-organisation of the survey department and the different changes introduced from time to time are chiefly responsible for the short expenditure under Survey and Settlement. Owing to unfilled vacancies in the grades of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and savings in the establishment charges of

parties, there was a saving in the Settlement department also. The short expenditure under Land Records and Agriculture was spread over several items in small amounts.

(2) SALT.

Administrative changes.

The year was not marked by any important changes in Administration.

Excise system.

The number of factories worked under the excise system was the same as in the previous year.

Manufacture.

The season was favourable for salt production in the central and southern divisions but not in the northern. The early showers of February retarded manufacture in several factories in the north and the monsoon did not permit any long continuance of production. The total quantity of salt received into store amounted to 6,856,587 maunds against 6,569,566 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of salt manufactured under the excise system showed an increase being 5,715,792 maunds against 4,848,603 maunds in the previous year. The stock of salt (Government and excise) at the end of the year under report was, however, less than that at the close of 1897-98 by nearly 20 lakhs of maunds owing mainly to the destruction of 32,876 maunds of Government and 429,793 maunds of excise salt which had become unsaleable through age or liable to destruction under the five years' rule. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued during the past two years :—

Items.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase or decrease.
	I. MDS	I. MDS.	I. MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,378,318	8,378,535	- 778
Issued for fish-curing	157,722	188,655	- 19,067
Sold to French Government	41,622	54,577	+ 12,955
Issued for export	258,888	442,798	+ 183,910
Total ...	8,837,545	9,014,565	+ 177,020

The increase in the issues was chiefly due to the larger exports of salt to Penang.

Bereavement and expenditure.

The receipts amounted as shown below to Rs. 1,99,84,130 against Rs. 1,72,69,610 in the year before :—

Items.	Receipts in 1898-99.			Total receipts in 1897-98.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Issues for home and inland consumption	61,03,485	4,44,269	65,47,754	30,51,721
Issues for French Government ..	..	4,286	4,286	7,884
Issues for fish-curing ... ..	..	1,09,077	1,09,077	1,29,572
Customs duty	16,108	..	16,108	10,380
Excise duty	1,32,21,595	...	1,32,21,895	1,39,93,067
	1,93,41,433	5,57,532	1,98,99,115	1,71,92,634
Miscellaneous ..	85,015	...	85,015	76,978
Total ..	1,94,26,438	5,57,832	1,99,84,130	1,72,69,610

The receipts of the year exceeded those of the previous one by Rs. 27,14,520. The large increase in the duty on Government and excise salt sold for home and inland consumption was due to the following causes :—(1) larger realizations on account of previous credits, the credit sales in the second half of 1897-98 having

been large; (2) larger cash sales in the latter half of 1898-99 owing to the low and rising price of Government paper and consequent increased withdrawals of securities deposited; (3) increased sales in the first half of 1898-99. The increase under customs duty was due partly to larger imports from the United Kingdom into the port of Madras, but more especially to the greater care with which consignments removed from the Bombay salt works on payment of duty and with claim for wastage allowance were checked at the port of Mangalore. Miscellaneous receipts increased chiefly by larger collections of cess in spite of the comparatively low sales of excise salt as there were fewer factories for which no cess was fixed than there were in 1897-98 and the rate for thirteen of the factories was enhanced. The decrease under issues for French Government was because that Government took only half its usual supply and did not pay for it within the year. The decrease under fish-curing was mainly in the Calicut sub-division and was attributed to unfavourable season and to the absence of sardines, herrings and cat-fish. Of the total receipts, Rs. 68,29,861 (inclusive of the issues to the French Government and for fish-curing purposes) were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment and Rs. 1,30,53,151 on account of salt issued on credit before and during the year. The value of the quantity of salt issued on credit during the year was Rs. 1,19,50,638, of which Rs. 70,49,226 was collected within the year and Rs. 49,01,412 was outstanding at its close. A sum of Rs. 60,03,925 was realized on account of salt issued in the previous year. The total charges under this head excluding those debitable to excise amounted to Rs. 17,41,816, or Rs. 65,974 less than in the previous year. The short expenditure in the year under report took place solely under salt purchase and freight.

(3) STAMPS.

Stamp receipts fell from Rs. 84,20,258 to Rs. 82,66,812. The year having been a prosperous one fewer monetary transactions involving stamps were entered into, whilst its predecessor was one of agricultural distress and necessitated a large amount of borrowing. The charges were Rs. 3,22,964 against Rs. 3,43,113 in 1897-98. The fall in the sales reduced issues from the central stores and the charge for discount on sales.

(4) EXCISE.

The revenue under this head is derived from two sources (i) abkari and (ii) opium.

Abkari receipts have been falling since 1897-98 as will be seen from the Abkari following figures:—

											RS.
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,74,060
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,15,122
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,08,181

The fall was attributed to (1) an increase in the price of spirits, (2) high prices of food-grains and (3) the prevalence of Plague in the Bombay Presidency and in certain districts of this Presidency; and the consequent restrictions imposed on fares, festivals, travellers and traffic. The charges which are deducted from those of the combined department of salt and excise amounted to Rs. 9,91,566 against Rs. 9,91,861 in the previous year.

Transit duty on excise opium is alone credited to this head. The receipts which amounted to Rs. 3,69,242 against Rs. 4,04,322 in 1897-98 fluctuate according to the imports into this Presidency from Malwa. The charges were Rs. 511 or only Rs. 2 more than in 1897-98.

(5) CUSTOMS.

The transactions under this head are sub-divided into (i) sea customs and (ii) land customs.

The receipts under sea customs exclusive of the import duty on salt which is credited to salt amounted to Rs. 35,01,874, or Rs. 6,24,588 less than those of 1897-98. Rs. 2,65,524 of this decrease occurred under exports. Owing to famine in Bengal the trade in rice with Ceylon in the previous year was diverted to this Presidency, while in the year under report there was competition from Bengal

and Burma where the crops appear to have been exceptionally good. There was a still larger fall of Rs. 3,89,958 under import duties due mainly to smaller imports of colombo arrack, metals and manufactures of metals and cotton manufactures. On the other hand Rs. 22,658 was collected as excise duty on cotton manufactures in excess of 1897-98 in consequence of increased manufacture to meet demands from Calcutta and Rangoon. The charges rose from Rs. 2,16,503 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,26,325 in the year under report due chiefly to the new scale of establishments brought into force in some districts in the latter part of 1897-98.

Land
Customs.

Land Customs receipts fell from Rs. 2,31,924 to Rs. 1,35,904. The fall occurred under export duty and is due to smaller export of rice from Karikal than in 1897-98 in which year it was exceptionally great. The charges were Rs. 20,712 against Rs. 18,069 in the previous year. The increase was due chiefly to additional establishments entertained.

(6) ASSESSED TAXES (INCOME TAX).

Income-tax receipts which exhibit an annual increase rose from Rs. 24,73,453 to Rs. 25,98,251. The charges were Rs. 28,937 or Rs. 919 more than in 1897-98.

(7) FOREST.

The receipts and charges of the Forest department amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 21,10,518 and Rs. 15,94,670, respectively, in the year under report against Rs. 21,36,493 and Rs. 15,72,854 in the previous year. The surplus of the year was thus worse than that of the previous year by Rs. 47,791 only.

(8) REGISTRATION.

The receipts of the Registration department were abnormally high in 1897-98 owing to the large collections made on account of the numerous searches for encumbrances carried out in connection with the loans granted under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. They amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 15,30,509. In the year under report which was a normal one Rs. 12,90,870 only were collected. The receipts from Registration proper showed an improvement in the earlier months, but fell disproportionately in the latter part of the year. Owing to expansion of departmental operations, the charges show generally an annual increase. They rose from Rs. 8,30,285 to Rs. 8,42,291.

(9) OTHER HEADS.

The following table exhibits the aggregate receipts and charges under this category:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference + or —.
Receipts	Rs. 86,48,997	Rs. 90,72,486	Rs. + 4,23,489
Charges	2,95,82,314	2,81,70,533	- 14,11,781

The net increase of Rs. 4,23,489 in the receipts is made up of an increase of Rs. 5,48,253 under 9 heads counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,24,764 under 7 heads:—

Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
83,273	Law and Justice { Courts of Law ..	5,105
11,876	{ Jails	28,445
1,610	Medical	11,597
49,426	Superannuations	11,024
22,583	State Railway Traffic receipts ..	12,526
3,77,924	Civil works in charge of Public Works	
Civil officers	officers	18,985
Public Works	Contributions	37,082
Officers		
Officers		
475		
Total	Add net increase	1,24,764
5,48,253	Total	4,23,489
		5,48,253

The increase under 'Interest' was almost entirely in the interest on advances to cultivators due to the abnormally large advances made under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the famine of 1897-98. The increase under 'Police' was spread over several items, but was chiefly due to the return to the arsenal of a large quantity of ammunition and a large number of carbines. Under 'Scientific and other Minor Departments' the actuals of the year under report included for the first time, about Rs. 45,000 realized by sale of aluminium ware at the School of Arts. The receipts from Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations were also higher than in the previous year. The increase under 'Stationery and Printing' represented mainly the value of stationery supplied to State Railways. These supplies were very limited in 1897-98. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' was more nominal than real, as it represented the sale-proceeds of cloths manufactured at the expense of Government during the late famine to afford relief to weavers. Under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' a sum of Rs. 18,000 realized by the sale of unclaimed property seized from a swindler in the Tinnevely district was credited in 1897-98. The increased receipts in the year under report on account of magisterial fines and printing and translation executed by the High Court did not fully cover this special increase. A fall in jail manufactures, which was attributed chiefly to the employment of a large number of convicts on building operations in the Vellore Central Jail and to the suspension of manufacturing operations in the Rajahmundry Central Jail owing to the outbreak of a severe epidemic of sickness, accounted for the decrease under 'Jails.' The recoveries effected from municipalities in 1897-98 on account of the Sanitary Engineer's establishments amounted to Rs. 22,000, whereas in the year under report Rs. 1,000 only were recovered. Under 'Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances' the Subscriptions to the Military Fund are decreasing with the retirement of old members. The traffic receipts of the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway in 1897-98 were abnormally high owing to carriage of construction materials, &c., of the Peralam-Karikal Railway. The decrease under 'Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers' occurred mainly under 'Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous.' The accounts of 1897-98 include under 'Contributions' Rs. 27,605 adjusted on account of repayment of expenditure on Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway. The decrease of Rs. 14,11,781 in the charges of the year was the result of an increase of Rs. 13,48,960 under 17 heads and a decrease of Rs. 27,60,741 under the remaining 12 heads as shown below. This large decrease, however, did not represent an actual saving in the expenditure; for it was due to the charges in 1897-98 having been swelled by the large expenditure on famine relief:—

Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.			Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	...	17,958	Post Office	...	3,608
Interest on other accounts	...	2,515	General Administration	...	707
Refunds	...	11,610	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	11,473
Assignments and compensations	...	77,604	Police	...	1,13,879
Jails	...	30,557	Ecclesiastical	...	40,705
Marine	...	123	Political	...	13,963
Education	...	57,263	Stationery and Printing	...	4,078
Medical	...	1,84,061	Miscellaneous	...	3,147
Scientific, &c., Departments	...	1,45,665	Famine Relief by Civil officers	...	23,50,104
Territorial and other Political Pensions	...	6,187	Construction of Railways	...	29,594
Civil furlough	...	6,815	Civil works by Civil officers	...	1,57,400
Superannuation allowances and pensions	...	18,334	Contributions	...	32,074
Famine Relief by Public Works officers	...	11,585			
State Railway working expenses	...	20,167			
Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers	...	26,837			
Do. do. by Public Works officers	...	3,087			
Civil works by Public Works officers	...	7,28,362			
		13,48,960			
Add decrease	...	14,11,781			
Total	...	27,60,741			

The excess under 'Interest' on ordinary debt resulted from the very large advances made under the 'Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts' in consequence of the last famine. Under 'Interest on other accounts' the increase occurred in the interest paid on deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions. Refunds are fluctuating charges. The sum of Rs. 38,000 being the amount of

compensation to the Native State of Pudukkóttai for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture in that State for 1897-98 was paid only in the year under report. This and other arrear payments made on account of Malikana allowances in Malabar, Trichinopoly, and Travancore accounted for the excess under 'Assignments and Compensations.' The excess under 'Jails' occurred in the charges for manufacture owing to the large orders for tents for the Ordnance department undertaken by the Penitentiary and the purchase of new weaving machinery for the Coimbatore Jail. Under 'Education' there was an increase under several heads but chiefly under 'Inspection,' 'Government colleges,' 'General' and 'Miscellaneous.' The charges under 'Inspection' are increasing, and the actuals of the year under report included privilege leave allowances in excess of the amount so included in 1897-98. The charges of the Presidency College included a sum of Rs. 16,500 for providing fittings in the Physical Laboratory and class room. Those under 'Miscellaneous' include Rs. 25,000 paid for hostels. The expenses incurred in connection with the precautionary measures undertaken against plague were chiefly responsible for the excess expenditure under 'Medical.' A special assignment of Rs. 1,02,000 was made in the year under report for the purchase of extra bark from private growers for increased manufacture of quinine and febrifuge. This and the charges incurred (44) for the first time for the manufacture of aluminium ware at the School of Arts account chiefly for the increase under 'Scientific and other Minor Departments.' Under 'Territorial and Political pensions' fluctuations occur owing to pensions not being drawn on due dates. The increase under 'Civil, Furlough and Absentee allowances' represented the Government share of the privilege leave allowances paid to Mr. W. A. Willock, I.C.S., as Collector of the Vizianagram Zamindari. The excess under 'Superannuation allowances and Pensions' represented passage money paid to Mrs. Grose and her children and marriage donation to one of her daughters. The excess under 'Famine Relief by Public Works officers' was nominal, as the expenditure in 1897-98 was treated as Imperial expenditure in the Public Works books and included in this report under 'Imperial services—B. Public Works.' The increase under 'State Railway working expenses' was due to the inclusion of Rs. 16,992 on account of arrears of interest on the outlay on works wholly and jointly used by the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway at Máyavaram and Tiruvalur. The outlay under 'Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers' in 1897-98 was retarded by famine, as was also that under '45. Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers.' The transfer to Imperial of self-supporting offices caused a saving under 'Post Office.' Under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' there were savings under 'High Court' owing chiefly to the appointment of Puisne Judge during the absence of the Chief Justice on six months' furlough out of India having been held in abeyance during the annual recess. Savings also took place under 'Civil and Sessions Courts' by the absence of a larger number of senior Covenanted officers on leave out of India than in the previous year. Under 'Criminal Courts,' the charges in 1897-98 were augmented by famine. On the other hand, the short expenditure under the foregoing items was greatly counterbalanced by increase in Law charges owing to Government having undertaken a few heavy suits. The decrease under 'Police' reflects the increase due to famine in 1897-98. The absence of a larger number of Chaplains on leave out of India than in 1897-98 led to the decrease under 'Ecclesiastical.' The actuals of 1897-98 under 'Political' included the privilege leave allowances of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin in addition to the salary of his *locum tenens*, and increased charges for demarcation of boundaries between British Territory and Native States. A short expenditure of Rs. 85,000 under 'Stationery' supplied from central stores was nearly counterbalanced by increased purchase of stationery for central stores and by increased charges of printing at private presses. Owing to the absence of famine in the year under report the expenditure under that head was not more than Rs. 8,000. The charges for the contribution of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway decrease year by year owing to completion of lines. The non-utilization of most of the grants sanctioned to municipalities for water-supply schemes chiefly accounted for the decrease under 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers.' The decrease would have been greater but for the contribution of Rs. 30,000 to certain municipalities to enable them to pay their way, as their funds had run low owing to plague expenditure. The

decrease under 'Contributions' took place in the contributions on account of the net profits of the working of the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway and for Public Works and Education.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(B) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statement compares the receipts relating to Imperial Public Works during the past two years:—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Direct revenue from Productive Public Works	Rs. 2,92,114	Rs. 3,13,850	+ 51,415
2. Military—			
Military Works	2,002	3,454	+ 1,052
3. Railways	1,46,06,213	1,32,11,739	- 13,91,474
Total	1,49,00,229	1,35,58,252	- 13,41,977

The increase under 'Irrigation and Navigation' was chiefly due to the introduction of the new navigation rules during the year under report in the Gódvári and Kistna Delta systems, and to the demand for water consequent on the growth of wet cultivation by the Kurnool canal. The occupation of nearly all the buildings throughout the year and the absence of remission of rents in the West Coast Division were responsible for the increase under 'Military Works.' The large fall under 'Railways' was due to (1) the plague restrictions which seriously affected the free movement of passengers on all the railways, (2) the absence of famine traffic in food-grains on the Mysore State Railway and the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway, (3) the breach in the main line of the South Indian Railway and the transfer of the Nellore Section from South Indian Railway to the East Coast Railway, and (4) the almost entire cessation of traffic in State Railway materials in consequence of the completion of the Bezwada-Madras section of the East Coast Railway.

The expenditure was as follows:—

Expenditure

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways—			
South Indian Railway	47,77,317	30,22,168	- 17,55,151
East Coast Railway	41,04,571	45,16,914	+ 4,12,343
Mysore State Railway	13,32,970	9,68,802	- 3,64,078
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway	3,72,991	2,65,777	- 1,07,214
Madras-Ennore Railway	55,935	26,895	- 29,340
Bezwada-Madras State Railway	69,69,161	86,29,610	+ 3,39,551
Shoranur-Cochin Railway Survey	1,711	31,037	+ 29,326
Calicut-Cannanore Railway Survey	- 30,895	..	+ 30,895
Madura-Pámban Railway Survey	8	..	+ 8
Arsikeri-Mangalore Railway Survey	- 3,452	..	+ 3,452
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	1,23,079	3,90,388	+ 2,67,309
State Subsidised Companies (Nilgiri Railway)	10,363	17,060	+ 6,697
2. Famine Relief	65,69,653	..	- 65,69,653
3. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief and insurance, Construction of Protective			
Irrigation works	1,43,008	53,351	- 90,057
Capital expenditure of Irrigation works not charged			
against revenue	7,85,656	5,01,800	- 2,83,856
Major works—Working expenses	13,90,649	14,56,737	+ 66,088
4. Military—			
Military works	75,266	69,926	- 5,340
5. Civil works	49,198	75,262	+ 26,064
Total	2,67,33,189	1,90,25,515	- 87,02,674

The opening of the Bezwada-Madras Railway which increased the mileage worked chiefly caused the increase under East Coast Railway. The increase under 'State outlay on Guaranteed Railways' was due to more extensive acquisition of lands for the Calicut-Cannanore and Arcot-Ráripéttai Railway extensions of the Madras Railway. The decrease under South Indian Railway was chiefly due to the transfer of the Nellore-Gudur section to the East Coast Railway and reduction of the passenger train service between Pakala and Darmavaram owing to slackness of traffic on account of plague restrictions. That under 'Mysore State Railway and Madras-Ennore Railway' was coincident with the fall in the earnings. The decrease under 'Famine Relief' represents the actual charges on account of famine relief in 1897-98. During the year under report no charges were incurred under this head debitable to Imperial services. Under 'Irrigation and Navigation' the heavy expenditure incurred on the Gódvári and Cauvery Delta systems, and the Periyár and Rushikulya projects caused the increase under working expenses, whilst the approaching completion of the Rushikulya Project and restriction on outlay caused the decrease under the other heads. The vigorous prosecution of the meteorological and postal works caused the increase under civil works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given below :—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts	Charges.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1894-95	1,13,79,076	1,38,40,193	+ 19,70,117	8,53,302	5,18,175	- 3,34,827
1895-96	1,21,42,247	1,44,70,199	+ 23,27,952	8,15,077	5,40,800	- 2,74,778
1896-97	1,30,05,939	1,60,81,160	+ 30,75,221	7,59,300	5,37,470	- 2,21,839
1897-98	1,39,14,861	1,91,29,231	+ 52,14,370	7,14,278	5,76,428	- 1,67,850
1898-99	1,43,74,211	1,91,03,894	+ 47,29,683	6,91,693	5,71,748	- 1,10,045

Fluctuations in the receipts and charges of the Postal department depend chiefly upon the transactions of the Postal Savings' Bank. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below :—

Years.	Postage Stamps.	Service Postage Stamps.	Discount on sale of Stamps.	Sale of Postage Service Stamps.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1896-97	20,93,674	4,33,441	32,158	18,613
1897-98	21,91,306	4,60,034	33,640	19,887
1898-99	22,51,306	4,69,838	34,487	22,894

The outlay on the construction of lines chiefly accounted for the variations in the charges of the Telegraph department.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The receipts and charges of Provincial services during the past five years are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Major head of account	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99 compared with 1897-98.
<i>Income, Provincial Services.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue ...	1,63,17,251	1,08,15,839	1,58,35,117	1,50,28,821	1,72,55,927	+ 22,36,806
II. Salt ...	1,58,182	1,60,590	1,33,584	76,977	85,015	+ 8,038
IV. Stamps ...	59,04,908	58,75,501	59,55,646	63,15,194	62,00,109	- 1,15,085
V. Excise ...	34,17,892	35,96,014	37,24,141	36,54,894	34,10,356	- 2,35,538
VII. Customs ...	56,928	82,823	68,253	70,080	79,777	+ 9,697
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	11,03,006	11,13,072	12,29,020	12,36,727	12,89,126	+ 52,399
IX. Forest ...	9,47,015	10,53,284	11,51,664	10,68,246	10,55,130	- 12,957
X. Registration ...	6,08,203	6,11,120	6,05,636	7,65,254	6,45,435	- 1,19,819
XII. Interest ...	1,80,585	1,56,707	1,59,051	1,72,747	2,53,916	+ 81,169
XIII. Post office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI. Law and Justice—	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Courts of Law ...	7,37,104	7,11,947	6,96,303	8,01,096	7,98,991	- 2,105
B. Jails ...	4,41,517	4,83,953	4,27,866	4,49,742	1,21,297	- 28,445
XVII. Police ...	1,73,390	4,80,469	4,50,305	4,37,474	4,49,850	+ 11,870
XVIII. Marine ...	14	1,13,215	...	...	...	...
XIX. Education ...	1,81,908	1,94,947	1,98,033	1,79,516	1,81,126	+ 1,610
XX. Medical ...	1,12,725	1,33,579	1,21,738	1,27,630	1,16,042	- 11,597
XXI. Scientific, &c., depart- ments ...	1,83,959	2,16,779	2,72,280	2,28,138	2,77,884	+ 49,746
XXII. Superannuation ...	40,768	46,248	44,596	52,708	52,842	+ 134
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	1,24,309	1,33,031	1,30,221	1,12,888	1,16,254	+ 3,366
XXV. Miscellaneous ...	1,84,455	1,75,360	1,59,911	2,02,558	1,78,738	- 23,820
XXVI. State Railways Gross Profit ...	3,11,785	2,46,536	2,57,203	2,58,372	2,45,840	- 12,532
XXX. Irrigation and navigation— By Civil officers ...	10,400	11,025	10,625	9,144	9,341	+ 207
By Public Works officers ...	1,65,884	1,55,840	1,75,059	1,73,742	1,74,621	+ 79
XXXII. Civil works— By Civil officers ...	31,157	25,625	3,234	3,903	4,878	+ 475
By Public Works officers ...	1,25,189	1,70,542	1,92,535	1,88,361	1,69,376	- 18,985
Contributions from Local ...	5,32,490	3,03,390	2,70,825	2,96,530	2,59,448	- 37,082
Total ...	3,22,76,492	3,32,59,417	3,22,77,108	3,19,14,528	3,37,65,034	+ 18,50,556
Provincial Deficit ...	...	...	20,65,797	15,77,070	...	- 15,77,070
Grand Total ...	3,22,76,492	3,32,59,417	3,42,82,965	3,34,91,398	3,37,65,034	+ 2,73,486
<i>Expenditure, Provincial Services.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,71,740	1,15,617	1,43,145	1,32,368	1,41,667	+ 9,280
3. Land revenue ...	51,78,221	51,98,850	52,41,621	54,00,460	49,16,702	- 5,43,767
6. Salt ...	5,76,246	6,19,179	6,00,045	3,94,396	3,96,129	+ 2,063
6. Stamps ...	2,59,958	2,66,407	2,41,488	2,57,335	2,42,223	- 15,112
7. Excise ...	1,54,475	1,74,833	1,76,689	2,48,092	2,48,019	- 73
9. Customs ...	2,01,123	2,31,883	2,32,808	2,34,572	2,47,037	+ 12,465
10. Assessed taxes ...	11,639	11,810	13,130	14,009	14,469	+ 460
11. Forest ...	6,03,173	7,22,803	7,67,148	7,86,427	7,97,395	+ 10,968
12. Registration ...	3,97,735	4,08,270	4,06,099	4,16,142	4,81,145	+ 6,003
13. Interest, &c. ...	1,60,911	1,59,188	1,70,083	1,85,768	2,03,056	+ 17,888
15. Post office ...	84,906	88,241	1,01,136	1,07,477	1,03,869	- 3,608
18. General administration ...	10,25,097	10,26,089	9,92,015	10,07,184	9,96,847	- 10,337
19. Law and Justice— A. Courts of Law ...	46,52,718	46,70,044	45,94,409	49,24,764	49,13,291	- 11,473
B. Jails ...	10,26,044	10,34,867	10,64,528	11,57,074	11,83,232	+ 30,558
20. Police ...	43,96,523	45,83,784	46,48,081	46,61,602	45,47,722	- 1,13,880
21. Marine ...	47,697	14,970	1,17,728	7,909	8,122	+ 123
22. Education ...	16,98,665	16,70,843	16,75,004	17,47,253	15,04,518	- 57,293
24. Medical ...	12,98,653	13,00,180	13,34,117	13,08,325	14,89,386	+ 1,84,061
25. Political ...	84,739	82,827	82,301	81,960	74,157	- 10,803
26. Scientific, &c., departments. Superannuation ...	4,07,215	4,05,167	4,19,213	4,23,266	5,74,835	+ 1,46,569
30. Stationery and printing ...	14,46,506	11,85,941	15,65,469	15,89,814	15,90,046	+ 232
30. Stationery and printing ...	8,99,768	9,48,113	9,31,208	10,37,217	9,63,554	- 70,663
32. Miscellaneous ...	1,38,814	1,44,174	1,44,000	1,71,192	1,18,474	- 23,018
33. Famine relief { Civil } { P.W.D. } ...	371	2,248	1,39,476	15,47,382	7,572	- 15,89,810
37. Construction of railways ...	1,26,684	32,628	18,436	27,606	11,555	+ 11,585
38. State Railways ...	1,90,739	1,52,822	1,51,910	1,49,832	1,989	- 29,595
41. Miscellaneous railway ex- penditure ...	- 7,433	...	...	...	1,63,999	+ 20,107
43. Irrigation and navigation— By Civil officers ...	3,96,908	3,72,878	4,07,107	3,95,204	3,91,141	+ 26,937
By Public Works officers ...	29,37,457	31,82,965	38,31,703	28,71,532	28,74,619	+ 3,087
45. Civil works— By Civil officers ...	4,20,576	8,55,903	7,96,513	3,44,534	1,87,125	- 1,57,409
By Public Works officers ...	20,89,933	25,31,360	24,24,318	17,79,357	25,07,719	+ 7,28,362
Contributions to Local ...	2,98,300	3,03,650	5,11,230	2,94,546	2,62,472	- 32,074
Total Provincial ...	3,13,53,216	3,28,18,264	3,42,82,965	3,34,91,598	3,21,47,996	- 13,43,602
Provincial Surplus ...	9,23,276	4,41,153	...	...	16,17,058	+ 16,17,058
Grand Total ...	3,22,76,492	3,32,59,417	3,42,82,965	3,34,91,598	3,37,65,054	+ 2,73,456

The following table, however, exhibits in one view the position of Provincial finances during that period:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	29,36,254	33,59,530	43,00,714	22,94,917	7,17,847
Surplus + or deficit - ...	+ 9,23,276	+ 4,41,184	- 20,05,797	- 18,77,070	+ 16,17,088
Closing balance ...	38,59,530	43,00,714	22,94,917	7,17,847	23,34,935

The reduction in the balances at credit of the Provincial Government on the 31st March 1897 and the further reduction on the 31st March 1898 were due to famine which not only decreased revenue but also increased expenditure. In consideration of the heavy strain on Provincial finances caused by famine the Government of India sanctioned a special contribution of 10 lakhs of rupees in aid of Provincial resources, and made a grant of the amount of direct famine and plague expenditure incurred by the Madras Government in the year under report. The Government of India further sanctioned a grant in the same year of Rs. 3,00,000, which was placed at the disposal of the Madras Government for grants-in-aid to such municipalities as had been most affected by plague expenditure. The contributions referred to above amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 12,57,792 as entered in the following statement showing how the Provincial share of Land Revenue as given in this report was calculated for the past two years. Explanations for the variations between the actuals of 1897-98 and 1898-99 without distinction of Imperial and Provincial having been given in Section II need not be recapitulated here:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial ...	5,58,41,440	5,54,00,908
Provincial share divided proportionately ...	1,50,92,000	1,38,51,726
Add—		
Part of the amount expended on the education of two Forest officers transferred from Madras to Burma (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{3039}$ dated 17th August 1897) ...	1,002	...
Fixed assignment under the Provincial settlement ...	...	17,46,000
Special contributions ...	...	* 12,57,792
Contribution to local bodies in aid of plague expenditure ...	...	3,00,000
On account of training Madras Hospital Assistant pupils for service in Burma (Government of India, Financial No. $\frac{A}{523}$ 17th December 1897) ...	...	16,843
On account of cost of instruments, &c., for the Kodaikānal Observatory (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4094}$ dated 3rd November 1898) ...	...	4,016
On account of contribution for the purchase of cinchona bark (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{1475}$ dated 28th March 1898) ...	...	1,02,000
Total additions ...	1,002	34,26,651
Deduct—		
Amount placed at the disposal of the Military Department for the construction of a New Detention Hospital (Government of India, Military, No. $\frac{D}{1130}$ dated 2nd March 1895) ...	63,040	...
Amount recovered from Local funds on account of contribution for the ferry flats required in the Cōdāvarī delta (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{2508}$ dated 3rd July 1897) ...	1,132	...
On account of the transfer of the charge for freight, &c., to the head "Salt Purchase and Freight" from salaries, establishment and contingencies (vide Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{1050}$ dated 14th April 1898) ...	...	12,750
Total deductions ...	64,171	12,750
Net addition to, or deduction from, Provincial ...	- 63,170	+ 34,13,901
Total Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	1,50,28,821	1,72,65,627

* Special contribution ...	RS.
Plague expenditure ...	10,00,000
Famine ...	2,38,634
Public Works ...	7,573
	11,585
	12,57,792

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration and is divided into two sections—(i) Incorporated Local Funds and (ii) Excluded Local Funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Incorporated Local Funds are those the transactions of which are incorporated in the general accounts. They comprise the following: (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (4) the Bhadrachalam Road Fund. The receipts and charges of these funds, as recorded in the Civil and the Public Works Department books as well as their opening and closing balances for the past two years, are shown in the following statement:—

Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.

	Local Funds under Act V of 1884		Village Service Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		The Bhadrachalam Road Fund.		Total.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
<i>Income.</i>									
I. Land revenue	Rs. 1,21,213	Rs. 1,26,805	Rs. 21,63,123	Rs. 19,90,545	Rs. 57,211	Rs. 51,054	Rs. 6,994	Rs. 22,87,341	Rs. 21,17,050
VI. Provincial rates	55,95,613	55,71,512	29,40,097	29,77,205	1	4	...	78,98,269	77,10,755
XII. Interest	49,804	52,949	...	...	...	...	...	40,805	52,853
XVI A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	23,997	23,713	...	...	...	...	...	23,907	23,713
XIX. Education	2,32,175	2,35,332	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,175	2,35,332
XX. Medical	53,269	47,857	...	...	...	...	...	53,269	47,657
XXII. Superannuation	307	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	307	1,235
XXV. Miscellaneous	6,24,574	6,08,410	...	...	...	...	...	6,24,574	6,08,410
XXXII. Civil Works—									
By Civil officers	10,14,566	10,42,454	51	65	...	...	686	10,15,301	10,43,185
By Public Works officers	6,787	6,054	...	...	...	...	...	6,787	6,654
Contributions from Provincial to Local.	2,94,543	2,92,472	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,543	2,92,472
Transfers between Local and Local	1,283	2,243	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	2,243
Total—Service Heads	80,21,130	80,41,396	44,03,276	40,07,905	57,212	54,658	6,032	1,24,87,659	1,21,71,559
Debt Heads	44,44,158	43,46,405	...	...	...	...	...	44,44,158	43,46,405
Total of both	1,24,65,287	1,23,87,801	44,03,276	40,07,905	57,212	54,658	6,032	1,69,31,817	1,65,17,964
<i>Expenditure.</i>									
1. Refunds and drawbacks	9,206	11,278	2,581	7,355	42	227	...	11,689	18,861
3. Land revenue	...	...	45,89,053	46,76,619	17	49	5,423	45,93,407	46,82,061
14. Interest on other obligations	2,615	2,801	...	...	...	...	...	2,615	2,891
18. General administration	3,35,340	3,42,093	...	...	...	...	...	3,30,340	3,42,093
22. Education	10,05,773	10,75,292	...	...	...	...	...	10,05,773	10,75,292
24. Medical	15,10,038	18,95,386	...	...	...	...	...	15,10,038	18,95,386
29. Superannuation	15,699	26,472	...	...	...	...	...	15,689	26,472
32. Miscellaneous	3,07,472	3,07,635	...	...	...	...	144	3,07,614	3,07,770
33. Famine Relief	1,25,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,780	...
45. Civil Works—									
By Civil officers	41,90,774	40,31,595	24,972	34,432	48,002	45,543	1,155	42,05,286	41,12,725
By Public Works officers	45,589	37,740	...	...	6,407	8,104	...	52,050	43,854
Contribution from Local to Provincial	2,15,131	1,79,763	80,475	78,016	686	890	200	2,05,590	2,03,448
Transfers between Local and Local	1,013	1,853	266	346	7	14	...	1,258	2,243
Total—Service Heads	78,56,102	70,12,030	46,97,046	47,97,363	66,121	61,797	6,031	1,23,14,925	1,21,71,125
Debt Heads	46,75,128	46,23,258	...	...	...	...	...	46,75,128	46,23,258
Total of both	1,25,31,230	1,27,35,288	46,97,046	47,97,363	66,121	61,797	6,031	1,72,91,053	1,75,94,384
Surplus Service Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit Service Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opening balance	21,40,159	20,82,296	16,85,919	13,92,149	68,800	68,891	3,770	39,06,302	35,47,103
Closing balance	20,82,296	17,34,749	13,92,149	6,02,686	68,891	68,752	3,770	36,47,100	23,70,686

The receipts relating to Local Funds under Act V of 1884, exclusive of contributions from Provincial revenues, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 77,76,621 against Rs. 77,25,305 in 1897-98. The net increase of Rs. 51,316 over those of the previous year is made up as shown below :—

		Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	...	2,292	...
Provincial rates	...	...	23,801
Interest	...	3,045	...
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	284
Education	...	3,157	...
Medical	...	...	5,612
Superannuations	...	928	...
Miscellaneous	...	43,836	...
Civil Works	{ By Civil officers	27,888	...
	{ By Public Works officers	...	133
Total		81,146	29,830
Net Increase		51,316	

The increase under 'Miscellaneous' was almost entirely in the choultry rents of the Tanjore district due partly to the prompt collection of current and arrear demands, and partly to the increase in the *commutation* rate of prices. Under 'Civil Works by Civil officers' an increase of Rs. 14,000 represented an adjustment effected on account of discount realized by the purchase of Government securities for the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore district in the previous year. The rest of the increase came in by contributions from municipalities and private individuals. The actuals of 1897-98 under Provincial rates included arrears left uncollected in the previous year on account of famine; hence the decrease under that head in the year under report. The decrease under 'Medical' was due chiefly to a fall in the contributions from private individuals. The contributions from Provincial Funds amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,62,472, or Rs. 32,074 less than in the previous year; the decrease having taken place under contributions in aid of Public Works. But transfers between Local and Local caused a net increase of Rs. 955, so that the total increase in the receipts over those of the previous year was reduced to Rs. 20,197. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 79,12,030 or Rs. 55,928 more than in the previous year. The increase is made up as follows :—

		Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.
Refunds	...	2,018	...
Interest	...	276	...
General administration	...	5,753	...
Education	...	...	20,481
Medical	...	3,84,728	...
Superannuation	...	10,783	...
Miscellaneous	...	154	...
Famine relief	...	...	1,25,780
Civil Works	{ by Civil officers	...	1,59,179
	{ by Public Works officers	...	7,839
Contributions	...	...	35,868
Transfers	...	868	...
Total		4,04,575	3,43,847
Net Increase		55,928	

The charges under 'General Establishments of Local Funds' increase with the establishment of additional Panchayat Unions. The expenditure incurred in connection with plague precautionary measures accounted for the excess under 'Medical.' The increase under 'Superannuations' represented bonuses paid on account of Local Fund employes to Provident Funds. The decrease under 'Education' was in the charges for schools which are now decreasing year by year. There were no charges on account of famine relief in the year under report; hence the large decrease under that head compared with the previous year. The heavy burden thrown on District Boards by expenditure incurred on plague preventive measures led to the curtailment of Civil Works by Civil and by Public Works officers. The accounts of 1897-98 included under 'Contributions' Rs. 27,605 adjusted on account of repayment of expenditure on Māvavaram-Muttupet Railway. This accounted chiefly for the decrease under contributions as compared with the previous year. The funded capital of District Boards which amounted to Rs. 14,77,141 on 1st April 1898 stood, as at present ascertained, at Rs. 17,85,365 on the 31st March 1899. The receipts under *Village Service Funds* comprise (1) contributions from general revenues, (2) contributions from ryots, and (3) miscellaneous sundry receipts. Notwithstanding an increase in the total land revenue collections of the year the receipts under these funds fell from Rs. 44,03,276 to Rs. 40,67,905. This fall was due to the reduced rate of village cess, viz., 7 pies in every rupee of assessment and water-tax which was levied from 1st July 1897 having been in force throughout the official year under report. The contributions from ryots are levied under the provisions of the Madras Village Cess Act IV of 1893, which is in force throughout the Presidency, except in the taluks of Ernad, Walluvanad, Palghat and Ponnāni, and in part of Karumbranad in the Malabar district. The contributions from general revenues should equal the village cess collections. In the above-mentioned taluks of the Malabar district, where Village Cess Act IV of 1893 is not in force, there was an increase which followed the increase in the Land Revenue collections of the district. On the other hand, the charges rose from Rs. 46,97,046 to Rs. 47,97,368 due partly to the introduction of the scheme for the revision of Village Establishments in a few districts, but chiefly to the disbursement of the pay of the karnams on the increased scale sanctioned by Government in September 1898. The decrease in receipts and the increase in expenditure as explained above caused a deficit of Rs. 7,29,463 in the transactions of the year, and the balance at credit of these Funds which stood at Rs. 13,92,149 at the beginning of the year was reduced at its close to Rs. 6,62,687. *Irrigation Cess Funds* exist only in the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and Tanjore, but in the last-named district there were no transactions in the year under report or in the previous one. The balance of Rs. 96 which stood to the credit of this Fund in this district was refunded to the ryots concerned. The total receipts of the Funds amounted to Rs. 54,653 against Rs. 57,212 in the previous year. The decrease which was due chiefly to the absence of arrears would have been greater but for the collection of the cess for the first time under the Nilayar channel in the Madura district at annas 3 in the rupee as sanctioned in G.O., No. 48, dated 28th January 1898. The charges of the year were Rs. 54,797 or Rs. 1,324 less than in the previous year. The receipts and charges relating to *Bhadrāchalam Road Fund* amounted to Rs. 7,660 and Rs. 6,931, respectively, against Rs. 6,032 and Rs. 5,656 in 1897-98.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following table gives the receipts and outgoings of these Funds in the past two years together with their opening and closing balances. The funds comprising this category are the following: (i) Port and Marine Funds, (ii) Cantonment Funds, and (iii) the University Fee Fund. The transactions of Cantonment Funds are accounted for in accordance with special rules, whilst those of the two remaining Funds follow generally the procedure of the Incorporated Funds:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1897.	1897-98.		Closing balance on 31st March 1898.	1898-99.		Closing balance on 31st March 1899.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Port and Marine Funds ..	3,13,851	5,71,342	5,66,880	3,18,413	6,55,999	6,94,515	2,70,697
Cantonment Funds ..	4,065	25,792	27,922	2,835	28,919	27,682	3,872
University Fee Fund.	15,185	2,03,787	1,65,130	53,842	2,03,425	2,05,058	52,200
Total ...	3,33,201	8,00,921	7,50,032	3,75,090	8,88,343	9,27,455	3,35,978

Port and Marine Funds which represent the largest portion of the Excluded Funds in the Madras Presidency comprise the receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act), Act III of 1885 (Landing and Shipping Dues Act), Pilotage Funds and Pier Dues (Acts V of 1863 and VII of 1871). The receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 amounted to Rs. 4,78,592 and Rs. 5,13,869 against Rs. 4,18,840 and Rs. 4,54,990, respectively, in 1897-98. The increase in outgoings was due to large outlay on Light-House Works and other port improvements. The balance at credit which stood at Rs. 1,55,551 on 1st April 1898 was reduced to Rs. 1,20,273 on the 31st March 1899. The invested balance continues to be Rs. 5,47,000. The receipts and charges under Act III of 1885 amounted to Rs. 50,399 and Rs. 67,019, respectively, against Rs. 79,408 and Rs. 41,055 in the previous year. The loan of Rs. 16,500 made to the landing and shipping dues, Cocanada, was repaid to the Malabar Port Fund in the year under report. The invested balance stood unaltered at Rs. 5,000 for the Masulipatam Port. The balance at credit of Landing and Shipping Dues Fund which stood at Rs. 1,46,244 on 1st April 1898 was raised to Rs. 1,59,624 on 31st March 1899. The receipts and charges of Pilotage Funds amounted to Rs. 61,709 and Rs. 59,839, respectively, against Rs. 47,602 and Rs. 63,832, in 1897-98. Madras Pilotage Fund showed a deficit of Rs. 9,843 and the Pámban Pilotage Fund a surplus of Rs. 8,426, which were adjusted to the Port Fund under G.O., No. 168, Marine, dated 23rd February 1899. There was no balance on the 31st March 1899. The collection of pier dues amounted to Rs. 35,299 and the charges to Rs. 53,787. Tuticorin pier dues showed a surplus of Rs. 20,230 and Cochin a deficit of Rs. 7,800, which were transferred to the Group Port Funds under the orders of Government. The receipts and charges on account of pier dues in 1897-98 were Rs. 25,492 and Rs. 7,004, respectively. The balances under 'Cantonment Funds' which stood at Rs. 2,835 on 1st April 1898, were raised to Rs. 3,872 on the 31st March 1899. The receipts and charges of the University Fee Fund during the year under report did not differ largely, and therefore the balance at credit which stood at Rs. 53,842 on 1st April 1898 was reduced to Rs. 52,210 only. Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 25,900 were purchased during the year, and the invested balance on the 31st March 1899 amounted to Rs. 2,90,900.

V.—LOANS.

The following statement gives particulars of the loans outstanding at the beginning and at the close of the year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1898-99.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1898-99.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Madras municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1898-78	14,80,000	4'00	14,80,000		14,80,000		14,80,000	57,200	..
2. Ootacamund municipality.	For the Kandal drainage scheme	17,500	4'25	13,680	..	13,680	734	12,946	581	...
3. Do. do. ...	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund	43,000	4'25	33,227	..	33,227	1,822	31,405	1,412	...
4. Coonoor do. .	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4'25	7,175	..	7,175	447	6,729	305	..
5. Do. do. .	For town drainage scheme, 1892	2,000	4'50	1,650		1,650	80	1,570	74	..
6. Cochin do. .	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1889	14,000	4'60	3,812	..	3,812	890	2,922	173	..
7. Calicut do. ...	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the railway extension to Calicut, 1891	30,000	4'60	15,000	..	15,000	2,000	13,000	682	..
8. Tellicherry do.	For construction of road	5,000	4'25	3,000	..	3,000	600	2,500	188	..
9. Kumbakonam do.	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4'60	50,570	..	50,570	2,865	48,205	2,340	...
10. Mayavaram do.	For the construction of a school building	3,500	4'25	2,275	..	2,275	175	2,100	87	..
11. Do do.	For the construction of two markets	6,000	4'25	2,250	..	2,250	160	2,100	96	..
12. Adoni do.	For water-supply, 1893	60,000	4'25	60,717	..	60,717	1,868	58,864	2,580	...
13. Ouddappah do. .	For water-supply, 1893	9,605	4'25	8,825	..	8,825	208	8,622	575	..
14. Trichinopoly do. .	For water-supply, 1894	1,00,000	4'25	90,000	...	90,000	3,838	86,667	3,820	...
15. Tanjore do.	For water-supply, 1892	1,80,000	4'25	1,70,550	..	1,70,550	6,317	1,64,233	7,248	..
16. Kurnool do. .	For water-supply, 1894	66,220	4'25	52,679	...	52,679	1,102	51,413	2,246	...
17. Madura do. .	For water-supply, 1893	1,64,000	4'25	1,53,052	..	1,53,052	8,312	1,48,740	6,462	..
18. Wellington Cantonment Committee.	For water-supply, 1892	2,000	4'25	1,200	..	1,200	1,200		55	..
19. Port Trust (Madras Harbour works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour works		4'60	48,79,228		48,79,228	1,00,000	47,79,228	2,19,565	..
20. Saidapet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Korttalaiyar, 1873-76	1,09,780	4'60	7,460	..	7,460	7,460		145	...
21. Tellicherry do.	For completing the Poriga flat road and constructing a fair-weather road in Wynad, 1875	60,000	4'60	3,511		3,511		3,511	132	..
22. Shillagiri Estate	For liquidation of debts, 1881-82	35,000	6'00	4,002		4,002	3,800	702	300	..
23. Ganjam Local Fund Board.	For Railway feeder roads, 1896	5,000	4'25	2,500		2,500		2,500	106	..
24. Conjeevaram municipality	For water-supply, 1895	1,28,500	4'25	1,26,008		1,26,008	2,801	1,23,767	5,358	..
25. Dindigul do.	For water-supply, 1895	33,600	4'25	31,847		31,847	614	31,233	1,854	..
26. Madura do.	For water-supply, 1896	31,500	4'25	30,435		30,435	683	29,872	1,204	...
27. Trichinopoly do. .	For water-supply, 1895	32,000	4'25	29,866		29,866	1,066	28,800	1,269	...
28. Cocanads do	For water-supply	1,18,100	4'25	1,14,451		1,14,451	2,133	1,12,345	4,008	..
29. Kurnool do. .	For market	5,000	4'25	4,500		4,500		4,500	94	..
30. Do do.	For water-works	3,630	4'25	3,541			66	3,475	151	..
31. Ootacamund do	For sanitary works	10,000	4'25	9,000	..		1,000	8,000	382	..
32. Tirupati do. .	For water-supply	55,900	4'25	59,600	..	50,000		59,600	1,255	1,264
33. Anakapalle do. .	For construction of office buildings	3,000	4'25	2,725	..	2,725	258	2,467	110	..
34. Vizagapatam do	For water-works	2,10,500	4'25	2,10,500		2,10,500	3,590	2,06,901	8,956	..
35. Calicut do. .	For Mapilla Burial-ground.	8,580	4'00	9,580		0,580	786	8,622	805	..
36. Kurnool do. .	For water-works	6,070	4'00	6,070		6,070	503	5,707	243	..
37. Madras do. .		2,00,000	4'00		2,00,000	2,00,000		2,00,000		..
Total				78,32,725	2,00,000	78,32,725	1,50,101	78,32,594	3,31,751	1,25

There were no fresh loans granted during the year except a temporary loan of 2 lakhs to the Madras Municipality in January 1899, which was repaid in April 1899. But as the advance and the repayment took place in two different official years, the loan in question increased the outstandings on the 31st March 1899. On the other hand, the repayments amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,50,191, so that the outstandings which stood at Rs. 76,32,725 on 1st April 1898 were raised to Rs. 76,82,534 only on the 31st March 1899. Of the repayments, Rs. 1,00,000 was as usual made by the Madras Harbour Trust Board. The entire balance of the loan of Rs. 2,000 granted to the Wellington Cantonment Committee in 1892 was paid up in the year under report. Rs. 7,460, the balance of the large loan of Rs. 1,99,790 to the District Board, Saidapet, were also fully paid up. But the District Boards of Ganjām and Tellicherry did not make their usual repayments nor did the Tirupati Municipality. The latter failed to pay the interest also. The loans outstanding at the close of the year may be summarized as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Madras Municipality	14,30,000
(ii) Other municipalities	14,66,795
(iii) Madras Harbour Trust Board	47,79,226
(iv) District Board, Tellicherry	3,311
(v) District Board, Ganjām	2,500
(vi) Shōlagiri Estate	702
Total ...	<u>76,82,534</u>

The Sinking Fund instituted in connection with the loan of Rs. 14,30,000 to the Madras Municipality held Government securities to the value of Rs. 8,52,200 on the 31st March 1899.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1898.)

THE population of the Madras Presidency, according to the last census (1891), was, inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, 35,641,828. The estimated population for 1898 was 37,715,417. The census population for which returns of vital registration were received, amounted to 33,288,122, or 93·4 per cent. of the total, an increase of 649,879 compared with the previous year. The number of births registered during the year was 911,742 or 27·4 per mille of the census population against 935,845 or 28·7 per mille in the previous year, the rates for the urban and rural areas being 33·0 and 26·9 against 32·7 and 28·4, respectively, in that year. The decrease in the total number of births was due partly to marriages having been as far as possible deferred during the past three years in consequence of the expectation of “evil times” by the native population, and partly to the prevalence of famine in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Ganjám and Vizagapatam, and to defective registration chiefly in Madura. Excluding Madras, the highest birth-rate was recorded in the Chingleput district (35·7 per mille) and the results were also fair in Kistna, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly, the rate being more than 30 per mille. The lowest rates were recorded in Malabar (18·6), Madura (22·7) and Ganjám (22·9). Amongst municipalities, Vániyambádi headed the list with a rate of 54·5 and the rate exceeded 40 per mille in Guntúr, Cuddalore, Tiruvannámalai, Periyakulam, Adóni, Gudiyáttam, Tirupattúr, Coimbatore, Erode, Karúr and Palghat. In 31 towns it ranged between 40 and 30 and in 14 others between 30 and 20, while in Cuddapah, it was only 17·6 per mille against 27·1 in the previous year. Compulsory registration of births and deaths was resorted to in only 38 out of the 58 municipalities in the Presidency. Births of boys to girls were in the proportion of 104·3 to 100 girls against 103·9 to 100 of the previous year.

The total number of deaths registered in 1898 was 699,108 or 128,417 less than in the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly in Ganjám and Malabar, giving a death-rate of 21 per mille of the census population against 25·4 in 1897. The mortality among infants under one year of age in the rural tracts was 163·3 per mille of the registered births of the year or 1·2 per mille less than in the previous year, but the rate for municipalities rose from 223·1 to 229·5. Infantile mortality was very high in the City of Madras (297·7) and in the Nilgiris (257·3), while in 27 municipal towns it was more than 200 per mille. The highest district mortality (excluding Madras where the death-rate was 45·2) was recorded in the Nilgiris (30·9). Tanjore showed 25·9, Trichinopoly and South Canara each 24·6 per mille. The death-rate registered in rural villages was 20·3 per mille against 24·8 in the previous year and was probably due to defective registration. It was highest in the Nilgiris (29·2) and was above 20 per mille in eleven other districts, while in the remaining ones it was below 20, being lowest in Madura (14·8). The rates for rural towns with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants ranged between 33·7 in Tiruválúr and 8·1 in Samalkot. The average rate for municipalities, where, as a rule, more trustworthy statistics are obtained, was 31·9 per mille or 1·4 less than in the previous year, while the individual rate varied from 39·3 per mille in Ootacamund and Guntúr to 18·9 in Dindigul. In 16 other towns rates above 30 and in 37 others, rates above 20 were recorded, while in Srivilliputtúr and Bimlipatam the mortality was 19·6 and 19 per mille, respectively.

Principal diseases.

The annexed statement exhibits the number of deaths per mille of the population from the chief diseases prevalent during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding five years :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cholera	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	4.4	2.0
Small-pox	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6
Fevers	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.0	9.0	7.5
Dysentery and diarrhoea	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9
Injuries	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3
Other causes	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7
Total ..	19.3	20.0	19.6	20.6	26.4	21.0

Cholera. Cholera prevailed throughout the year, being very virulent in January and least so in October. It was felt most severely in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot, which lost 6.7, 5.5 and 5.2 per mille, respectively, of the population. The average death-rate in municipal and other towns was 2.1 per mille against 5.0 in 1897 and in rural tracts 2.0 against 4.3. Sixteen of the municipalities enjoyed perfect immunity from this disease.

Small-pox. The number of deaths from small-pox was 20,490 against 21,678 in the previous year. The rate of mortality in rural areas was 0.6 per mille and in municipalities 0.3 against 0.7 and 0.2, respectively, in 1897. Ganjám again suffered very severely from this disease, although the number of deaths fell from 14,515 or 12.2 per mille to 10,838 or 8.5 per mille. The death-rate was also high in Vizagapatam (0.8), Cuddapah (0.7) and the Nilgiris, Kurnool, Anantapur and North Arcot (0.6 each), while in Malabar, the lowest rate was recorded, namely, 0.04. Among district municipalities, the mortality from this cause was heaviest in Berhampur (6.1), Parlákimedi (5.0), Chicacole (2.9), Anantapur (2.0), and Tiruvannámalai (1.0). 19 towns against 25 in the previous year enjoyed perfect immunity from this disease.

Fevers. The mortality from fevers fell from 292,292 to 248,638, the decrease which occurred chiefly in the districts which were affected by famine in the previous year being due apparently to better nutrition and better resistance to malaria on the part of the people. The mortality was high in Vizagapatam (15.1), Kurnool (14.8), Cuddapah (13.6) and Madras (12.4), and very low in Tanjore (1.5), Tinnevely (2.6), Trichinopoly (3.6) and Chingleput (3.9). Among municipalities, 8 towns recorded a death-rate of more than 10 per mille.

Dysentery and diarrhoea. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea fell from 38,716 to 29,654, the decrease being apparently due to improved dietary of the people following the reduction in the prices of grains. The mortality in rural areas was 0.7 per mille of the population against 3.5 in municipal and other towns. The district death-rates varied from 7.5 per mille in Madras to .4 in Madura. Among district municipalities the mortality was high in Tuticorin (9.3), Cochin (7.5) and Chingleput (6.8), and low in Palni (0.05), Masulipatam (0.6), Cuddapah (0.7) and Tirupattúr (0.7).

Injuries, &c. The deaths attributed to injuries, suicides, &c., numbered 11,047 against 11,533 in 1897, while those from unspecified causes rose from 322,137 to 323,835. There were 1,916 suicides, 6,910 deaths from wounds and accidents, and 2,221 deaths from snake-bite or from attacks by wild beasts.

Plague. Cases of plague imported into this Presidency during the year came chiefly from the Mysore State. Up to the 31st March 1899, 382 such cases were imported into the villages of this Presidency. The necessary precautionary measures were promptly taken, and the spread of the disease was, as a rule, successfully prevented. This was particularly the case in the City of Madras, where there were only 17 imported seizures and not a single indigenous case. Plague in an indigenous form

first appeared at Guntakal in the Anantapur district in the beginning of August 1898, the probable source of infection being Hubli. From Guntakal, the disease spread to the northern parts of the Anantapur district and to the districts of Bellary and Kurnool. The epidemic was then rapidly extending in Mysore and the districts of Salem and North Arcot and the southern parts of the Anantapur district, which were nearest to the infected portion of that province, were attacked in December 1898. The plague was at its highest in the week ending 11th February 1899, when the number of attacks was 263, and the number of places infected 50. It began to fall gradually at the approach of the hot weather, and about the end of March it was practically extinct in the Deccan districts. The situation was then improving in Salem, but was not encouraging in the North Arcot district, where 5 large places were still infected. There were 2,075 seizures and 1,681 deaths due to indigenous plague during the year. In addition to several special officers appointed to assist the district authorities in plague matters, a Plague Commissioner was appointed on the 27th September 1898 to supervise all plague operations in the Presidency. The measures prescribed for the suppression of plague described in the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules were generally carried out intelligently and well. The most important and effective of these measures were:—(1) the entire evacuation of the infected locality at an early stage of the epidemic; (2) the removal of the people of the infected locality to temporary shelter in the open air and the stoppage of all direct communication between them and their houses and the surrounding healthy villages until the disease had abated; and (3) the thorough disinfection of houses by means of sepoys or trained coolies under efficient supervision. The total expenditure on account of plague measures during the year was Rs. 9,85,410, of which Rs. 4,05,014 was debitable to Provincial funds, Rs. 3,26,849 to Local, and Rs. 2,53,547 to Municipal funds.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1898.)

The number of district municipalities was 58 as in the previous year. A decided advance was made in the matter of night-soil conservancy as shown by the employment of a larger staff for public and private scavenging, and by an increase in public latrine accommodation and in the number of night-soil carts. Sewage farming was practised in Madras, Erode, Tanjore, Anakapalle and Vizagapatam. Sewage filtration was conducted at Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Kumbakonam, Bezwada, Negapatam, Rajahmundry and Bellary. In Madras City an underground sewerage system was completed in Mylapore. The total estimated income of the mufassal municipalities was Rs. 29,56,220, of which Rs. 7,10,095 was allotted for conservancy and Rs. 4,67,094 for water-supply. The corresponding figures for 1897 were, respectively, Rs. 33,28,120, Rs. 6,50,524 and Rs. 9,48,885. The following statement compares the expenditure for the full year 1897-98 with that incurred during the first nine months of 1898-99 under each item of sanitation:—

	1897-98		Rate per cent of expenditure to total allotment	1898-99.		Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.		Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended during the nine months ending December 1898.	
For conservancy	Rs. 6,47,324	Rs. 6,27,947	97.0	Rs. 7,10,095	4,98,175	70.2
For improvement of village or town sites	2,83,930	2,45,734	86.5	2,30,234	1,52,042	65.5
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells ...	9,75,921	4,98,620	51.0	4,67,094	1,20,315	25.8
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	13,411	11,923	88.9	13,490	7,480	55.4
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses ...	39,684	23,561	59.4	19,545	8,248	42.2
For other sanitary outlay ...	1,19,889	1,07,783	89.9	1,22,062	58,670	48.0
Total	20,80,159	15,15,508	72.9	15,71,510	8,44,931	53.8

	1897-98			1898-99		
	Amount sanctioned	Amount expended.	Rate per cent of expenditure to total allotment	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended during nine months ending December 1898.	Rate per cent of expenditure to total amount
For conservancy	Rs. 3,49,406	Rs. 3,10,256	88.8	Rs. 3,48,570	Rs. 2,49,164	71.4
For improvement of village or town sites	78,504	36,216	46.1	75,110	26,950	35.9
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,51,421	1,17,178	77.4	1,32,311	55,547	42.0
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	17,838	16,616	93.1	16,798	8,988	53.5
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	65,449	43,318	66.2	52,950	19,120	36.1
For other sanitary objects	32,730	23,194	70.9	31,457	10,057	31.9
Total	6,95,348	5,46,778	78.6	6,57,396	3,60,882	55.2

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1898.)

The Sanitary Engineer visited 15 towns and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer 12 against 10 and 8, respectively, in 1897. Some of these towns were visited more than once. During the year, surveys for water-supply were completed for 3 municipalities and were in progress in 1 municipality and in 1 taluk board (Chattrapur) as against 2 and 1, respectively, in 1897, and additional levels for a water-supply were taken in 1 municipality against 2 in the previous year. Estimates for water-supply schemes for Vizianagram and Bezvada amounting to Rs. 2,82,000 and Rs. 3,75,400, respectively, and for an extension of the works at Tanjore amounting to Rs. 27,000 were submitted to the Sanitary Board during the year. The estimate for the drainage of Putnool block at Kumbakonam was revised and submitted to the Sanitary Board. Preliminary reports and alternative estimates amounting to Rs. 3,56,000 and Rs. 1,55,000 for the water-supply of Tiruvannamalai and an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,820 for the extension of water-supply at Kurnool were submitted to Government during the year. Schemes for improving the water-supply of Ootacamund, for the extension of water works at Tanjore and for the drainage of the Tanjore Fort were sanctioned for execution during the year—the first and the third by the Public Works Department and the second by the Sanitary Engineering Department. The construction of the additional works at Conjeeveram, viz., the fencing of the pumping station, the construction of a service reservoir and the extension of the pipe lines, was nearly completed during the year. Alternative schemes for a water-supply to Pudukkottai—one a pumping scheme costing Rs. 46,300, the other a gravitation scheme costing Rs. 77,700,—were prepared by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer and submitted to the Political Agent for Pudukkottai. Proposals for the protection of the Secretariat buildings in the fort from fire were made at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,360, and copies of town plans showing pipe lines and fountains in the municipalities of Madura, Dindigul, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Adóni, Kurnool, Conjeeveram and Cuddapah were furnished during the year. Advice was given to the Sanitary Board in respect to 24 municipalities and 48 local fund schemes. 13 type-designs for various sanitary works were prepared during the year and were approved of by the Sanitary Board, and 20 others for hospital buildings prepared by the Consulting Architect to Government were also issued by the Sanitary Board.

During the year the Sanitary Engineer inspected the Trichinopoly water-works and Assistant Sanitary Engineer inspected those of Madura, Dindigul and Tanjore. The Inspector of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers visited the pumping stations at Kurnool, Conjeeveram, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Madura and made a complete inspection of the whole of the engines, boilers and pumps.

Maintenance
of water-
works.

VACCINATION. (1898-99.)

One Deputy Inspector of Vaccination of the second class was added to the establishment, making a total of 61 against 60, while the number of vaccinators and probationers was 684 and 144, respectively, against 668 and 152 in the previous year. The number of primary vaccination declined from 1,189,146 cases to 1,039,713, and that of revaccination from 82,583 to 78,280. The decrease occurred mainly in local fund and municipal areas, being due to a widespread plague inoculation scare which sprang up some time ago all over the Presidency and continued during the greater part of the year. The ratio of successful primary and secondary vaccinations to the total number of such operations declined from 92.0 to 89.5, while the average cost of a successful case rose from As. 3-6 to As. 4-1. Excluding the figures relating to the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 31.2 per mille of the population against 35.5 in the previous year, and the number of children under one year successfully vaccinated was 280,354 against 328,515, being 29.6 per cent. of the births registered during the year against 36 per cent. in 1897-98. The work of the Government vaccinators in the Agency tracts showed an improvement, the total number of operations performed by them being 40,513 against 31,728 in 1897-98. There was a decrease of 155,425 in the number of operations performed in local fund areas, and the average outturn of work for each vaccinator also fell from 1,581 to 1,369. The decrease in the total number occurred in all the districts except Malabar, Tanjore and Vizagapatam, the short work being attributed chiefly to the plague inoculation scare. There was a satisfactory increase in Vizagapatam where the heaviest fall occurred in 1897-98. The average outturn of work for each vaccinator was highest in Vizagapatam (2,071), and it was more than 1,500 cases in six districts. Compared with the previous year, there was a heavy fall from 2,160 to 1,145 in Trichinopoly, which was due to the suspension of vaccination for some time in consequence of the plague inoculation scare. The quality of the work turned out showed a general decline, ten districts having exhibited lower figures than in the previous year and the total proportion of success having fallen from 91.4 to 85.5 per cent.; but this was probably due to more accurate returns. The average cost of each successful case (in local fund areas) rose from As. 3-4 to As. 3-11. The total number of operations performed by the municipal vaccinators fell from 127,724 to 118,140, the decrease being most marked in Madras (4,896), Trichinopoly (2,847), Calicut (1,123), Berhampur (959) and Coimbatore (566). In Tellicherry there has been a retrogression for five years in succession, and in Calicut, Masulipatam and Anakápallo for three years. On the other hand, there was an increase in 27 towns, which was conspicuous in Negapatam (1,040), in Cocanada (987) and in Guntúr (654). The proportion of infants successfully vaccinated to the registered births of the year fell from 84.0 to 74.7 per cent. The average outturn of work by each vaccinator was 1,064 against 1,369 in local fund areas; it exceeded 1,000 cases in 25 towns against 29 in the previous year. It was high in Cocanada (2,864) and low in Ouddapah (272). The average cost of each successful operation by municipal vaccinators rose from As. 4-9 to As. 5 and compared unfavourably with that in local fund areas, where it was only As. 3-11. As in the previous year, all the operations were performed with animal lymph, calf-to-arm vaccination (97.2) giving the best result and glycerine lymph the worst (82.8). The number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors rose from 627,276 to 634,473. Six of these officers, against 12 in the previous year, failed to verify 50 per cent. of the operations, while 6 verified over 80 per cent. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers inspected 32,960 cases against 31,138 in the previous year, the percentage of verification to the total number of operations rising from 2.5 to 3.0. In Coimbatore and Vizagapatam, the District Medical officers did not verify any case. The Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was on other duty at Bombay or elsewhere for nearly the whole of the year and was not, therefore, able to verify any cases. There were 12,173 deaths from small-pox, or 11,786 less than in the previous year, the majority of cases occurring in Ganjám and Malabar. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 2,59,182 to Rs. 2,49,520. During the year 2 Deputy Inspectors retired from service, 2 deputies were suspended for three months each, 3 deputies were dismissed and 8 others fined.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries working at the close of the year was 472 against 470 at the close of 1897. The subjoined statement shows the results of their working and the expenditure incurred on their upkeep during the last three years:—

(a) Civil hospitals and dispensaries (1898).

Year.	Number treated.			Ratio per cent. of women	Mortality among in-patients	Accommodation.			Surgical cases.	Diet.		Gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.	Total			Number of beds available.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of beds occupied.		Cost per patient per diem.	Total cost of diet.	
1896 ...	39,020	4,003,513	4,042,533	44.62	6.44	3,168	1,635	52.56	143,770	A. P. 1 11	Rs. 73,872	10,07,047
1897 ...	44,222	4,043,329	4,092,551	43.66	8.04	3,177	1,812	57.03	150,766	2 04	85,470	10,49,605
1898 ..	41,660	4,023,451	4,067,111	43.81	17.11	3,251	1,804	55.43	147,011	2 1	86,378	10,22,156

The number of patients treated declined from 4,092,551 to 4,067,111; 41,660 were treated as in-patients—a decrease of 2,563 as compared with the previous year. Of these, 25,298 or 60.72 per cent. were cured, 8,824 (21.18 per cent.) relieved, 3,023 (7.25 per cent.) discharged and 2,963 (7.11 per cent.) died, the corresponding percentages for 1897 being, respectively, 60.41, 20.45, 8.24 and 8.04. Excluding cases admitted moribund, the ratio of deaths to total treated was 5.44 per cent. against 5.63 and 4.57 in 1897 and 1896. The largest number of cases treated were for ulcers and skin diseases (857,557), diseases of the digestive system (601,142), malarial fever (419,530), eye affections (411,216) and worms (244,899). 144,783 patients were operated on, of whom 136,295 were cured, 7,723 relieved and 216 died. The total income decreased from Rs. 10,49,605 to Rs. 10,24,440, of which Government contributed Rs. 87,488, local funds Rs. 6,48,448, Municipal Funds Rs. 2,12,597, and subscriptions, paying patients and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 35,893, Rs. 2,960 and Rs. 5,924, respectively. The chief items of expenditure were establishment (Rs. 5,97,988) and European medicines (Rs. 1,71,699).

The following table compares the work of these institutions—14 in all—in the year with the two preceding years:—

(b) Presidency town hospitals (1898).

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Total	Average daily attendance.		Total.	Percentage of mortality among in-patients.	Number of surgical operations.	Cost of diet.	Total gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.		In.	Out.					
1896 ...	17,605	186,249	203,854	974.91	1,220.47	2,195.38	5.24	27,908	Rs. 96,449	4,22,314
1897 ...	18,903	198,809	217,717	1,025.34	1,304.14	2,329.48	6.05	31,794	1,01,072	4,15,255
1898 ...	18,881	183,880	202,461	1,035.91	1,215.01	2,250.95	8.02	28,723	97,039	4,04,702

Of the in-patients 9,142 were cured, 4,040 relieved and 3,041 discharged: there were 1,491 deaths—8.02 per cent. of those treated against 6.05 in 1897. 28,725 operations were performed, of which 13,739 or 75.94 per cent. resulted in cure. The state of public health was not, on the whole, good. The chief diseases prevalent were diseases of the digestive system (15.09 per cent.), of the skin 10.45 and malarial fever 10.08. The death-rate per mille rose from 39.7 to 44.8. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,11,056, of which Rs. 2,93,929 was met by Government, Rs. 44,016 by municipal funds and Rs. 26,282 by subscriptions. Rs. 1,47,135 were spent on establishment, Rs. 97,069 on diet, Rs. 34,149 on European medicines, Rs. 22,209 on buildings and Rs. 91,708 on miscellaneous charges.

4,523 persons were treated in the various hospitals of the Presidency town for venereal diseases, 1,397 being in-patients. The chief diseases were syphilis (1,976) and gonorrhoea (1,667). In the Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital 599 patients were treated against 558 in 1897. The ratio per mille of such patients to the total Madras population was 10.

(c) Venereal disease (1898).

As in the previous year, there were three asylums working—at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut. Their population at the beginning of the year numbered 580, 134 were admitted, 91 discharged and 46 died, leaving 577 at the close of the year. The daily average rate of sick was 75.25 against 77.54, and the percentage of deaths to daily average strength 7.93 against 10.06. There were 32 deaths at

(d) Lunatic asylums (1898).

Madras, 6 at Vizagapatam and 8 at Calicut. 96 of those admitted were between the ages of 20 and 40 years and 28 between 40 and 60. 19 criminal lunatics were admitted against 30 in 1897. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 1,32,534—an increase of Rs. 25,575 over those of the previous year. The net expenditure rose from Rs. 80,734 to Rs. 80,942, and the total cost per head of average strength from Rs. 142-7-8 to Rs. 149-1-0.

(e) Police hospitals (1898).

There were 34 hospitals and 17 special wards for the Police force affording accommodation for 559 in-patients. The total number of patients treated in Police hospitals was 17,790, of whom 7,470 were in-patients; among those there were 32 deaths. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 24,115.

(f) Railway institutions, &c. (1898).

19,075 persons were treated at the 10 State Railway medical institutions.

EMIGRATION. (1898.)

REGULATED EMIGRATION—Act XXI of 1883—
(a) Natal and Mauritius.

Agencies were maintained at Madras by the Governments of Natal and Mauritius. The condition of the depots was satisfactory on the whole; certain sanitary improvements were effected in the Natal depot: the number of deaths was, however, 19 (12 in the depot and 7 in the outside hospital) against 14 in 1897. Including 617 inmates on the 31st December 1897, 6,356 emigrants were admitted to the Natal depot (and 32 re-admitted from hospital), of whom 373 renounced their engagements. 1,881 were rejected, 32 remained in hospital and 19 died: 4,083 emigrated against 3,123 in 1897. 2,113 were registered from Madras, 1,789 from North Arcot and 569 from South Arcot. Of those embarked 2,369 were men, 969 women and 745 children. 320 emigrants returned from Natal with Rs. 48,499, as aggregate savings, compared with 127 with Rs. 27,708 in the previous year. There was no requisition for coolies for Mauritius during the year. 548 emigrants returned from that colony with a total savings of Rs. 14,082. The average savings of adult emigrants returned from Natal and Mauritius were Rs. 215 and Rs. 30 against Rs. 301 and Rs. 14, respectively, in 1897.

(b) Straits Settlements.

Indentured omigrants to the Straits Settlements proceeded only from Negapatam. 3,424 were registered and 3,319 embarked against 3,063 and 2,962 respectively, in 1897. The increase was due to larger demand for coolies and to the offer of more favourable terms.

(c) Assam—Act I of 1882.

Only 269 emigrants to Assam from Gaujām were registered against 1,044 in the previous year. Recruitment under the contractors' system ceased from April 1897. Two local agents were licensed and 75 garden sardars were employed against 1 and 128, respectively, in the previous year. Free emigration was largely substituted for recruitment. Receipts declined from Rs. 680 to Rs. 154 and charges from Rs. 649 to Rs. 557.

(d) French colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies. 25 emigrants returned from La Réunion with Rs. 695 savings and 6 from Guadaloupe.

Free emigration.

15,339 British subjects embarked for the Straits Settlements against 18,179 in 1897, sailing from Negapatam, Karikal, Madras, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, and Pondicherry. 70,874 passengers sailed to Burma and 142,300 for Ceylon against 71,190 and 166,186, respectively, in 1897. Departures for Burma from Vizagapatam decreased largely, while those from Tanjore increased, in number. Emigration to Ceylon, which is usually supplied from Tinnevely and Madura, declined owing probably to the favourable season.

Immigration.

216,901 persons returned from the various colonies and other parts of British India: those from Ceylon and Burma numbered 110,714 and 44,087 against 118,046 and 36,554, respectively, in 1897. A comparison of the average yearly number of emigrants for the last ten years (222,718) with that of immigrants (187,025) shows that nearly 84 per cent, of the former have returned, while 16 per cent, have settled temporarily or permanently, or have died, abroad.

Financial.

The receipts and charges of the year, excluding those relating to inland emigration to Assam, amounted to Rs. 10,014 and Rs. 12,575, respectively, against Rs. 7,941 and Rs. 12,711 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1898-99.)

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

THE following table compares for the past two years the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of scholars attending each class of institutions:—

Classes of institutions	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men ...	38	3,362	3,360	38	3,519	3,298
{ for women ...	1	2	2	2	7	6
Professional colleges ...	6	896	858	6	700	853
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English ...	140	38,548	36,366	144	39,376	37,724
Lower secondary { English ...	266	25,233	24,253	272	25,611	24,522
{ Vernacular ...	118	8,533	8,262	114	8,476	8,111
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English ...	20	2,176	1,960	22	2,281	2,167
{ Vernacular ...	1	308	297	2	324	333
Lower secondary { English ...	40	3,686	3,597	44	3,896	3,729
{ Vernacular ...	145	13,503	13,013	156	14,594	13,929
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary ...	4,951	221,574	216,642	5,026	226,729	222,040
{ Lower primary ...	14,875	353,797	345,719	14,963	360,122	346,319
For girls { Upper primary ...	398	23,320	22,276	369	22,522	21,880
{ Lower primary ...	453	12,910	12,281	481	13,614	13,019
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters ...	60	1,440	1,315	61	1,413	1,419
Do. for mistresses ...	19	307	275	19	321	304
Other special schools for boys ...	37	3,303	3,135	35	3,119	3,098
Do. do. for girls ...	12	631	583	10	598	572
Total, Public Institutions ...	21,580	719,379	694,270	21,767	727,671	703,272
<i>Private Institutions.</i>						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys) ...	46	2,273	2,191	50	2,605	2,553
Sanskrit (for boys) ...	160	2,554	2,513	179	2,612	2,578
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only { for boys ...	4,289	78,249	75,392	4,326	79,871	76,619
{ for girls ...	...	...	...	1	15	8
The Quran { for boys ...	850	24,864	24,455	598	26,118	25,567
{ for girls ...	43	1,041	1,048	42	1,155	1,117
Otherschools not conforming to departmental standards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...	5,383	108,931	105,599	5,496	112,370	108,442
Grand Total ...	26,963	828,360	799,869	27,263	840,041	811,714

Public and private institutions rose, respectively, by 9 and 2·0 per cent. in number and by 1·1 and 3·1 per cent. in strength. The total increase in schools and scholars (1·1 and 1·4 per cent.) was retarded by three counteracting causes,

namely, want of funds to aid a larger number of schools, the after-effects of famine and scarcity in several districts, and, in a few districts, the apprehension of an invasion of plague. The number of institutions borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March 1894 was 24,949 and their strength 749,977, so that in the course of five years the number of schools advanced by 9 per cent. and that of scholars by 12 per cent. While the increase in scholars was 11,487, the advance in the average number on the rolls was 11,845, indicating greater evenness in the strength of schools from month to month.

Distribution
of schools by
districts.

In three of the district groups there was an increase in both schools and scholars, in two a decrease in schools with an increase in scholars and in the remaining district group (central districts) both schools and scholars decreased. Among districts, 13 returned a larger, and 8 a smaller, number of schools and scholars, Kistna alone showing a loss of 16 schools but an increase of 1,615 scholars. Madura is credited with the largest advance in scholars and Ganjam in schools.

Institutions
and scholars
according to
standards
and stages of
instruction.

Two classes of schools, viz., primary schools for girls and technical, industrial and art schools, lost one school each, the other classes of institutions having remained the same or advanced in number. As regards scholars, however, professional colleges, training schools for masters, medical schools and technical, industrial and art schools suffered to some extent. In 11 out of 17 districts provided with colleges the number of collegiate students increased, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Madura and South Canara having lost a few students. Nearly 38 per cent. of the students were reading in the colleges in the city of Madras, Trichinopoly following with 15 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Law College reduced the numbers attending professional colleges. Upper secondary schools for boys were 233 stronger, but as many as 9 districts, including Madras, returned fewer pupils, while, as in 1897-98, lower secondary schools for boys in 15 districts were better attended. Primary schools for boys and for girls presented a better record in 15 and 16 districts, respectively. Boys' schools in Cuddapah, Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Salem, and girls' schools in Kurnool, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore returned fewer pupils. As regards the distribution of scholars over the different stages of instruction, there was more or less improvement under each stage. The percentages of scholars in the different stages to the total school population in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages were, respectively, '5, 2'0, 5'1, 6'8 and 85'6 against '5, 2'0, 5'1, 6'7 and 85'7 in the previous year.

Institutions
according to
managing
agencies.

Institutions are classified below according to managing agencies:—

Institutions.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Government (departmental) ..	414	23,983	415	24,170
Board (municipal and local) ..	3,182	151,933	3,005	147,470
Native State (Sandár)	1	84	1	85
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided from public funds	11,934	411,251	12,047	418,538
Unaided	6,049	132,323	6,299	137,408
Indigenous and private	5,368	108,961	5,496	112,376
Total	26,968	828,560	27,263	840,047

There was a net increase of one Government school. Municipal schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 326, with a slightly increased strength; but local fund schools fell in number from 2,856 to 2,679 and in strength from 180,084 to 125,434, owing to abolition of as many as 177 schools, with a view to set free more funds for communications. Institutions under private management advanced both in number and in strength: the increase (113) under aided schools, however, fell short of the number of local fund schools closed.

The proportion increased from 1 in 50 to 1 in 49 in public, and from 1 in 324 to 1 in 317 in private institutions, or from 1 in 43 to 1 in 42 on the whole. Eleven districts retained their position in the list; Madura gained three places and Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur and South Arcot one place each; but South Canara lost two places and Nellore, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem lost each one place. In 9 districts against 11 in the previous year the proportion was above the average. Wide variations were again noticeable among districts in the proportion of scholars to population in private schools. This must be attributed to the disparity in the number of private schools for which statistics are annually collected by the subordinate inspecting officers.

Education in
relation to
population.

In public institutions alone the percentage of male scholars to male population of school age rose from 23.0 to 23.2 and that of female scholars to female population of school age from 4.1 to 4.2. In all institutions, public and private, 27.1 per cent. of the male and 4.6 per cent. of the female population of school-going age were at school against 26.8 and 4.5 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The percentage in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts was between 12½ and 15 per cent. of the population of school-going age, in the Southern and West coast districts it was between 17½ and 20, in the Inland and Central districts it was below 12½ and between 15 and 17½ per cent., respectively.

Education in
relation to
population of
school age.

Male and female scholars in public and private institutions are distinguished below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged:—

Scholars
according to
classes of the
community.

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage			
	Boys.	Girls.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	3,225	2,786	3,979	3,836	4,100	3,827	123.4	137.7	127.1	137.4
Native Christians ...	60,861	62,957	41,841	21,348	40,537	21,104	68.7	33.9	66.7	33.7
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	83,317	16,978	85,189	16,705	50.0	9.9	51.1	9.8
Brahmans	83,766	86,490	88,748	18,648	90,170	19,142	105.9	21.6	107.6	22.1
Hindus { Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	1,856,503	1,896,276	448,415	51,379	450,946	56,796	24.2	2.9	24.3	3.0
Panchamas	491,653	444,988	37,519	5,468	41,652	6,366	8.7	1.2	9.6	1.4
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	3,760	92	3,024	92	10.2	.3	8.2	.3
Others	3,384	3,139	108	124	115	160	3.2	3.9	3.4	6.1
Total	2,642,609	2,701,657	707,747	120,813	715,763	124,284	26.8	4.5	27.1	4.6

Native Christians and aborigines contributed fewer male scholars and Europeans, Native Christians and Muhammadans fewer female scholars than in the previous year. Panchamas again made a substantial advance. Arts colleges contained 152 more male scholars, and all classes except Europeans, Native Christians and Panchamas contributed to the increase, Brahmans more than regaining the number lost in the previous year. The continued increase in the number of Muhammadan students is encouraging. Professional colleges suffered heavily in numbers, and all classes participated in the loss, particularly Brahmans.

Upper secondary forms received an accession of 227 boys and 46 girls, the increase under boys being shared by all classes except aborigines, while that under girls was confined to Europeans and Native Christians, chiefly to the latter. Five more Panchama boys were reading in the high school forms. Lower secondary forms were attended by 946 more boys and 166 more girls, the increase in boys being shared by all classes except aborigines, while that under girls extended to all classes except Europeans. The presence of 57 more Panchama boys and 6 more Panchama girls in lower secondary forms is encouraging. Over one-half of the increase under girls appertained to Native Christians, while the number of Brahman girls rose by 28. The facts that only 140 Brahman girls were reading in lower secondary forms in the whole Presidency and that not one Brahman girl was found in the upper secondary stage point to the continued indifference of that class to female education. Primary classes had 4,564 more boys and 2,388 more girls on the rolls than on the 31st March 1898. Native Christian boys fell from 33,928 to 32,120, and boys belonging to the aboriginal classes from 3,670 to 2,979, while the other sections of the community were all better represented. The decrease under Native Christians was probably due to a large number of pupils being classed as Panchamas and that under aborigines to more correct classification. Europeans, Native Christians, Muhammadans and aborigines contributed fewer girls, though the total number of girls in the primary stage rose by 2,388. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan girls, viz., 746, is large and disappointing. Turning to the percentages of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages, it is interesting to note that the several classes did not vary their relative positions in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, and that in the collegiate stage also all the classes excepting Native Christians and Brahmans maintained their positions. Native Christians lost 1 per cent. and Brahmans gained 1 per cent. in the collegiate stage.

Scholars
according to
wealth.

The distribution of scholars according to the wealth and condition of their parents or guardians shows that the number of scholars belonging to the richer, middle and poorer classes rose from 6,716, 147,911 and 673,933 to 7,316, 151,353 and 681,378, or by 9, 2 and 1 per cent., respectively. In arts colleges 921 male scholars were of the poorer classes against 998; but their proportion to the total college population is over 26 per cent., which shows that fair facilities are afforded to poor youths to study up to the B.A. degree examination. Of the male pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 37 and 51 per cent., respectively, belonged to the poorer classes, while of the female pupils in the above stages they formed 25 and 55 per cent. A comparison with the figures of the previous year will show that these classes have been advancing in the secondary stage of instruction also. Officials, traders and land-holders contributed together 83, 81 and 69 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages against 85, 81 and 68 per cent. To the same classes belonged 72 and 52 per cent. of female scholars in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages against 76 and 53 per cent. in 1897-98.

Scholars
according to
languages
studied

There was a further advance of 3.7 and 8.7 per cent., respectively, in the number of boys and girls reading English, indicating a steadily growing desire to obtain a knowledge of the English language. Among the classical languages, Sanskrit was read by the largest number of candidates next to Arabic, which was, however, mostly confined to the recitation of the Quran by rote. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Uriya were read by a larger number of scholars, while Canarese and Hindustani were read by fewer scholars. Of the scholars in public institutions in Madras, Bengal and Bombay on the 31st March 1898 about 21 per cent., 11 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, were studying English.

Scholars with
reference to
protection
from small-
pox.

Notwithstanding a large increase in the total number of scholars, there was according to the figures appended a decrease in the number of scholars unprotected from small-pox. The provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code regarding vaccination were strictly enforced.

		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges ... ..	...	5	...	1	...
Secondary schools ... ..	...	598	385	1,177	369
Primary do. ... ..	...	36,312	7,883	32,577	7,216
Special do. ... ..	...	...	2	...	...

Municipalities sustained a loss in institutions and scholars, while non-municipal areas showed a marked increase in both. The bulk of the above decrease and increase appertained to primary schools for boys. Of the total number of institutions and scholars, 10·3 and 21·6 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 10·8 and 22·2 per cent. on the 31st March 1898. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective populations of school age were 90·8 and 23·4 against 92·2 and 23·2 in the previous year. In 24 municipalities more than 100 per cent. of the estimated male population of school age were at school.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

The expenditure on education, direct and indirect (omitting surplus fees and expenditure on indigenous and private schools), from all sources for the past five years is compared below :—

General statistics of receipts and charges.

Heads of expenditure.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
<i>University education.</i>	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Arts colleges	6,12,326	9·53	6,15,837	9·32	6,21,881	9·60	6,37,483	9·53	6,38,508	9·17
Professional colleges	2,23,058	3·47	2,27,426	3·44	2,30,734	3·56	2,37,991	3·56	2,41,772	3·50
<i>School education.</i>										
General	93,28,594	61·16	40,07,778	60·68	40,64,399	62·73	42,15,512	63·05	43,18,418	62·47
Special	4,75,409	7·40	4,97,883	7·54	4,93,505	7·62	5,06,517	7·57	4,99,102	7·23
<i>General.</i>										
University	1,59,936	2·47	1,82,270	2·76	1,71,853	2·65	1,65,130	2·47	1,80,103	2·60
Direction and inspection	4,41,628	6·92	4,60,976	6·96	4,55,166	7·03	4,65,303	6·96	4,69,306	6·79
Scholarships	59,612	·93	67,161	1·02	79,945	1·19	93,520	1·40	93,784	1·36
Buildings	4,32,360	6·73	4,73,335	7·17	3,04,159	4·69	3,10,220	4·64	3,85,770	5·58
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	88,982	1·39	71,901	1·09	58,985	·93	54,759	·82	50,260	1·31
Total	64,24,235	100·00	66,04,660	100·00	64,78,692	100·00	66,86,435	100·00	69,12,173	100·00

There was a further increase in the total expenditure of over Rs. 2,29,000. Fees contributed Rs. 47,000 and private funds Rs. 2,11,000 more, and public funds Rs. 29,000 less. Provincial and local funds spent, respectively, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 26,000 less and municipal funds Rs. 2,000 more. Of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and private funds met 42, 30 and 28 per cent., against 44, 30 and 26 per cent., respectively, in 1897-98. On direct expenditure, however, only Rs. 95,000 more were spent, provincial and local funds spending Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 19,000 less and municipal funds, fees and private funds spending Rs. 9,000, Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 83,000 more, respectively. Secondary and primary schools cost Rs. 88,000 and Rs. 15,000 more and professional colleges Rs. 4,000 more,

while on all other classes of institutions a smaller sum was expended. Over 62 per cent. of the total expenditure appertained to secondary and primary education.

Provincial
charges and
receipts.

Particulars of provincial charges and receipts are furnished below for the past five years; they include, as usual, the figures relating to the Medical College, including the school department, and exclude those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund :—

Charges and Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Charges.</i>					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	56,340	57,000	55,615	60,980	60,477
Inspection	2,88,969	2,53,163	2,85,471	* 2,87,629	* 2,95,524
Government colleges and schools ... { General.	3,89,844	4,04,636	4,05,235	4,19,767	4,27,508
... { Special.	5,02,475	5,05,790	5,15,507	5,34,443	5,22,195
Scholarships in colleges and schools. { General.	12,061	12,524	17,030	24,527	25,568
... { Special.	14,579	19,123	19,401	21,518	20,371
Grants. { Schools under private management ...	4,66,125	4,63,399	4,93,182	5,26,192	5,22,888
in do. under municipal management ...	92,216	32,971	31,446	34,307	34,019
aid to do. under local boards ...	96,008	1,03,410	98,690	93,958	92,690
Registration of books	3,283	3,218	3,216	3,126	3,351
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts.	1,867	1,818	2,129	1,848	1,885
Workshop, College of Engineering	22,866	2,561	...	...	...
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	15,783	18,482	18,547	17,375	60,571
Government educational buildings	2,41,344	2,48,264	1,03,068	99,285	67,389
Total Charges ...	21,38,780	21,86,451	20,48,427	21,23,255	21,30,345
<i>Receipts</i>					
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,63,177	1,76,960	1,73,440	1,64,565	1,57,275
Income on endowments credited to Government.	2,635	2,049	2,049	2,049	2,447
Departmental examination fees	7,314	6,998	8,324	9,377	10,732
Sale of books	1,012	28	63	58	3
Sales at the School of Arts	8,227	9,293	7,482	5,217	9,449
Contributions from local and municipal funds ...	46,119	42,325	34,473	48,021	52,584
Private contributions	1,265	...	1,209	1,209	2,418
Miscellaneous receipts	13,666	16,518	21,223	14,628	17,452
Total Receipts ...	2,48,415	2,54,166	2,48,266	2,40,122	2,52,360
Net Expenditure ...	18,95,365	19,32,285	18,00,161	18,83,133	18,77,985

* The grant of Rs. 768 to Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters is shown against grants-in-aid to schools under local boards.

Local fund
operations.

Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,856 to 2,679, and in strength from 130,034 to 125,434, compared with the previous year. The expenditure from local funds on education dwindled from Rs. 9,09,061 in 1895-96, Rs. 8,74,237 in 1896-97 and Rs. 8,40,049 in 1897-98 to Rs. 8,14,080 in 1898-99. The gross and net expenditure from local funds under grant 2 amounted to Rs. 10,75,333 and Rs. 8,14,080, respectively.

Municipal
operations.

Institutions under the management of municipal bodies remained the same in number as in the previous year, viz., 326, but received a slight accession to their strength, which rose from 21,904 to 22,036. The expenditure from municipal funds on education rose from Rs. 2,24,011 in 1895-96, Rs. 2,33,273 in 1896-97, Rs. 2,32,813 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,37,358 in 1898-99, which is the highest figure on record. The gross and net expenditure from municipal funds amounted, respectively, to Rs. 3,65,076 and Rs. 2,37,358.

Distribution
of direct
expenditure
among the
different
classes of
institutions.

In the following summary, the amount of direct expenditure on education during 1898-99 is distributed among the different classes of institutions, the figures against primary schools including those relating to primary departments of secondary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	7,10,162	32,382	21,021	1,56,116	31,376	9,51,057
Board	* (L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	* (L.A.) 77,086	1,25,086
Native States	1,21,443	4,12,175	85,458	3,37,407	13,079	9,69,580
Aided ... ..	...	...	...	457	957	1,414
Unaided	4,73,382	2,29,977	1,08,536	10,81,238	13,25,626	32,18,654
	...	...	...	2,45,832	1,81,327	4,27,159

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

Compared with the previous year, the gross and net expenditure on Government institutions fell by Rs. 4,651 and Rs. 22,579, respectively. Professional colleges and primary schools for boys and girls cost more, but the other classes of institutions cost less. Taking the surplus fees of the Law College into account, the net cost to Government on its own institutions fell from 75·8 to 74·5 per cent. of the total cost. The abolition of a large number of local fund schools, already referred to, brought about the decrease of Rs. 15,543 in the total cost of board schools and of Rs. 29,389 in the net cost to local boards. The bulk of the decrease appertained to primary schools for boys. Taking the surplus fees into account, the net expenditure to boards on their own institutions will be found to have fallen from 52·7 to 50·6 per cent. The total expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 79,289, towards which public and private funds contributed Rs. 13,269 and Rs. 66,013, respectively, more and fees Rs. 293 less than in the preceding year. Every class of institutions, training schools excepted, participated in the increase. Public funds met 25·2 per cent. against 25·4 per cent.

The average cost of education per head of total population rose from 37 to 38 pies; but the average cost per head to public funds remained the same as in the previous two years, viz., 16 pies. The additional cost was thus met exclusively from private funds including fees. In 1897-98, the cost per head of population in Bengal, Madras and Bombay was, respectively, 29 pies, 37 pies and 53 pies.

The following table compares the fee receipts returned by institutions under public and private management during the past five years:—

Year.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894-95 ..	21,705	1,63,177	151,155	3,01,062	76	370	565,912	13,01,111	711,848	17,65,723
1895-96 ...	22,355	1,78,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	467	578,314	13,39,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896-97 ..	22,672	1,73,140	159,390	3,25,860	89	385	617,002	13,70,015	791,144	18,78,720
1897-98 ..	23,239	1,64,565	149,013	3,32,588	86	417	627,531	14,33,673	790,969	19,31,248
1898-99 ..	23,543	1,57,275	145,304	3,42,094	94	437	642,683	14,55,055	811,714	19,57,911

Receipts have increased during the past decade by more than 22 per cent. The total amount realized during the past five years was Rs. 93,54,631 against Rs. 79,06,611 and Rs. 89,13,748 collected during the five years ending with 1891-92 and 1896-97, respectively. Many of the schools established of late years are intended for backward classes, and no fees or only small fees are levied in them. A uniform rate of advance in the fee income cannot, therefore, be expected from one quinquennium to another.

The percentage of expenditure met from fees in the different classes of institutions is compared in subjoined statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Arts colleges	30	28
Professional colleges	32	29
Upper secondary schools for boys	64	57
Lower secondary schools for boys	37	45
Upper secondary schools for girls	28	31
Lower secondary schools for girls	19	10
Primary schools for boys	33	33
Do. for girls	4	5
Special schools	6	6

In arts colleges the proportion was lower, chiefly in consequence of the decrease in the fee income of aided colleges from Rs. 1,23,271 to Rs. 1,11,328. The

diminished strength and fee income of the Law College were followed by a fall in the percentage of fees to cost in professional colleges. In upper secondary schools for boys the percentage fell from 64 to 57, but this is nominal, being due to the inclusion of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, in the upper secondary list. Omitting this institution the percentage was 61 against 64. For the above reason the percentage rose in lower secondary schools. On the whole, 33 per cent. of the total cost was borne by fees as in the previous year. In Government, board and aided institutions, 15, 35 and 34 per cent. of the charges were, respectively, met from fees against 15, 34 and 34 per cent. in 1897-98 and 16, 30 and 34 per cent. in 1894-95.

Grants-in-aid.

Grants-in-aid of every description paid from provincial, local and municipal funds during each year of the past decade are exhibited below :—

Year.					Grants from provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890-90	...	...	...	...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91	...	...	...	...	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	...	...	...	...	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	...	...	...	...	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	...	...	...	...	6,17,603	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	...	...	...	...	5,94,340	2,25,947	93,065	9,13,351
1895-96	...	...	...	...	6,19,780	2,32,480	99,124	9,51,384
1896-97	...	...	...	...	6,23,213	2,36,285	1,07,280	9,66,783
1897-98	...	...	...	...	6,52,757	2,28,771	1,07,278	9,88,806
1898-99	...	...	...	...	6,49,556	2,32,242	1,12,240	9,94,038

The total amount of grants was the highest on record. Grants from municipal and local funds increased by Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 each, and those from provincial funds, owing to smaller building grants, decreased by Rs. 3,000. The system of fixing a specific amount as results-grant for each school prior to the grant examination was discontinued from 1st April 1898, and assignments were instead fixed after the examination and in proportion to the earnings of each school. The change proved salutary.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.**Direction.**

Dr. Duncan was in charge of the department throughout the year except for the last twenty-four days, when the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart acted for him during his absence on privilege leave. Dr. Duncan visited during the year Ootacamund, Coonoor, Coimbatore, Madanapalle, Anantapur, Bellary, Gooty, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Palghat, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Waltair, Berhampur and Parlákimedi. The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart inspected the Reformatory school, Madras.

Inspection.

During the year the control and supervision of education in the civil and military station of Bangalore and in Coorg became vested in the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Hence, to equalize more nearly the work of the Inspectors, Trichinopoly was transferred from the Western to the Southern Circle, North Arcot from the Southern to the Central Circle, and Nellore from the Central to the Northern Circle. Every circle changed hands twice or more frequently during the year owing to the absence on privilege leave of every one of the Inspectors, to the deputation of Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau to the Kumbakonam College, and to the death of Mr. Flanagan. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined 160, 205, 94 and 75 institutions, respectively, against 147, 228, 73 and 124 in 1897-98. The Inspectresses examined 131 and 142 institutions against 122 and 149.

Assistant Inspectors.

Every division changed hands except Gódvári-Kistna. The Senior Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar, B.A., was promoted to the Inspectorate on Mr. Flanagan's death, but no permanent substitute was appointed during the year. One of the Assistant Inspectors was reduced and transferred for omissions in his statement of landed property. The following statement gives particulars of the work done by the permanent and acting Assistant Inspectors :—

Division.	Inspecting officers.	Number of days in charge.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvements.		Number of days spent		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Ganjam-Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastry, B.A.	329	155	4,714	63	3,152	110	203	167
	M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rao Pantulu, B.A.	36	46	1,093	15	727	22	14	28
Godavari-Kistna ...	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B.A.	365	260	6,703	44	2,130	138	179	170
Ceded Districts ...	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rao Pantula.	197	106	3,047	93	4,945	76	115	138
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	168	67	4,216	59	2,371	72	64	131
Presidency ...	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A.	144	29	615	3	446	17	102	32
	M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar, B.A.	127	65	2,275	14	1,907	55	55	73
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	49	31	843	2	523	21	25	36
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	44	...	...	13	1,717	8	23	10
Arcot " " "	M.R.Ry. G. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	212	132	4,800	35	2,520	77	119	88
	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	153	55	1,954	11	2,265	25	103	100
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ..	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	40	27	1,233	...	37	10	24	14
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadas Aiyar, B.A.	272	131	4,932	30	2,630	107	133	120
Madura-Tinnevely ...	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	53	1	76	6	348	7	42	10
	M.R.Ry. N. Duttaikhamani Mudaliyar.	304	210	9,823	21	1,305	91	201	132
Coimbatore " " "	M.R.Ry. P. Krishnamachariyar.	61	36	1,197	8	321	23	25	37
	M.R.Ry. C. S. Swami Aiyangar, B.A.	223	117	3,873	50	3,077	84	111	125
	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A.	142	53	2,366	17	1,779	34	101	77
West Coast " " "	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao, B.A.	76	22	903	1	64	8	44	2
	M.R.Ry. K. P. Guruswami Aiyar, B.A.	132	83	4,532	13	604	63	56	121
	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rao Pantula.	157	70	3,010	21	2,275	53	78	84
Total ...			1,731	63,205	521	35,903	1,114	1,822	1,703
Average ...			192	7,023	58	3,989	124	202	180

A comparison with the figures for 1897-98 will show a slight decrease in the number of schools and of pupils examined for grant and in the number of days spent in examining schools and on circuit. This is due to the decrease in the number of schools registered for grant examination owing to famine and scarcity.

The number and jurisdiction of Sub-Assistant Inspectors remained unchanged. In 36 out of 56 ranges there was no change of hands. The following summary compares the averages of work for the several divisions :—

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjam-Vizagapatam ...	359	5,345	17	1,019	217	133
Godavari-Kistna ...	270	5,495	32	2,703	207	135
Ceded Districts ...	208	3,348	69	2,952	204	139
Presidency ...	243	4,288	51	4,320	161	112
Arcot ...	244	4,296	45	2,723	193	115
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	221	4,314	33	3,655	173	123
Madura-Tinnevely ...	284	5,634	34	2,403	173	115
Coimbatore ...	190	3,417	33	2,368	206	132
West Coast ...	218	6,027	35	2,357	225	129
Average for the Presidency ...	240	4,593	40	2,671	195	132

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

Of the six girls' ranges 2 were under female and 4 under male Sub-Assistants. Four of the six ranges experienced no change of Sub-Assistants. Ten more schools were examined than in 1897-98; but the number of pupils examined fell from 44,180 to 43,193.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

Five additional Inspecting schoolmasters were entertained and two posts were abolished, so that there were 261 Inspecting schoolmasters at work on the 31st March last. 27 were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the total number 162 were trained men. The Inspecting schoolmasters are reported to have visited 4,407 villages which had no schools, to have started 2,109 schools and to have brought 2,248 unaided schools to the aided list. These figures show further deterioration.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

As in previous years 6 Superintendents were employed for the supervision of schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars. They visited in all 233 villages which had no schools, started 23 schools and brought 34 unaided schools to the aided list. One of the Superintendents was dismissed for inefficiency.

Cost of direction and inspection.

The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection and the proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction are compared below for the past five years, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management having been deducted from the total expenditure:—

Year.	On direction and inspection.				Total expenditure from public funds on public instruction	Percentage ratio of column 5 to column 6.
	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From local funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1894-95	3,40,309	1,4,107	91,212	4,44,628	30,55,747	14.6
1895-96	3,50,169	12,985	97,822	4,60,976	31,16,838	14.8
1896-97	3,41,086	14,488	99,592	4,55,166	29,57,156	15.4
1897-98	3,49,377	14,296	1,01,630	4,65,303	30,02,020	15.5
1898-99	3,51,769	15,026	1,02,511	4,69,306	29,74,274	15.8

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

At the convocation held in March 1899 for conferring degrees, 515 candidates were admitted to degrees. This figure was the lowest during the past five years, owing chiefly to a large fall in the number of candidates that appeared for and passed the B.A. degree examination of January last.

University by-laws.

The recommendations of the committee appointed in 1897 to revise the rules of affiliation were in the main adopted and were sanctioned at the close of the year. A closer connection will be established thereby between the University and the affiliated colleges, and the Syndicate will exercise supervision over the affiliated colleges similar to the control exercised by the Department of Education over recognised schools. The date of the Matriculation examination and the First examination in Arts was changed from 15th to 1st December and that of the B.A. degree examination from January to December. In the term certificates prescribed for the different examinations a clause was inserted requiring heads of institutions to certify to the conduct of each candidate. The maximum number of members of boards of studies was raised from 9 to 12.

University affiliation.

To the list of colleges affiliated up to the F.A. standard there was one addition, viz., St. Mary's Presentation Convent, Black Town, Madras. This has raised the number of colleges for women from 2 to 3.

University examinations.

In the following summary will be found the results of the various examinations conducted by the University during the past five years, those of the Matriculation examination excepted:—

Examination.	Number examined.					Number passed.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Arts.</i>										
Master of Arts	23	27	24	29	26	6	12	5	11	9
Bachelor of Arts.	English Language division.	854	926	888	986	700	523	503	383	368
	Second Language division.	775	727	720	626	516	698	587	617	505
	Science division.	825	1,010	853	801	734	500	625	507	439
First Examination in Arts.	1,870	1,597	1,628	1,858	1,965	629	640	481	659	739
<i>Law.</i>										
Master of Laws	7	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	1
Bachelor of Laws	202	180	209	232	317	50	28	52	58	94
First Examination in Law.	..	420	484	491	518	..	186	92	129	203
<i>Medicine.</i>										
M.D.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Second M.B. & C.M.	4	1	3	4	3	2	..	3	3	2
First M.B. & C.M.	3	7	5	10	15	2	5	2	4	8
Preliminary Scientific.	8	10	17	16	12	6	7	11	11	7
Second L.M.S.	28	24	25	27	22	11	15	19	11	7
First L.M.S.	53	29	11	6	5	22	21	7	3	2
L.S.Sc.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering.</i>										
Bachelor of Engineering.	2	6	7	5	5	2	4	3	5	3
First Examination in Engineering.	9	8	8	10	11	7	6	3	6	5
<i>Teaching.</i>										
Licentiate in Teaching.	Written.	45	59	75	68	34	35	54	33	47
	Practical.	71	62	68	69	44	37	36	32	23
Total	4,781	5,349	5,027	5,192	5,007	2,547	2,601	2,286	2,501	2,443

The total number of candidates examined and passed fell, respectively, by 185 and 158, or by 3·6 and 6·3 per cent., owing mainly to fewer candidates having registered their names for the B.A. examination. The percentage of passed to examined fell from 48·2 to 46·8. There was an improvement in the proportion of passed to examined at the First examination in Arts, but the results of the examinations in Medicine, Engineering and Teaching compared unfavourably with those of 1897-98.

The receipts and charges of the University for the last five years are shown below:—

Cost of the University.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Examination fees	Rs. 1,61,442	Rs. 1,65,640	Rs. 1,70,602	Rs. 1,83,339	Rs. 1,86,822
Interest on Government securities	10,998	8,554	9,243	9,252	9,662
Miscellaneous	5,974	6,728	1,306	11,196	6,911
Total Receipts	1,78,414	1,80,922	1,81,151	2,03,787	2,03,425
Remuneration to examiners	1,21,509	1,34,213	1,29,148	1,29,301	1,38,395
Repairs and municipal taxes	5,142	4,831	4,872	3,623	2,567
Miscellaneous	31,985	43,176	37,848	41,206	39,136
Total Charges	1,58,636	1,82,220	1,71,868	1,74,130	1,80,103
Balance	+ 19,478	- 1,348	+ 9,283	+ 29,657	+ 23,322

Taking into account the outstandings and charges due for 1897-93 paid in 1893-99 and the liabilities on the 31st March 1899, the year yielded a profit of Rs. 24,724. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government securities last year. There were Rs. 2,90,900 in Government securities and Rs. 51,264 in cash in favour of the University on the 1st April 1899.

(a) Arts Colleges.

M.A. degree examination.

For the M.A. degree examination 26 candidates—4 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 1 non-Brahman Hindu and 20 Brahmans—presented themselves out of 31 who registered their names; and 1 Native Christian, 1 Muhammadan and 7 Brahman candidates, or 9 in all, were successful.

B.A. degree examination.

The results of the B.A. degree examination for the past five years are compared below :—

	Year.	English Language division.	Second Language division.	Science division.								History.
				Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Biology and botany.	Biology and animal phy. siology.	Biology and zoology.	Biology and Geology.	Mental and moral science.	
Examined	1894-95	854	775	106	200	32	...	1	30	16	213	228
	1895-96	926	727	121	219	41	...	1	44	11	275	298
	1896-97	888	720	135	141	43	...	...	35	6	269	224
	1897-98	938	826	120	156	34	1	3	29	5	223	230
	1898-99	700	516	130	153	20	1	1	22	7	175	220
	Total ...	4,804	3,364	612	869	170	2	6	160	45	1,157	1,302
Passed	1894-95	523	698	51	132	15	...	...	20	5	145	182
	1895-96	593	587	63	138	16	...	...	33	10	171	166
	1896-97	333	617	76	87	29	...	...	22	5	173	160
	1897-98	590	505	52	74	17	1	3	22	3	138	129
	1898-99	369	428	65	67	12	1	1	17	1	113	121
	Total ...	2,407	2,835	307	496	98	2	4	124	24	739	744
Percentage passed	1894-95	61.2	90.1	48.1	66.0	46.9	..	..	66.7	31.3	68.4	57.9
	1895-96	64.0	80.7	52.1	62.1	39.0	..	..	75.0	90.9	62.2	63.8
	1896-97	37.5	85.7	56.3	61.7	65.1	..	..	91.4	83.3	64.3	74.1
	1897-98	63.0	80.7	43.3	47.4	50.0	100.0	100.0	75.9	80.0	61.9	50.1
	1898-99	52.6	82.9	50.0	43.8	60.0	100.0	100.0	77.3	14.3	63.9	54.5
	Average	55.9	81.3	50.2	57.1	51.8	100.0	66.7	77.5	53.8	68.9	61.9

In the English Language division the percentage of passed to examined, viz., 52.6, was below the percentage for the previous four years excepting 1896-97. Omitting private students, of whom only 23.4 passed against 41.2 per cent. in 1897-98, the percentage of success was 63.6.

First examination in Arts.

The annexed table shows the percentages of passed to examined in the several subjects of the First examination in Arts during the last five years :—

Subjects	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
English	55	67	49	60	62
Second language	82	80	83	80	78
Mathematics	55	50	46	54	63
Physiology or Physiography	66	62	59	64	68
History	71	63	72	65	70
Total ...	34	34	30	35	38

Government, board and aided colleges presented, respectively, 164, 77 and 904 candidates, of whom 74, 40 and 378 or 45.1, 51.9 and 41.8 per cent. were

successful. Of the passed candidates, 16 were Europeans, 59 Native Christians, 14 Muhammadans, 511 Brahmans, 138 non-Brahman Hindus and 1 a Parsi. As in 1897-98 Europeans secured the highest percentage and Brahmans ranked next, closely followed by Muhammadans. Brahmans formed 69 per cent. of the entire number against 73 per cent. in the previous year.

The 11 first-grade colleges (3 Government, 7 aided and 1 unaided), which furnished returns, had 15 M.A., 1,063 B.A. and 1,252 F.A. students on the rolls on the 31st March 1899, against 25 M.A., 1,003 B.A. and 1,174 F.A. students on the corresponding date in 1898. There was a decrease in the number of M.A. students owing partly to the absence of special encouragement. Neither the B.A. nor the F.A. classes recovered in full the loss they sustained in the previous year. The opening of F.A. classes in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, raised the number of second-grade colleges connected with the Department from 28 to 29, of which 1 was under Government, 3 were under municipal boards, 16 under mission or European management and 9 under native management. The F.A. classes were 1,190 strong, the highest figure on record during the past seven years. The Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, and the Rajah's college, Parlákimedi excepted, all the second-grade colleges under private and municipal management were in receipt of Government grants. Taking the senior B.A. class, the ratio of students in the first three branches, forming the so-called scientific side, to students in the last two branches, or the literary side, rose steadily from $\frac{2}{3}$ in 1896 to $\frac{2}{3}$ in 1899. The advance is very significant. The percentage of students, however, of the junior B.A. class on the scientific side to the total number, which had hitherto steadily advanced, relapsed from 52 to 48.

Number and
strength
of arts
Colleges.

(b) Law.

One Brahman candidate appeared for and passed the M.L. degree examination of 1899 out of four that registered their names. For the B.L. degree examination 2 European, 7 Native Christian, 2 Muhammadan, 249 Brahman and 57 non-Brahman candidates, or 317 in all, presented themselves; and 2 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 74 Brahmans and 16 non-Brahman Hindus, that is, 94 altogether, or 29·7 per cent., met with success. This is the highest percentage of passed to examined during the past five years. For the First examination in Law, 556 candidates registered their names; but of these only 518 (3 European, 26 Native Christian, 4 Muhammadan, 362 Brahman, and 123 non-Brahman Hindu) candidates appeared for the examination; and 5 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 151 Brahmans, and 46 non-Brahman Hindus, or 203 in all, passed. These results compare very favourably with those of the previous two years. The Law College, Trivandrum, sent up 13 and 32 candidates for the degree and first examinations and passed 1 and 9 candidates, respectively.

University
examinations
in law.

The new building for the Law college was occupied early in 1899. On the 31st March there were 417 students on the rolls—399 in the law classes proper and 18 in the pleaders' classes against 561 and 51, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. This decrease was due chiefly to the large number of failures in the English Language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree examination of 1897 and 1899. The restriction imposed during the year, whereby students failing at the First examination in Law are not allowed to join the B.L. classes until they pass that examination, must have also contributed to the fall. The gradual overcrowding of the bar may also have had some effect. Of the students, 17 were Native Christians, 5 Muhammadans, 290 Brahmans, and 105 non-Brahman caste Hindus. The average number on the rolls for 1898-99 was 545, and the average daily attendance 436. In consequence of the diminished strength the receipts fell from Rs. 59,593 to Rs. 50,628. The expenditure, including outlay on furniture, was Rs. 49,469. The college thus yielded a surplus of Rs. 1,159, or Rs. 9,345 excluding cost of furniture.

Law College,
Madras.

(c) Medicine.

An analysis of the results of the different examinations is annexed. Of the examined, 7 were Europeans, 13 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 15 Brahmans, and 20 non-Brahman Hindus; and of those that passed, 3 were Europeans, 7

University
examination
in medicine.

Native Christians, 7 Brahmans and 9 non-Brahman Hindus. Both the Muhammadan candidates were unsuccessful :—

Examinations.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Second M.B. and G.M. examination ...	4	3	9	2
First M.B. and G.M. examination ...	10	4	15	8
Preliminary Scientific (first M.B. and G.M. under the new regulations) ...	16	11	12	7
Second L.M.S. examination ...	27	11	22	7
First L.M.S. examination ...	6	3	5	2
Total ...	63	32	57	26

Madras
Medical
College.

The Madras Medical College is separately dealt with on page 245.

(d) Engineering.

University
examinations
in Engi-
neering.

Five candidates—4 Brahmans and 1 non-Brahman Hindu—appeared for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, and 3 Brahmans passed, 1 in the Civil and 2 in the Mechanical branch. For the First examination in Engineering 9 Brahman and 2 non-Brahman Hindu candidates presented themselves, but only 4 Brahmans and 1 non-Brahman met with success.

College of
Engineering,
Madras.

The Engineer and Engineer subordinate classes contained, respectively, 31 and 65 students, the highest figures on record. The former class has doubled in numbers since 1894. 13 of the students were Europeans, 1 a Native Christian, 79 Brahmans, and 3 non-Brahman caste Hindus. As many as 90 out of 96 students belonged to the richer and middle classes, and officials, traders and landholders contributed together 80 students. Three Engineers and 19 Engineer subordinates completed their practical course, and most of them secured employment. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,173, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 11,954.

(e) Teaching.

Teachers' certificate
examinations
of the college
grades.

For the theoretical and practical examinations for the diploma of Licentiate in Teaching 85 and 72 candidates appeared, of whom 47 and 23, respectively, met with success. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates 18 and 20 candidates, respectively, passed out of 58 and 27 examined.

Training
College,
Rajah-
mundry.

Five graduates and 5 First Arts undergraduates, all Brahmans, were under training in the Rajahmundry Training college against 7 and 5, respectively, on the 31st March 1898.

Teachers' College,
Saidapet.

Forty-three graduates and 18 F.A. undergraduates, comprising 13 Native Christians, 45 Brahmans and 3 non-Brahman caste Hindus, were under training in the Teachers' college, against 35 and 21, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. The new Smartha Brahman Hostel worked with great success. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,971, of which Rs. 1,095 were covered by fees and sundry receipts.

(f) Agriculture.

College of
Agriculture,
Saidapet.

The newly-appointed Vice-Principal entered on his duties after the close of the year. The Assistant Agricultural Chemist delivered a course of lectures and held practical classes for one month. There were 46 students on the rolls against 49 in the previous year, including 1 Panchama Native Christian, 2 Muhammadans, 29 Brahmans, and 14 non-Brahman caste Hindus. The results of the Government technical examinations of April 1898, at which 77 passed out of 123 examined, were not so favourable as those of the previous year. A larger number of patients were treated in the veterinary hospital. The farm was worked successfully, the area under cultivation having been extended by 10 acres. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 37,838 on the college, fees and other receipts met Rs. 6,193.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

For the Upper Secondary examination of December last, 187 male and 3 female candidates appeared, of whom only 6 male candidates passed, the percentage of passed to examined, viz., 3, being the lowest during the past five years. Upper Secondary examination.

A summary of the general results of the Matriculation examination during the past five years is annexed:— Matriculation examination.

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1894-95	4,150	918	22
1895-96	4,613	1,690	37
1896-97	5,329	1,642	31
1897-98	5,512	1,515	27
1898-99	5,962	1,911	32

It will be seen that, while the number examined rose during the period by 44 per cent., the number passed rose by 108 per cent. The advance in the percentage of passed to examined is, in all probability, to be attributed as much to the presentation of selected pupils and to variations in the standard of the examination from year to year as to substantial improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in high schools. The percentage of passed to examined in the different classes of high schools for boys was, as usual, highest in Government Schools (53), followed by unaided and board schools (40 each), aided schools and those in Native States had 38 each. Each class of institution presented a better record. Aided schools sent up the largest number of candidates (2,397). In English, mathematics, and history and geography, a larger proportion of candidates was successful than in the previous year, the figures being 46, 68 and 81 per cent. against 40, 60 and 70 in 1897; but in the second language there was a slight deterioration. Of the candidates, 5,833 were boys and 129 girls, and 1,859 boys and 52 girls met with success. The percentages of successful boys and girls to the number of male and female candidates were 32 and 40, respectively. Of the passed candidates, 68 were Europeans, 181 Native Christians, 29 Muhammadans, 1,251 Brahmans, and 376 non-Brahman Hindus, the remaining 6 being Parsis and Jews, including 2 Parsi women. Europeans and Native Christians did better than Brahmans, while Muhammadans passed the lowest percentage. Brahmans formed 65 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates against 67 per cent. in 1897-98.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

The number of these schools rose from 140 to 141 and their strength from 38,548 to 39,376, an advance in schools of 2.9 per cent. and in pupils of 2.1 per cent. Pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments advanced by 1.6, 1.6 and 4.6 per cent., respectively. Particulars for the past two years of the number and strength of upper secondary schools in each district group are given hereunder:— Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys.

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1898.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	701	563	861	1,186	1,073	1,162	386	508	6,661
Ceded districts ...	9	180	131	191	294	307	303	47	93	1,554
Central do. ...	41	1,733	1,039	1,474	1,554	1,750	1,749	1,090	2,618	13,007
Southern do. ...	36	1,754	1,231	1,610	1,535	1,466	1,624	507	875	10,602
Inland do. ...	14	333	214	304	491	506	627	126	267	2,928
West Coast do. ...	17	683	435	540	506	553	657	195	324	3,896
Total ...	140	5,456	3,643	4,980	5,566	5,655	6,121	2,351	4,776	38,548
		11,079			17,342					

District groups.	Number of schools	Strength on the 31st March 1899.								Total.
		Upper secondary department			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	800	630	942	1,186	1,118	1,184	402	595	6,857
Ceded districts ...	9	171	124	176	262	268	249	41	93	1,384
Central do. ...	40	1,573	1,091	1,364	1,603	1,571	1,646	1,012	2,286	12,156
Southern do. ...	37	1,667	1,317	1,683	1,566	1,525	1,831	588	993	11,203
Inland do. ...	13	392	288	398	594	556	672	221	690	3,860
West Coast do. ...	17	684	466	534	502	556	657	179	388	3,916
Total ...	144	5,287	3,916	5,100	5,743	5,634	6,239	2,443	5,014	39,376
		14,303			17,616					

Upper
secondary
schools
according to
management.

The classification of upper secondary schools for boys according to managing agencies will be found below :—

District groups.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars	1	3	14	5	1	3	15	4
Ceded districts	...	5	4	...	...	5	4	...
Central do. ...	2	2	31	6	2	2	31	5
Southern do. ...	...	4	28	4	...	4	27	6
Inland do. ...	...	7	7	...	1	7	8	2
West Coast do. ...	1	4	9	3	1	4	8	3
Total ...	4	25	93	18	5	25	94	20

The Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, has been raised to the upper secondary grade, a fourth form having been opened in March. There was no change in the number of board high schools. There was a net increase of one aided school and of 2 unaided schools. Of the 94 aided and 20 unaided schools, 61 aided and 3 unaided schools were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary department of Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 76, 75, 105 and 110, respectively, against 78, 71, 111 and 94 in the previous year.

(c) Lower Secondary Examination.

Lower
Secondary
examination.

In consequence chiefly of the concession allowing pupils of the fourth and higher forms of recognized schools to appear for the Lower Secondary examination as private candidates, the number of private male candidates rose from 1,772 to 2,734. The number of male pupil-candidates also rose from 6,766 to 7,774. The results of the examination for the past five years are given below :—

Year.	Examined.	Passed for complete certificates.	Passed in a portion of the examination.
1894-95	5,661	1,204	1,438
1895-96	6,549	1,600	2,516
1896-97	8,430	1,600	2,287
1897-98	8,538	1,832	2,316
1898-99	10,508	2,397	2,125

This large increase in the number examined and passed is remarkable, seeing that the examination is not obligatory on any but candidates for admission into training schools and that only 1,145 of the male candidates were presented for results grants. The most noteworthy increase in the number passed was under Native Christians and non-Brahman Hindus. Brahmans formed about 55 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

The following table shows the number of these schools and their total strength, distributed between the lower secondary and primary departments, for the last five years:—

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

Year	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.	Strength of primary department.	Total.
1894-95	400	13,784	19,468	33,252
1895-96	395	14,089	20,134	34,223
1896-97	410	15,370	20,388	35,758
1897-98	384	15,604	18,212	33,816
1898-99	385	16,255	17,832	34,087

English schools increased by 6, while vernacular schools lost 4 of their number; but the lower secondary departments of both English and vernacular schools were stronger than in 1897-98. On an average the lower secondary department of each English school was 50 strong as in the previous year, while that of each vernacular school was 22 strong against 20.

(e) *Results Grants Examination.*

For results grants for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards, respectively, the number of schools presenting pupils were 178, 138 and 112 against 173, 125 and 96 in 1897-98. The number of schools that passed pupils were 174, 134 and 99 compared with 169, 121 and 89 in the previous year. A steady increase is noticeable in both respects. The following table shows particulars as to the number of male pupils presented and passed under each of the above standards during the past two years:—

Results grants examination of the lower secondary standards.

Classes of schools	Presented.						Passed.					
	Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.		Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Board schools	391	374	204	219	141	156	273	242	131	116	65	42
Mission results schools	665	708	365	433	254	311	416	443	261	277	104	115
Non-mission results schools	905	1,069	705	831	637	685	522	580	432	498	302	196
Total	1,961	2,150	1,274	1,483	1,032	1,152	1,211	1,270	827	921	471	356

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Examination and Primary Standard Examinations.*

The Primary Examination Notification was revised during the year with a view to remove the difficulty experienced by the managers of industrial schools in preparing pupils for the examination. During the year the Primary examination was conducted at 286 centres by 29 boards consisting of 633 members in all; 34,049 candidates were examined, and of these, 25,943 passed for complete certificates or in a portion of the examination. Pupil-candidates came up from 4,039 boys' and 363 girls' schools as against 3,944 boys' and 349 girls' schools in the previous year. The number of private male candidates rose by 55 per cent., the large increase being due to the examination having been thrown open to pupils of all forms in recognized secondary schools. Of the pupil, teacher and private male candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 57, 67 and 65 per cent., respectively, passed as against 51, 63 and 57 per cent. in 1897-98. The total number of candidates, male and female, who completed the

Primary examination.

test during the year, was 18,332. Out of 34,049 examined, 15,991 passed in the compulsory and two optional subjects, and 9,952 in a portion of the examination only; the corresponding figures for 1897-98 were 31,567, 13,817 and 9,167, respectively. The receipts from entrance fees, together with fees for certificates paid by pupil-candidates, amounted to Rs. 25,416, and covered nearly 81 per cent. of the charges which amounted to Rs. 31,417. The net cost to Government on account of the examination was thus Rs. 6,001, which was met by a portion of the profit realized from the Lower Secondary examination.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Primary schools for boys.

The following statement compares the number and strength of upper primary and lower primary day and night schools at the close of each of the past five years:—

Year	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in		
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Total.
1894-95	4,227	14,625	18,852	189,769	356,268	546,037
1895-96	4,633	14,636	19,269	206,928	352,437	559,365
1896-97	4,977	15,015	19,992	222,284	301,080	583,934
1897-98	4,951	14,875	19,826	221,574	359,797	581,371
1898-99	5,026	14,963	19,989	226,329	360,922	587,251

An increase will be noticed both in the number and in the strength of upper primary and lower primary schools, which very nearly made good the loss sustained in the previous year in the total number of schools, and more than made good the loss in the total strength. These variations being slight call for no special remarks. Public night schools fell by 26, while their strength showed a slight increase. Of the upper primary and lower primary schools 4,928 and 12,837, respectively, were recognized—1,481 and 400 being entered in the permanent, and 3,447 and 11,987 in the temporary, section of the general school list.

Primary schools for boys according to management.

Particulars are furnished below for the past two years of the number and strength of primary schools for boys, classified according to the managing agencies:—

Schools according to agency.		Standard of schools	31st March 1898.		31st March 1899.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.						
Government schools	{	Upper primary ...	131	5,562	154	5,920
		Lower do. ...	57	1,438	37	981
Board schools	{	Upper primary ...	2,118	102,811	2,057	102,431
		Lower do. ...	875	31,307	758	27,018
Under private management.						
Aided schools	{	Upper primary ...	2,355	103,140	* 2,483	107,953
		Lower do. ...	8,370	215,751	+ 8,449	218,519
Unaided schools	{	Upper primary ...	347	10,061	‡ 332	10,025
		Lower do. ...	5,473	111,301	§ 5,719	114,404
Total	{	Upper primary ...	4,951	221,574	5,026	226,329
		Lower do. ...	14,875	359,797	14,963	360,922
		Grand total ..	19,826	581,371	19,989	587,251

* 556 schools with 28,118 pupils were under mission management.
† 1,498 schools with 37,878 do. do.
‡ 34 schools with 1,315 do. do.
§ 601 schools with 11,329 do. do.

To the list of Government schools there were three additions, owing to the revival of the Muhammadan salary-results school in Madras, which had been temporarily closed, to the reduction of the Kotpad middle school in the Vizagapatam agency to the primary grade, and to the taking over by Government of the training and practising sections of the Tinnevely Technical Institute. The number and strength of the different classes of schools are compared below :—

Primary schools for boys managed by Government.

Schools.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	151	1	149
Practising sections of training schools for masters	23	1,886	24	1,874
Hill schools, Ganjam agency	54	1,881	51	1,807
Do. Vizagapatam agency	48	1,437	49	1,406
Do. Górávari agency	48	1,059	48	1,090
Muhammudan Salary-results schools, Madras	11	596	15	575
Total ..	188	7,000	191	6,501

Each class of schools suffered slightly in strength, schools in the Górávari agency excepted. But of the pupils 1,174, or 17 per cent. against 15 per cent., were in the upper primary stage. Of the 4,303 pupils in the agency schools, 1,111 belonged to the aboriginal tribes.

Of the 2,057 upper primary board schools, 1,892 schools with 11,498 and 79,366 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively, were under local fund boards, and 165 schools with 1,968 and 9,599 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages were under municipal councils. Of the 758 lower primary board schools, 643 schools with 22,387 pupils were under local fund boards and 115 schools with 4,731 pupils under municipal councils. The decrease under local fund schools and pupils was due to the abolition of schools by certain boards, chiefly with a view to set free more funds for communications. Of the total number of pupils in local fund and municipal primary schools, 10 and 12 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage.

Primary schools under local boards and municipalities.

Aided primary schools received an accession of 107 to their number and 7,581 to their strength; but the increase under schools was confined to upper primary schools. Unaided primary schools also rose in both number and strength, and here the increase was confined to lower primary schools. This is due to new schools coming under this category being generally of an elementary standard. Of the total number of pupils in aided and unaided primary schools, 6 and 15 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage. This bears a poor comparison with board schools.

Aided and unaided primary schools for boys.

The following summary compares the number of upper primary and lower primary schools in the several district groups for the past two years :—

Primary schools for boys according to districts.

District groups.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars	1,114	3,760	1,488	3,878
Ceded districts	576	2,086	656	2,101
Central do.	960	3,317	921	3,216
Southern do.	980	3,242	977	3,285
Inland do.	475	1,476	459	1,425
West Coast districts	546	994	525	968
Total ..	4,951	14,875	5,026	14,963

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

Taking all classes and grades of public schools, there were 557,238 boys in the primary stage of instruction at the close of March 1899 against 552,674 on the corresponding date in 1898. The percentage of such boys to the male population of school age rose from 20.1 to 21.1. If 96,622 boys attending indigenous and private primary schools be included, the total number receiving primary education works out to 653,860 and the percentage to the school-going male population to 24.7 against 24.5 per cent. in 1897-98.

(c) Results Grants Examination.

Number of pupils presented and passed.

The following table shows the number of boys who were presented and also the number who passed under each primary standard :—

Standards.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Infant	50,081	49,822	37,515	37,054
First	59,881	59,404	46,956	45,866
Second	49,199	51,613	38,188	39,972
Third	36,453	38,624	24,709	26,211
Fourth	18,860	19,356	13,032	14,280

As in the previous year the figures exclude those examined for results stipends. Of the boys presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 74.4, 78.0, 77.4, 68.0 and 73.8 per cent., respectively, passed as against 74.9, 78.4, 77.1, 67.8 and 69.1 per cent. in the previous year.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) Public Examinations in connection with Special Education.

Teachers' Certificate examinations.

For the written examination for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades, 2,534 candidates appeared and 1,303 passed, against 2,174 and 1,170 in 1897-98. 1,343 appeared for, and 995 passed, the practical test as compared with 1,395 and 1,063 in the previous year. Technical teachers' certificates of the advanced, intermediate and elementary grades were granted to 3, 32 and 31 candidates in two, nine and five subjects, respectively.

Government Technical examinations.

New syllabuses in metal work, materia medica, practical pharmacy and dispensing, and special syllabuses in botany and inorganic chemistry were sanctioned. The syllabuses in shorthand were revised. The following is a summary of the results of the examinations held under the Government Technical Examination scheme for the past five years :—

Grade of examination.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Advanced	32	14	51	15	52	18	59	28	64	28
Intermediate	633	380	682	384	945	457	936	453	1,058	510
Elementary	1,183	595	1,751	982	2,238	1,002	2,502	1,224	2,858	1,143
Total	1,848	989	2,487	1,381	3,235	1,477	3,497	1,705	3,980	1,681

(b) Schools and Classes for Special Education.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

The number and strength of schools for special education of boys and girls for the past five years are compared below :—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.					Individual students.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
(A) Training schools—										
(i) Training schools for masters	38	41	42	42	42	1,165	1,171	1,131	1,200	1,144
(ii) Training schools for mistresses	19	19	19	19	19	308	315	317	307	326
(iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors	1	2	2	2	2	17	15	41	59	55
(iv) Seasonal schools	17	20	20	16	17	183	215	247	187	219
(B) Schools of medicine	3	3	3	2	2	584	390	423	432	410
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—										
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme.	15	13	15	14	14	1,891	2,140	1,948	2,006	1,938
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme.	18	18	17	24	24	1,138	1,147	1,142	1,283	1,384
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools, teaching standards A to D according to the curriculum laid down in the Madras Educational Rules	3	5	4	9	8	96	143	137	213	253
Total	114	121	122	128	128	5,113	5,545	5,386	5,681	5,401

No change took place in the total number of schools, but the strength fell, training, medical and higher-class technical schools having contributed to the decrease. The above figures do not include 719 pupils receiving instruction in technical, industrial or art subjects in institutions for general education.

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) Training Schools for Masters.

As in the previous year 42 training schools for masters were at work, but their strength on the 31st March last was 1,144, or 56 fewer than on the corresponding date in 1898. Government having taken under its management the training section of the Technical Institute, Tirunelveli, the number of Government training schools rose from 30 to 31, while that of board training schools fell from 2 to 1. The distribution of the schools according to management is given in the subjoined statement:—

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

	Number.	Strength.
Under Government management	31	901
Under Board management	1	37
Under private management	10	206
Total	42	1,144

Of the 10 training schools under private management, 9 were maintained from mission funds, and 9 received State aid. Of the Government training schools, 1 (Madras) was exclusively intended for Muhammadans, 1 (Malappuram) for Mapillas, 1 (Madras) for Panchamas and 2 (Russellkonda and Jeypur) chiefly for teachers in the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, respectively. The schools under private management were mainly for Native Christians. Seven of the schools were of the upper secondary, 19 of the lower secondary, and 16 of the primary grade. In all the schools 71 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 240 for lower secondary and 833 for primary teachers' certificates, against 85, 230 and 885, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. The increase in the number of lower secondary teachers, though small, is satisfactory. The strength of the practising sections, which are attached to 41 of the

schools, also fell from 4,237 to 4,179. All the schools continued to be borne on the list of recognized institutions. 78, 177 and 672 students passed at the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper and lower secondary and primary grades, respectively, against 60, 131 and 579 in 1897-98. The percentages of passed to examined for teachers' certificates in these grades were, respectively, 45, 46 and 56 against 41, 55 and 58.

Expenditure
in training
schools for
masters.

The expenditure in training schools for masters during each of the past five years is given below. It includes the outlay on stipends, but not the special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From muni- cipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1894-95	1,124	1,09,110	5,400	612	60	14,364	1,20,555
1895-96	1,107	1,10,643	4,181	1,102	186	20,502	1,45,704
1896-97	1,038	1,18,183	4,515	499	155	17,708	1,41,060
1897-98	1,096	1,18,033	4,514	634	434	11,067	1,35,282
1898-99	1,147	1,18,592	3,779	823	256	10,814	1,34,264

There was in the total expenditure a slight decrease, the bulk of it appertaining to private funds. Public funds met 92 per cent. of the charges and the cost to Government per student fell from Rs. 108 to Rs. 103.

(ii) Training Schools for Mistresses.

Number and
strength of
training
schools for
mistresses.

Training schools for mistresses remained the same in number, viz., 19, but increased slightly in strength from 307 to 326, the highest reached within the past five years. The increase was chiefly confined to the southern districts. Five schools were of the upper secondary, 12 of the lower secondary, and 2 of the primary grade, and in these schools 21, 147 and 158 students were being prepared for upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary grade teachers' certificates, against 22, 131 and 154 on the 31st March 1898. The distribution of students among the classes of the community is shown below :—

Classes	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898	1899.
Europeans	39	42	29	32	40
Native Christians	240	245	250	233	241
Muhammadians	16	7	14	18	10
Brahmans	2	1	1	2	3
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	12	20	13	14	21
Panchamas . . . . .	...	...	1	3	2
Total ...	309	315	317	307	326

There was an increase in the number of students who passed the written examination for teachers' certificates and who entered the teaching profession. Of the candidates who appeared for the upper and lower secondary, and primary grade teachers' certificate examination 67, 37 and 60 per cent., respectively, passed against 51, 38 and 63 per cent. Of the students trained in 1895-96 and the two succeeding years, 81 remained unemployed on the 31st March last.

(iii) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

The special classes attached to the Teachers' College and the Rajahmundry College for the training of gymnastic instructors contained 45 and 10 students, respectively, against 41 and 10 on the 31st March 1898. The following statement shows with reference to the Teachers' College gymnasium the number on the rolls, the number who obtained certificates and employment during the last five years :—

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

Year	Number on the rolls.	Number that passed for certificates.	Number that obtained employment.
1894-95	17	57	43
1895-96	7	35	25
1896-97	33	28	21
1897-98	41	39	21
1898-99	45	49	27

Eight of the students of the Rajahmundry gymnastic class were examined for certificates, and all of them passed, one being placed in the first class. Of the 55 students attending both the classes, 2 were Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 35 Brahmans, and 16 non-Brahman caste Hindus, and 43 belonged to the poorer classes. The total expenditure on these classes amounted to Rs. 2,848.

(iv) *Sessional Schools.*

84 sessional schools were held during the year. They were attended by 999 teachers. 17 schools with 219 teachers were in existence on the 31st March last. For the Primary Examination, 892 teachers appeared from the sessional schools, 857 for the complete test, 13 for the compulsory subjects only, and 22 for optional subjects only. Of these, 579 passed the complete test, 79 the compulsory subjects, and one optional subject, 35 the compulsory subjects only, and 12 the optional subjects only. The expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 19,041.

Sessional schools.

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

As in 1897-98 two medical schools were at work, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, containing, respectively, 360 and 50 pupils against 385 and 47 on the 31st March 1898. Of the pupils attending the Madras Medical school, 78 (including 29 women) were being prepared for the Apothecary diploma, 186 for the Hospital Assistant certificate, and 96 for certificates as Sanitary Inspectors. All the pupils of the Tanjore Medical school were being prepared for the Hospital Assistant certificate. Europeans contributed 75 pupils, Native Christians 68, Muhammadans 36, Brahmans 109, non-Brahman caste Hindus 112, and Parsis 10. At the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade held in March 1899, the Madras and Tanjore schools presented, respectively, 68 and 21 pupils, of whom 55 and 14 met with success. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 95,881, of which local funds met Rs. 32,243, municipal funds Rs. 21,020 and fees and sundry receipts Rs. 12,206.

Medical schools.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

As in the previous year, there were 14 technical, industrial or art schools in which instruction was being given in subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical examination scheme; but their strength fell from 2,006 to 1,668 or by over 16 per cent. Eight of the institutions participated in the decrease. The total number of subject-candidates fell in consequence from 3,278 to 2,832. Fewer pupils were learning engineering, physical science, commerce, music,

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools.

drawing and textile industries. The following statement relates to schools of this class:—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.											
	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	Engineering.	Physical science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jewellers' work.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	Woodwork and metal work.	Textile industries.	Tailoring and dress making.	Glass and pottery.
Government.														
School of Arts, Madras	546	525	...	.	..	.	...	606	67	..	61	11	...	34
Board.														
Industrial School, Bezwada ...	35	37	27	.	..	...	...	37	..	..	10	...	.	...
Technical Institute, Madura ...	285	263	11	..	66	...	...	263	...	..	69	...	.	...
Aided.														
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras ...	98	100	18	...	..	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Muhammadiyah-i-Adyar ..	257	117	140	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	26	...	.
Madras	63	62	25	...	...	4	18	50	..	...	...	...	25	..
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati	13	19	6	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial School, Aral	67	74	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	5	6	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	211	73	83	36	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly	115	80	24	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puthur, Trichinopoly	34	40	19	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	143	160	77	...	...	...	.	160	...	...	69	122	73	...
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	40	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	..	...	...	48	...	...
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur	93	90	56	...	...	..	17	25	...	...	16	18	.	...
Total ...	2,006	1,068	529	36	66	248	35	1,219	67	11	282	230	125	34

In three out of four subjects, in which there was an increase in 1897-98, there was a decrease last year, the decrease being due to the fall in the number of individual pupils.

The different classes of the community were represented in the technical, industrial or art schools as shown in the annexed statement:—

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

Classes.							1898.	1899.
Europeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	594
Native Christians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	682
Muhammadians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	332
Brahmans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	520
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,087
Panchamas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	91
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,502	3,307

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

97 men trained in these schools are reported to have secured employment during the year. But a correct and complete history of all former students is not kept in most schools, and the above figure represents only the number whose movements were known at the time of the preparation of the annual returns. Articles of the value of Rs. 53,631 were produced in 25 of the schools; they realized Rs. 47,280 from the sale of articles, the manufacture of which cost them Rs. 32,879, and the surplus, approximating 44 per cent., represents the value of labour and profit.

The expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes for the past five years is compared below :—

Year.	From provin- cial funds.	From local funds.	From munici- pal funds.	From fees	From other sources.	Total.	Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1894-95	73,988.	1,152	1,607	21,949	72,025	1,70,721	
1895-96	66,014	4,210	1,639	21,598	80,991	1,74,421	
1896-97	72,216	3,201	1,817	19,051	79,304	1,75,679	
1897-98	79,562	6,683	1,555	20,366	79,200	1,87,776	
1898-99	69,949	7,756	2,499	19,449	96,191	1,96,084	

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 8,308. Provincial funds met 36 per cent. of the total charges. It is encouraging to note that a larger proportion of the cost was met from the school receipts.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General Condition of Female Education.

There was a steady, though very slight, improvement in the condition of female education. The summary annexed gives the number of girls' schools, and the total number of girls under instruction at the close of the past five years :—

Years.	Number of insti- tutions for girls.		Number of girls attending	
	Public institu- tions	Private institu- tions.	Public institu- tions.	Private institu- tions.
1894-95	1,000	29	106,125	7,698
1895-96	1,000	29	102,162	8,298
1896-97	1,034	43	107,465	9,282
1897-98	1,089	43	111,014	9,799
1898-99	1,105	49	118,631	10,653

Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of institutions for girls advanced by 1.4 per cent., and the number of girls at school rose by 2.9 per cent. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 67,778, or over half the total number of girls under instruction.

(b) University Examinations.

Three female candidates—2 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—presented themselves for the English and Second language divisions of the last B.A. degree examination and all passed, 1 being placed in the first class. Five candidates—4 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—appeared for the Science division and 3 passed. These results are encouraging. At the last F.A. examination, there were 22 female candidates—16 Europeans, 5 Native Christians and 1 Parsi—but only 6 passed, all of them being Europeans. The total number of women who have passed the F.A. examination since the institution of the examination rose from 25 to 31, of whom 26 were Europeans and 5 Native Christians.

(c) Colleges for Women.

Two colleges for women were at work, viz., the Sarah Tucker college at Palamcottah, and the Presentation Convent college, Black Town, Madras, the former with 3 and the latter with 4 students. 18 women, however, were attending colleges intended for men, 4 of them attending the Presidency college, and 12 the Doveton college.

(d) Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.

The following summary compares the number of upper secondary or high schools for girls, English and vernacular, and the strength of these schools by departments for the past two years :—

Year.				Number of schools.	Upper secondary department	Lower secondary department	Primary department.	Total.
1897-98	..	..	..	21	359	680	1,486	2,484
1898-99	...	..	...	24	408	656	1,541	2,605

From 16 of these schools 72 pupils appeared for the last Matriculation examination, and of these 32 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 71 and 24. For the Lower Secondary examination 152 pupils presented themselves from high schools against 135 in 1897-98, and 102 passed against 80. The average strength of the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary departments of high schools was 17, 27 and 64 against 17, 30 and 71 in the previous year. The fall in the average strength of the lower secondary and primary departments is disappointing. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction 208 were Europeans, 184 Native Christians, and 16 non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians made a further advance. Among Hindus, non-Brahmans alone were represented, and that but poorly, as in 1897-98. 36 of the pupils were returned as belonging to the richer classes, while 253 were contributed by officials.

(e) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

For the Lower Secondary examination 734 female candidates appeared, of whom 308 passed the complete test and 96 a portion of the examination against 755, 279 and 121, respectively, in the previous year. Among the passed candidates 121 were Europeans, 170 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, and 15 non-Brahman caste Hindus. None of the 3 Brahman female candidates and 2 of the 3 Muhammadan female candidates met with success.

The following statement shows the number of lower secondary schools for girls and their strength at the close of the past two years :—

Schools.	1897-98.		1898-99	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English	40	3,686	44	3,893
Vernacular	145	13,503	156	14,594
Total ...	185	17,189	200	18,480

There was a marked advance both in the number and in the strength of these schools, and the lower secondary departments of all classes of schools were stronger than in 1897-98. Of the 139 aided and unaided lower secondary schools for girls, as many as 122 were under mission management. The average strength of each school fell from 93 to 92. Particulars are furnished below as to the classes of the community represented in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls for the past two years :—

Classes	1897-98.	1898-99.
Europeans	774	790
Native Christians	1,782	1,972
Muhammadans	24	28
Brahmans	107	133
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	511	556
Panchamas	20	23
Others	5	8
Total ..	3,223	3,410

(f) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

For the Primary examination 2,585 female candidates appeared, of whom 1,570 passed the complete test and 399 in a portion of the examination, the figures for the previous year being 2,373, 1,326 and 333, respectively. In all, 1,969

candidates (1,864 pupil, 19 teacher and 86 private candidates) were successful against 1,709 in the previous year; and 1,570 candidates (1,502 pupil, 10 teacher and 58 private candidates) qualified for certificates against 1,326. The percentage of female candidates that passed for certificates rose from 56 to 60, the results obtained by teacher candidates alone having slightly deteriorated. All the classes except Brahmins passed a higher percentage than in 1897-98. The number of girls who passed in the several subjects under the primary standards is given below:—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
<i>Compulsory subjects.</i>					
Reading	12,423	10,493	7,808	4,306	1,626
Writing	12,568	10,176	7,507	4,400	1,701
Arithmetic	12,533	10,421	7,335	3,875	1,368
<i>Optional subjects.</i>					
Kindergarten occupations	2,284	1,683	965	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	2,141	1,468	1,119	204	1
Singing	11	1	3	17	16
Second language	26	433	418	248	173
Drawing ... ..	...	107	78	115	40
Needle-work	23	3,520	2,528	1,974	915
Geography ... ..	...	...	973	1,510	811
Hygiene ... ..	...	2	163	1,282	728
Indian History ... ..	...	...	...	...	136
Drill with gymnastics or calisthenics	1,694	1,474	1,225	744	332
Kummi	272	365	276	140	12

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1897-98 will show that there was considerable improvement in all the subjects except singing.

The following summary classifies public primary schools for girls according to managing agencies for the past two years:—

Classes of schools.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Government	81	5,065	64	4,108
Board	31	1,258	31	1,283
... ..	15	990	15	993
... ..	8	317	9	323
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided	279	16,154	* 273	16,010
Unaided	230	8,816	† 309	8,623
... ..	23	1,111	‡ 17	808
... ..	124	2,519	§ 132	3,145
Total	398	23,320	369	22,522
... ..	453	12,910	481	13,644
Grand total	851	36,230	850	36,166

* 204 with 13,033 pupils were under mission management.

† 141 with 4,532 do. do.

‡ 8 with 315 do. do.

§ 27 with 1,111 do. do.

Public primary schools for girls fell by one and their strength by 64 pupils. Government schools alone contributed to the decrease. Aided schools received an accession of 13 to their number and 463 pupils to their strength and had 1,626 pupils in the upper primary stage. Unaided schools also increased slightly in number and strength, but the number of pupils in the upper primary stage fell from 100 to 81. The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction to those of school age advanced from 3.9 to 4 per cent.

(g) *Results Grants Examination.*Results
grants
examination.

The number of pupils presented and passed under the fifth and sixth standards during the past two years is shown below:—

Standards					Presented.		Passed.	
					1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Fifth	...	...	...	...	533	517	352	340
Sixth	...	...	...	...	259	298	172	190

The percentages of passed to examined under the sixth and fifth standards were 63·8 and 65·8 against 66·4 and 71·7 in 1897-98 and 62·1 and 59·1 in the case of male pupils.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Institutions
wholly or
chiefly
intended for
Europeans.

The number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose from 96 to 97 owing to the raising of the Presentation Convent school, Black Town, to the status of a second-grade college, and their strength from 8,181 to 8,251—the highest figures on record.

Muham-
madans.

The number of public schools for Muhammadans fell from 1,144 to 1,098 and their strength from 49,054 to 47,710, the decrease being almost entirely confined to primary schools. Private schools, on the other hand, had an accession of 60 to their number and 1,839 to their strength. The total number of Muhammadan students in public and private institutions, however, rose from 100,295 to 101,894, and the percentage of scholars to the population of school age from 29·7 to 30·2. The total number of Muhammadan girls in all classes and grades of schools fell from 16,978 to 16,705.

Máppillas.

A special class was opened in the School of Commerce, Calicut, mainly for imparting instruction in commercial subjects to Máppillas in Malayalam. Public schools fell again both in number from 363 to 334 and in strength from 18,617 to 17,496, while private schools advanced in number from 272 to 277, but declined in strength from 10,417 to 9,697. Of the public schools, 2, viz., the Máppilla Training school, Malappuram, and its practising section, with 20 and 10 pupils, were under the management of the department, 109 with 6,857 pupils were managed by local boards and municipalities, and 166 with 8,100 pupils were aided from public funds, the remaining 57 with 2,509 pupils being unaided. There were, besides, 13 schools for Máppilla girls, of which 7 with 353 pupils were managed by Government, 4 with 141 pupils were aided from public funds, and 2 with 97 pupils were unaided. In public primary schools for Máppilla boys, 537 teachers were employed, and of these 38 held trained teachers' certificates, 6 held untrained teachers' certificates, 334 had general education or service qualification, and 159 were entirely unqualified. The total expenditure from public funds on boys' schools for Máppillas during the year amounted to Rs. 23,875 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 7,553, local funds Rs. 11,117, and municipal funds Rs. 5,205.

Panchamas.

The following summary shows the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas at the close of the past two years:—

					1897-98.		1898-99.	
					Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	...	...	...	...	15	1,269	11	1,165
Public primary schools	...	...	...	...	2,478	56,842	2,372	58,027
Public special schools	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	26
Private schools	...	...	...	...	29	385	35	532
Total	...	...	...	...	2,517	58,522	2,519	59,750

A further advance will be noticed in the number and strength of these institutions, the former having risen by 4·0 per cent., and the latter by 2·1 per cent. The increase was almost wholly confined to public primary schools. Of the public schools, 10 with 357 pupils against 8 with 315 pupils were managed by

Government; 323 with 10,263 pupils against 320 with 10,180 pupils were managed by local boards; 1,496 with 34,909 pupils against 1,483 with 35,616 pupils were managed by private individuals or bodies, and aided from public funds; and 755 with 13,684 pupils against 678 with 12,026 pupils were unaided. Male scholars advanced from 37,549 to 41,632 or by 10 per cent., and female scholars from 5,408 to 6,566 or by 18 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for 1897-98 being 4.7 and 8.3 per cent. The percentages of total male and female pupils to the respective populations of school age were 9.6 and 1.4 against 8.7 and 1.2 in 1897-98.

The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 2,63,180, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,679, local funds Rs. 59,422, municipal funds Rs. 17,767, fees Rs. 17,717, and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 1,46,595. Public funds thus met 33 per cent. of the entire cost as against 36 per cent. in 1897-98.

Expenditure
on Panchama
schools.

The total number of schools intended for the aboriginal tribes remained the same, viz., 363, but their strength fell from 8,863 to 8,511. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three agencies, however, rose from 2,185 to 2,638. There were 3 schools for Lambadies in the Kistna district with 26 pupils against 20 pupils on the 31st March 1898; the total number of aboriginal children under instruction in the district fell from 47 to 28. In Kurnool there were 2 schools for Chenchus with 43 pupils in all. Of these pupils, 27 were presented for the grant examination and 15 passed. In Nellore the Yenadis and Yerukulas were admitted free to board schools. For the Badagas in the Nilgiri district, there were 43 schools with 1,240 pupils, all of the primary grade, of which 14 were managed by the district board. For Kotas there were 2 schools and for Todas 2 schools, both aided, attended by 27 pupils as against 59 in 1897-98. In the Salem district 3 schools for Malayalis were at work against 4 in 1897-98 with 34 pupils against 45. The total number of boys and girls belonging to aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions fell from 3,760 boys to 3,024; the number of girls was the same, viz., 92.

Aboriginal
and Hill
tribes.

IX.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Indigenous and private institutions advanced from 5,388 to 5,496 or by 2.0 per cent., and their strength from 108,981 to 112,376 or by 3.1 per cent. The increase appertained to all classes of schools except high-class indigenous Sanskrit schools, the number of which fell by 3, owing to the closing of 1 and the reduction of 2 to the lower secondary grade. Malabar returned, as usual, the largest number of elementary indigenous and private schools (579) and scholars (18,559). Next came in order North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely with 513, 469, 461 and 458 such schools attended by 9,375, 9,673, 11,076 and 11,673 pupils, respectively. The Ceded Districts returned the smallest number of elementary indigenous schools.

Number and
strength of
indigenous
and private
institutions.

X.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

No change of importance was made during the year in the scholarship notification, except the addition of 20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each for Mappillas joining the special commercial classes opened in the Government school of Commerce, Calicut. The expenditure on scholarships from public and private funds for the past two years is shown below :—

Scholarships.

Institutions.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Arts colleges	Rs. 12,176	Rs. 14,159	Rs. 11,533	Rs. 13,143
Professional colleges	6,546	245	6,857	210
Secondary schools	15,993	8,990	13,483	7,924
Primary schools	1,439	216	859	16
Special schools	30,776	2,381	30,963	3,802
Total	66,929	26,591	63,695	25,089

Public funds spent more except in arts colleges and primary schools, while private funds spent less except in special schools. Of the entire expenditure, public funds met 73 per cent. against 72 per cent. in the preceding year.

XI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Summary of progress.

At the University examinations taken as a whole 10,969 against 10,704 candidates were examined and 4,254 against 4,016 were successful. The senior B.A. and senior F.A. classes on the literary side and professional colleges and intermediate technical classes on the non-literary side contained fewer students. More or less improvement was shown in the results of the Primary, Lower Secondary and Technical examinations. In the subjoined statement will be found the distribution of boys and girls in public schools on the 31st March last over each standard and form, compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Form or standard.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,452	127	5,287	135
Fifth form	3,645	98	3,914	111
Fourth form	4,980	136	5,103	101
Third form	9,764	888	10,294	860
Second form	10,348	921	10,347	950
First form	12,720	1,378	13,187	1,693
Fourth standard	42,083	5,444	43,243	5,500
Third standard	92,093	10,624	95,024	11,307
Second standard	117,316	16,030	117,353	16,550
First standard	144,987	25,379	145,000	25,840
Infant standard	156,217	43,380	156,908	49,539
Total	699,583	110,055	606,320	112,955

The number of boys advanced except in the sixth and second forms, the bulk of the increase belonging to the third and fourth standards. The increase in the number of girls extended to each standard and form and was more evenly distributed than in the case of boys. Though the female population of school age is in excess of the male population of school age, girl pupils formed only 16 per cent. of the total school population. While 15 per cent. of boys in public schools had passed beyond the lower primary stage, only 8 per cent. of girls had done so.

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

The statistics regarding the number of villages with one or more public or private schools show that 15,087 (or 53 per cent.) against 15,132 villages with a population of 200 or over, and 1,388 (or 94 per cent.) against 1,412 villages with a population of less than 200 are unprovided with any means of education.

Teaching staff in primary and secondary schools for boys.

The number of teachers in primary schools rose from 24,723 to 25,000. 8,386 were unpassed men, a fall from 35.4 to 33.5 per cent. In secondary schools for boys there were 3,323 teachers against 3,275, of whom 12 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,181 held trained teachers' certificates, 801 untrained and 1,082 general certificates. 247 held no certificates. The registration of teachers' certificates, begun in 1897, was completed up to date: about 15,000 certificates were registered.

Schools for the blind and deaf-mutes.

There were 3 schools for blind children at work with 42 on the rolls against 38, and 2 for deaf-mutes with 39 pupils against 33. Seven blind pupils passed the primary examination.

Physical education.

Gymnastics was taught according to the Educational Rules in 4,014, and native gymnastics in 640, institutions out of a total of 21,719. The number of pupils in the primary stage who passed in drill and gymnastics increased.

Educational associations and reading rooms.

There were 375 educational associations and reading rooms with 64,985 members against 348 with 71,206 members in 1897.

Recommendations of the Education Commission, Madras Educational Code.

The recommendations of the Education Commission were kept in view. The education of the backward classes received special attention.

The inter-school rules were made more definite and stringent. The fixed grant system was introduced and extended to lower class technical, industrial and art schools.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1898-99.)

The session opened on the 1st July with 322 students on the rolls, 32 joined afterwards, 99 entered for the Sanitary Inspectors' class in January and 3 students entered for the spring session courses, thus making a total of 456 students. Of this total number, 98 were Europeans and Eurasians, 72 Native Christians, 123 Brahmans, 121 non-Brahmans, 37 Muhammadans and 10 Burmese.

Thirty-five female students, as against 33 in the previous year, were in attendance, of whom 3 were casual students. Of these latter, one who failed at the last "First M.B." and the other at the last "Second L.M. & S." took out casual course in the third and fourth year subjects, respectively, and the third, a licentiate in medicine, attended courses in Physics and General Biology. The rest belonged to the Apothecary section. Of the 35 students, 30 were Europeans and Eurasians, 3 Native Christians, 1 was a Brahman and 1 a non-Brahman. The admission of a Brahman female student from Mysore, the first since the College was opened for the admission of female students in 1875, is worthy of note.

In the College department, there were 82 students, of whom 53 (as against 41 in 1897-98) were studying for the M.B. & C.M. degree, 12 (as against 26 in the last year) for the L.M. & S. degree and 17 casual students. The percentage of those passed to the total number examined was 45.6 against 45 in the previous year.

The total strength of the Apothecary department amounted to 85 students against 99 of the previous year. This number included 43 military pupils, 10 colonial apprentices and 32 female students; 22 appeared for the final examination for the College diplomas and 18 passed—all in the second class. Those who failed were all military pupils.

There were no entries in the Chemist and Druggist department during the session. The scheme drawn up by the Committee for the re-organization of the Chemist and Druggist class at the Medical College was sanctioned during the year.

The number of students in the Hospital Assistant department fell from 206 in 1897-98 to 190. Of the 71 students in their third year of study, 65 appeared for the final examination conducted by the Board of Examiners with 3 others who failed last year, or a total of 68 in all. Of this 55 passed—4 in the first class. Ten pupils obtained 20 certificates of Honour and a civil medical pupil was awarded the Government gold medal. Five pupils of the second-year class and 3 of the first-year class were awarded 7 and 4 certificates of Honour, respectively.

There were numerous applications for admission to the Sanitary Inspectors' class. It consisted of 99 students, an increase of 13 over last year. The course commenced on the 4th January and terminated on the 30th March 1899, during which period 41 lectures were delivered by the Professor of Hygiene and 16 tutorial meetings were held by the Assistant. The course continued to be made practical and lectures were illustrated by experiments and demonstrations. Out of 87 examined, 74 passed. There were 21 excursions against 16 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number examined at the University Examinations and the results thereof as compared with the previous year:—

Name of examinations.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M. & S. examination	8	3	37.5	5	2	40
Second L.M. & S. examination	31	11	35.4	22	7	31.8
Preliminary Scientific examination	17	11	64.7	...	...	...
First M.B. & C.M. new rules ... ..	...	...	...	12	7	58.3
Do. old rules	11	4	36.3	15	8	53.3
Second M.B. & C.M. examination	4	3	75	3	2	66.6
Total	71	32	45	57	25	43.6

121 books were purchased during the year, and 22 specimens were added to the Pathological Museum.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1898-99.)

Male Branch. Excluding 7 day scholars, there were on the rolls on the 31st March last 298 pupils, viz., 116 Europeans and 182 Eurasians, as against 310 (127 Europeans and 183 Eurasians) on the corresponding date in the previous year. The departures were 47 and the admissions 35. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were 327 and 300, respectively, which thus exceeded the corresponding figures for the previous year, viz., 303 and 253. 21 pupils succeeded in securing employment in the Telegraph department and in the Army. There was not even a single case of removal on account of misconduct. The total number of pupils returned to their guardians as being over the prescribed age was 13. 15 pupils were found eligible for admission to the newly-opened fourth form. There was an improvement in the health of the asylum, the average number of daily sick having fallen from 9.03 to 8.5. There was one case of death from enteric fever during the year. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 41 pupils, as against 36 in 1897, were presented, 3 being for the complete test, and 25 passed, 2 qualifying for certificates. The Acting Inspector was favourably impressed with the results of his inspection and with the tone and discipline. The development of the institution into an upper secondary school was the most important event of the year and in the history of the asylum. All the industries, except carpentry, hand music and telegraphy, were abolished. Physical education continued to receive due attention. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 6,585, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,06,459 and the charges to Rs. 1,04,344, and the year closed with a surplus balance of Rs. 2,115 only. The average cost per boy fell from Rs. 322 to Rs. 321.

Female Branch. The day scholars numbered 5 as in the previous year, but the number of boarders fell from 65 to 63, of whom 44 were Europeans and the rest Eurasians. Out of the 5 who left during the year, only 1 had entered service. The average number of daily sick had risen slightly from .27 to .52. Otherwise the sanitary condition of the asylum continued to be satisfactory. No pupils were sent up for any of the public examinations. This branch acquitted itself very creditably at the inspection. The total receipts, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 699, amounted to Rs. 19,389, and the charges to Rs. 21,142. The average cost per girl had fallen from Rs. 301 to Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. (1898-99.)

Examinations
held during
the year.

Including the Hand-writing and Dictation test for under-graduates held in May, there were held in all 11 examinations during the year. The following statement compares the numbers examined and passed during the past two years :—

Examinations.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
Primary examination	31,567	34,049	† 13,617	† 15,991	
Lower Secondary examination	3,293	11,212	† 2,111	† 2,705	
Upper Secondary examination	149	190	19	6	
Technical examinations	* 3,407	* 3,980	1,705	1,851	
Hand-writing and Dictation test for under-graduates held in May.	..	1,528	..	464	
Hand-writing and Dictation test for under-graduates held in December.	1,702	1,139	305	105	
Civil Medical Pupil Grade Entrance examination.	35	44	20	20	The number shown as having passed is the number that was required to fill the vacancies advertised in each case.
Native Military Pupil Grade Entrance examination.	48	17	12	4	
Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Grade Entrance examination.	37	44	6	6	
Assistant Surgeon Grade Entrance examination.	74	18	12	2	
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' tests	* 64	* 41	58	32	
Special Test examinations	* 4,175	* 3,941	1,361	945	
Special Tests for officers of the Salt and Akbari Department.	* 750	* 541	550	284	

* Subject-candidates.

† Passed the full test.

The number of candidates examined for the Primary examination, or for any other Government examination under the control of the Commissioner, advanced from 31,567 to 34,049, or by nearly 8 per cent. This number is the highest ever reached. The percentage of complete passes to the total number examined was 46.9 against 43.7 in the previous year. The number of teacher candidates, which had decreased from 1,506 to 1,410 in 1897-98, fell to 1,311 during the year, and the percentage of complete passes among them also fell from 44.9 to 44.6. As usual, the largest number of candidates that qualified for certificates consisted of those who were between 11 and 12 years old. Among districts, the highest percentages of success were achieved in South Arcot and Tinnevely as in the previous year. 11 other districts showed an increase. The poorest results were, as in the two preceding years, in the Kistna district; the greatest proportion of increase was in Malabar, and the greatest proportion of decrease in Kurnool. About 55 per cent. of the total number of male candidates examined, and about 50 per cent. of the total number of those who passed, belonged to the class of non-Brahman Caste Hindus. Among female candidates, the largest number that appeared, as also the largest number that qualified for certificates, belonged to the Native Christian community. The results achieved by the Muhammadan female candidates showed considerable improvement. The increase in the number of Panchama candidates who appeared, both male and female, is satisfactory, as also is the improvement in the results achieved by them. Tamil as first language and English as second language were brought up by the largest number of male, and also of female, candidates. The increase in the number of male and of female candidates who brought up English, whether as first or as second language, is satisfactory.

Primary
examination.

The total number of candidates who registered their names for the Lower Secondary examination advanced by 22 per cent. and the total number examined by 21 per cent. Both the number registered and the number examined were the highest on record. The number of male and female candidates together that qualified for certificates by passing the full test was 2,705 against 2,111 in the previous year. Of over 10,000 male candidates, more than half were Brahmans, while of the 734 females, 62 per cent. were Native Christians. Two of the three Muhammadan female candidates who appeared were successful, whilst none of the Brahman female candidate passed. English was taken up as a first language by 9,304 candidates.

The Lower
Secondary
examination.

For the examination in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination that was held in December last, 213 candidates registered their names, of whom 190 appeared. Only 6, however, were successful. 37 schools, as against 36 in the previous year, sent up applications from their pupils, but the highest number of pupils that came up from any of them was only 8. Although as many as 97 pupil-candidates presented themselves for examination, only 3 were successful, each one of these belonging to a different institution. Not a single pupil, therefore, passed from any of the remaining 34 schools. The results of the examination of private candidates were nearly as bad as in that of the pupil-candidates. Three of the 6 successful candidates were Brahmans and the other 3 'Other Hindus.' The other three classes of the community were thus unrepresented. Of the 190 candidates that appeared, 3 were female candidates, all of whom, however, failed.

The Upper
Secondary
examination.

The total number of individual candidates appearing for the Government Technical Examinations advanced from 3,041 to 3,546, or by 17 per cent., and the total number of subject-candidates examined from 3,497 to 3,980, or by 14 per cent., the percentage of increase in each case being thus larger than the corresponding percentage in the previous year. The results, however, did not compare favourably with those of the previous year, the percentage of success having declined from 48.7 to 42.2. In the Advanced examinations 64 subject-candidates appeared in 14 subjects against 59 in 12 subjects in 1897-98 and the same number (28) passed. The percentage of success (44) was on the whole fair. For the first time in the history of these examinations, a candidate appeared in music and succeeded in passing. The results in the newly-added subject, metal-work, were very good, both the candidates that appeared having passed. The only female candidate who

The Gov-
ernment
Technical
examinations.

appeared was the one who passed in needle-work and dress-making. In the Intermediate examinations the number of subject-candidates rose from 936 to 1,058 but the percentage of success remained at 48. There were examinations in 53 subjects against 46 in the previous year. Female subject-candidates numbered 45 against 42 and of these 33 were successful against 26. In the Elementary examinations subject-candidates rose from 2,502 to 2,858, but passes fell from 1,224 to 1,143. 51 subjects were brought up against 49 in the previous year. The number of female subject-candidates examined rose from 157 to 159, but of these only 55 were successful as compared with 118 in the previous year.

Hand-writing
and Dictation
Test for
under-
graduates.

The number of candidates for the Hand-writing and Dictation test held in May was 1,528, consisting of 213 First Arts men and 1,315 Matriculates; 71 of the former and 393 of the latter, or 464 on the whole, were successful. For the examination in the same test held in December as a part of the Upper Secondary examination, there came up in all 1,139 candidates, consisting of 140 First Arts men and 999 Matriculates; only 17 of the former and 88 of the latter, or 105 on the whole were successful. Two Matriculates who came up for the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination were also declared to have passed the Hand-writing and Dictation test for under-graduates, they having passed in Hand-writing and Dictation though they failed on the whole. The following statement compares the numbers examined and passed at the examination of December in the past two years:—

Year.						Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	1,702	805	18
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	105	9

Subordinate
Medical
Competitive
examination.

The following statement compares the number of candidates examined and the number of vacancies advertised for each of the several grades during the past two years:—

Grade.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	...	...	...	...
Native Military pupil	...	...	...	...
Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant pupil	...	...	...	...
Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...
	35	20	44	20
	48	12	17	4
	37	6	44	6
	74	13	13	2

Special
Tests.

The following statement compares the particulars of the Special and Departmental test examinations held during 1898 with those of the preceding year:—

Examinations.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Special Tests	4,175	1,361	32.59	3,941	946	24
Salt and Abkari Tests	750	550	73	541	284	53
Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test	61	58	95	41	32	78

There was an increase in the number of candidates for the Account test, higher and lower grades, and of the Sea Customs test, and a decrease in the number for every one of the other tests. Except in the case of the Précis-writing test and of the Revenue test, higher grade, the results showed an improvement over those of the previous year.

This examination was not held during the year in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, approved and sanctioned by Government in its order, Mis. No. 2333, dated 1st June 1898.

The following statement gives particulars regarding the success of female candidates at the general test examinations under the control of the Commissioner:—

The Salt
and Abkari
Department
Competitive
examination.

Examina-
tions for
women.

Examination.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Upper Secondary	5	3	1	..	20	..
Lower Secondary	755	734	279	308	37	42
Primary	2,373	2,585	1,326	1,570	56.7	60.7

The total expenditure, inclusive of refunds and of the charges paid for printing work done at private presses, amounted to Rs. 1,22,045, or Rs. 12,964 more than the charges of the previous year, the difference being due, to some extent, to certain charges which should have been paid in 1897-98 having been paid last year. As compared with the receipts realized during the year, there was a surplus of Rs. 1,141. There was an improvement in the financial condition of the commission during the past two years. Financial.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1898.)

There was a very large increase in the number of publications registered during the year, the number having risen from 951 (769 books and 182 periodicals) in 1897 to 1,057 (820 books and 237 periodicals) in 1898. This is the largest figure ever recorded during the last eight years as will be seen from the statement given below :— Books registered.

Year.	Books and pamphlets.	Periodicals.	Total.	Original works.	Republications.	Translations.	Total.
1891	627	157	784	580	148	56	784
1892	799	183	982	695	206	81	982
1893	842	184	1026	596	143	67	806
1894	683	204	887	763	82	42	887
1895	751	174	925	780	94	51	925
1896	753	216	969	809	91	69	969
1897	769	182	951	772	104	75	951
1898	820	237	1,057	924	63	70	1,057

The rise and fall in alternate years in the number of periodicals is noteworthy, and seems to be due chiefly to the irregular intervals at which the periodicals are issued. Of the registered works, 924, or 87 per cent., were original works, 63, or 6 per cent., were republications and 70, or 7 per cent., were translations, the proportion of original works to the total number registered being the largest during the last five years. Classified according to languages, the largest number of registered publications was under Telugu, as in the previous two years and English ranked next, with Tamil following. Bi-lingual publications numbered the largest during the quinquennium, while the number of publications classed as "others" was the smallest. Large fluctuations were noticed in the number of publications not uni-lingual; and no satisfactory reasons were assigned for such fluctuations.

All the subjects came in for a share in the general increase, except poetry, biography and science, the last two having lost almost what they gained in the previous year. Whether this was due to any variation in the classification, and if so to what extent, cannot be ascertained. Religious literature was, as usual, the richest, having contributed more than a third of the total number. It held its own in the reading of the people outnumbering all other departments of reading matter. Under "Miscellaneous," which is necessarily a fluctuating class, were included, among others, educational works such as geographies, readers and text-books for schools. The *Drill Manual*, which is classed under "Art" would more appropriately come under this head. Subjects.

Copyright.

Including four Government publications registered free of charge, the number of works of which copyright was registered was 334 against 321 in the previous year; and 271, or more than a fourth of the total number, were educational in their aim.

General.

The tone of the publications of the year viewed both from a moral and from a political point of view was unobjectionable. An attempt to register an obscene book was, however, made in Madras; the delinquent was prosecuted and convicted.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1898-99.)

Compared with 1897-98, there was a slight decrease in the total strength of the School of Arts, the numbers having fallen from 546 to 525; the fall was almost wholly confined to the drawing classes. This was attributed to the uncertainty as to the future of the school and to want of proper supervision owing to the introduction of the aluminium industry, which took up the attention of the Assistant Superintendent. The average daily attendance, especially of apprentices, declined, the figures being 329 against 368 in 1897-98. The districts to which the stipendiaries in the drawing classes belonged were not specified. Muhammadans and Panchamas were better represented, while the other classes shared in the general decrease, European male pupils having suffered most. There were 5 Native Christian girls against none in the previous year. Of the students, 57 per cent. was contributed by the richer and middle classes and 47 per cent. by landholders, officials and traders. Artisans did not present any serious fluctuations. In the distribution of students according to districts, Madras heads the list with 458 out of 525 students on the rolls, and Gódvári ranked next with 17 students, Tanjore contributing only 6. Only 62 students against 114 in 1897-98 had passed a public examination. The group certificate and advanced drawing classes were almost as strong as in the previous year, and the pre-elementary or standard drawing classes were stronger. The admissions to the elementary drawing class were fewer than the departures, which accounted for the diminished strength of that class. The total number of apprentices in the industrial classes rose from 190 to 200, of whom 128 were in receipt of stipends. The carpet-weaving and jewellers' classes contained, however, fewer apprentices; and there was a slight fall in the number of artisan children. Work of a much larger value than in 1897-98 was done by the carpet-weaving, silversmith's and pottery departments. In the modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes there were 119 students as on the 31st March 1898. The general education classes were better attended; but the first and second forms suffered in numbers. For the several examinations under drawing 371 students were sent up, of whom 173 passed against 374 examined and 194 passed in the previous year, the decrease in the number and proportion that passed being attributed to want of supervision. For the industrial examinations 78 against 89 students presented themselves and 55 against 32 passed, the increase being due to an examination having for the first time been held in metal work. One student obtained the diploma and 10 students group certificates in drawing against none and 1 respectively in 1897-98. At the examination for technical teachers' certificates in drawing 6 passed out of 12 against 12 out of 20 in 1897-98. Of the 14 students who left the school during the year after passing a public examination, only 5 secured or joined their appointments before 31st March last. The receipts from sales of manufactures, excluding the aluminium industry, rose from Rs. 5,194 to Rs. 9,439 or by Rs. 4,245, and every department contributed to the increase except the jeweller's work department: the wood-carving and pottery departments alone fetched Rs. 2,607 more than in 1897-98. In consequence of their diminished strength, the drawing classes yielded in fees Rs. 1,460, which is Rs. 240 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the general education class fees from Rs. 64 to Rs. 34. The charges, excluding the aluminium industry and repairs to buildings, rose from Rs. 37,080 to Rs. 39,673, the increase

being chiefly due to additional outlay on materials and cooly wages, which was, however, covered by additional receipts. The net expenditure, taking into account stock, repairs, outstandings, and liabilities, was Rs. 31,458, which is about the same as in the preceding year. But the annual cost to Government of educating each student rose from Rs. 56 to Rs. 67, owing to a fall in the average number on the rolls from 563 to 469.

Government Central Museum. (1898-99.)

The total number of visitors to the museum old building was 333,895 and to the new building 351,942. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 58,044 to the old, and 59,862 to the new, building at the feast of Pongal. The number of gosha females, who visited the museum on the days set apart for them, was 3,627.

Visitors.

A long tour was made in connection with the anthropological survey, in the course of which, the investigation of the Malayalis of the Shevaroy hills was completed. Advantage was taken of this visit to examine, on behalf of Government, Mr. Bruce Foote's private collection of "prehistoric" implements, with a view to the possible purchase thereof for the museum. A protracted stay was made at Calicut where Eurasians, Cherumans and Tiyans were examined anthropometrically. During a short stay at Ootacamund, an inquiry was carried out in connection with the physique of the elder boys at the Lawrence Asylum school. In continuation of the examination of the jungle tribes, short of stature and with high nasal index, round whom, as the existing remnant of a once more numerous race, much interest centres, the Kadirs of the Anaimalai hills were examined at the Forest depot, Mount Stuart. To the anthropological laboratory were added printed instructions for measuring heads and skulls, skulls labelled to show the essential measurements, relation of brain to face in man and apes, &c., skulls, and ear (in spirit) of a young orangoutang, photographs of a chimpanzee and an African Negro, and an articulated human skeleton. A course of demonstrations on practical anthropology was held in the museum theatre for the benefit of the University students. A large number of data was collected for future publication with the apparatus purchased from the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company. Bulletin, Volume II, No. 2, was issued containing statistics relating to Eurasians of the poorer classes, a note on tattooing, a review of an article entitled "Malagaches-Nias-Dravidians," by M. Zaborowski, and a Toda petition to Government concerning the limitation of the number of buffaloes to be slaughtered at the kedu (funeral rites).

Anthropology and ethnology.

The most important additions to the collection of coins were—a small collection of coins of the Moghul Emperors from the Bellary district; 11 silver denarii of Tiberius, found in a hill at Salibundam village in the Chicacole taluk of the Ganjam district; 15 gold coins from Ganjam, identified by the Philological Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, as being issues of the Kings Jajalladeva (circa 1090—1120 A.D.)—Ratnadeva (circa 1120—1140), and Prithvideva (circa 1140—1170), of the Kalacuri dynasty of Mahakosala; 3 copper Indo-French coins of fleur-de-lis type, with dates 1769, 1781 and 1790. Progress was made with the preparation of the manuscript of the catalogue of the rich collection of South Indian coins, the publication of which, in amplification of the information contained in Sir Walter Elliot's "Coins of Southern India," and liberally illustrated, is a very great desideratum.

Namismatics.

The Superintendent was interviewed by the Prince priest of Siam in connection with the proposed transfer of a relic from the Buddhist stupa of Bhattiprolu in the Kistna district. The relic, which is coveted, is a fragment of bone contained within a crystal casket, which was itself contained in a large stone casket, whereon is inscribed the legend: "By the father of Kura, the mother of Kura and Siva (has been ordered) the preparation of a casket, and (has been given) a box of crystal in order to deposit some relics of Budha." (Translation, Bühler, *Epigraphia Indica*). Several of the Gandhâra Græco-Bactrian sculptures were successfully reproduced

Archæology.

by photography by the Madras Survey Department for publication and the photographs were sent to Dr. Burgess for approval before the work is finally carried out.

Geology.

The collection of fossil ammonoidea, made by Dr. Warth in the Trichinopoly district, which was sent to Professor Waagen, Vienna, in 1893, was returned and exhibited. An interesting type-series of hand specimens of rocks from Coorg, named according to modern nomenclature, was received from Mr. T. H. Holland of the Geological Survey of India.

**Botanical,
herbarium
and
economic.**

A detailed scheme has been worked out and set in operation for the development of the economic section and of the botanical index series, of which the latter should be of great value as an aid to the study of morphological and systematic botany by University students and others. The herbarium-keeper spent several months on the Paluis in connection with the investigation of the flora of this mountain range, which was commenced by Dr. A. G. Bourne in 1897, and continued by him during the year under report. A dado, composed of Malabar timbers from the Malabar Steam Saw Mill, Calicut, was set up on the stair-case leading to the economic gallery. From the Public Works Department were received specimens of a pelagic amphipod crustacean, which was present on the surface of the Cooum near its entry into the sea.

**Natural
History.**

A number of birds and fishes were, as usual, added to replace old, faded, and worn out specimens.

**Industrial
monographs.**

As a companion to the "Monograph on the Cotton Fabric Industry," 1897, "a Monograph on the Woollen Fabric Industry of the Madras Presidency" was prepared and issued.

Library.

Connemara Public Library.—The total number of readers during the year was 13,345 against 11,256 in 1897-98. The number of books given out was 16,677 against 11,356 in 1897-98. The total number of standard works added to the library was 379, of which 296 were acquired by purchase and 83 presented. The library was indebted to General G. Godfrey Pearse, C.B., for a donation of a collection of books and pamphlets relating to Indian numismatics and other subjects.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 38,382.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1898-99.)

No changes worthy of note occurred in the *personnel* of the establishment during the year. Rs. 295-8-0 of the grant were spent in transcribing, Rs. 188-8-0 in purchasing, and Rs. 116 in binding and on minor contingencies. There was a decrease from 408 to 391 in the number of manuscripts acquired for the library, though the expenditure incurred rose from Rs. 400 to Rs. 484. Of these manuscripts, 38 were transcribed or restored, 66 purchased and 287 acquired by gift, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 35, 116 and 257. The increase in the number of volumes presented to the library is encouraging, as indicating the interest taken by the people in the welfare of the library. The library was visited by 1,464 persons against 1,461 in the previous year, the large decrease in the number of readers having been made good by a corresponding increase in the number of copyists. The average number of visitors per month during the year under report was thus 122 against 137, the average for the three years immediately preceding. The fall in the number of visitors was reported to be partly due to the unhealthy condition of some districts which affected visits of the mofussil people to the city. Little progress was made towards the publication of the descriptive catalogue.

The Madras Observatory. (1898-99.)

Publications.

The preparation of the *New Madras Star Catalogue* made considerable progress. The press manuscript was completed in August and by the close of the year the first 20 hours were printed off.

The buildings and instruments were maintained in good order during the year. The "Shepherd" mean-time clock and the "Shelton" sidereal-time clock were cleaned, and the latter was fitted with an attachment for making electrical contacts every second. Milne's Seismograph, for recording photographically distant earthquakes, was brought into regular use in May, and except from June 4 to August 11 was in constant operation. The instrument, though on the whole working well, has given a great deal of trouble and it is intended to move it to Kodaikānal as soon as the buildings there are ready for it. It is anticipated that it will be much easier to work it there than in Madras, since a good rock foundation can be obtained at Kodaikānal instead of the clay foundation in Madras, while photographic difficulties will be much decreased.

Buildings
and instru-
ments.

The observations for the determination of time were carried on as usual. 463 observations of time stars, 84 of azimuth stars, and 107 determinations of level and collimation were made during the year. Observations of the November meteors (Leonids) were made on 4 nights in accordance with the plan of international observations issued by the Harvard College observatory. The results of these observations were forwarded to Prof. E. C. Pickering, and will be published along with the observations made elsewhere. Observations were also made of stars occulted by the moon during the total eclipse of December 27, in compliance with a request made by Dr. O. Backlund of the Pulkowa Sternwarte. The observations were partly interrupted by clouds and by the unfavourable position of the moon which towards the end of totality got behind the anemometer staging. The observations were communicated to Dr. Backlund.

Observations.

The time service was maintained as in former years. The time-gun at Fort St. George failed on 14 occasions out of 910, giving a percentage of success of 98·5. The semaphore at the Port Office failed at 1 p.m. on five days, but on three of these it was dropped correctly at 2 p.m. The semaphore was temporarily replaced by a time ball on January 24, 1899. The 4 p.m. signal was received at the Central Telegraph Office on every day except one. The number of failures was somewhat larger than usual.

Madras
mean time.

During the year 240 books and pamphlets were presented to the library.

Library.

The Government of India requested the Astronomer Royal, and Sir Norman Lockyer to report on the various Indian observatories. The former after visiting Kodaikānal approved generally of the plans for the observatory there and made some suggestions for minor alterations which were at once adopted. Sir Norman Lockyer, on the other hand, objected entirely to the plans. As a consequence, the work on the observatory was stopped till the reports of the Astronomer Royal, and Sir Norman Lockyer had been duly considered. After a delay of 5 months the buildings were allowed to go on according to the original designs. Hence the buildings which would have been finished before the end of the year were far from completion. As it was necessary that the books and instruments which had to be transferred from Madras should be sent up the ghaut in the dry weather, packing was begun in December, and by the end of March most of the cases had reached Kodaikānal. All the cases of books were received before the rain began, and on the whole the removal was effected with remarkably little damage, considering the difficulties that had to be overcome. The Government Astronomer took up his residence in Kodaikānal towards the end of February as it was necessary for him to be there to advise the Assistant Engineer in charge of the buildings regarding details of the work and to take charge of the instruments on their arrival.

Kodaikānal
Observatory.

The meteorological registers were maintained as in former years. A Richard wet and dry bulb thermograph was set up in January 1898, and was maintained in use throughout the year. Special observations of the motion of the upper clouds were continued three times a day, and daily observations were made with the evaporimeter. The chief features of the meteorology of the year 1898 were that (1) pressure was above average in January and August and below it during the other months and the highest mean daily pressure recorded was 30·143 on January 29, the lowest 29·484 on July 25; (2) temperature was below average in January, March, September, and October, it was normal in November, and above average during the other months and the highest shade temperature recorded was 109°·8

Meteorology.

on May 9, the lowest was 59°·8 on February 3; (3) humidity was below average in February and above it in all other months and the driest day of the year was May 12 with a mean humidity of only 27 per cent.; (4) rainfall was below average in January and from March to July, and above average in the other months. The excess for the whole year was 19·12 inches. The rainfall, during the period, 15th October to 31st December, was 43 inches against an average of 26 inches, and a fall last year of only 9½ inches. The greatest fall on one day was 5·65 inches on December 26; (5) the wind direction was nearly normal from January to October, but in November it was 3 points and in December 2 points more easterly than the normal. The air movement was below normal throughout the year, the defect being large in March, May, July, September, October, and December; (6) the percentage of cloudy sky was less than normal in January, March, May, October, and December; it was normal in June and above normal in the remaining months. There were 2,464 hours of bright sunshine during the year out of a total possible of 4,380 hours; and (7) the centre of a small cyclone passed a little to the south of Madras on November 6, but no damage was done by it in Madras.

General.

During the year under report, the control of the Madras Observatory and the funds connected with it were transferred to the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1899.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1898-99.)

Daily observations of the usual meteorological elements were regularly recorded throughout the year at all the stations. The observations for Madras were furnished by the Government Astronomer. The number of new instruments supplied was small. None of the observatories were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter or by the Assistants. The observations taken at 8 A.M. were telegraphed daily to Simla, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Meteorological offices for information and for inclusion in the Daily Weather Report and Charts. All the observatories seem to have continued in a satisfactory condition. The Madras Daily Weather Report was published regularly and issued to 33 Government officials at Madras, 52 in the mufassal, and to certain paying subscribers at the rate of Re. 1 per month to residents in Madras and Rs. 1½ to those in the mufassal. The number of subscribers on the 31st March 1899 was the same as that of the last year, viz., 10.

Revenue
Board rain
stations.

The total number of Revenue Board rain recording stations on the 31st March 1899 was 405 against 402 in the previous year.

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1898-99 as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1898.

Stations.	Barometric pressure	Vapour tension	Solar heat in vacuo	Temper- ature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground	
	INCHES	INCHES	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amni Divi	29·913	·904		80·4	6·8	81		47·78	69
Bellary	28·362	·892		80·7	22·2	49	167	17·84	36
Cochin	29·868	·810		81·0	13·5	76	133	125·76	128
Coinbatore	28·538	·751		80·3	20·4	82	58	24·32	49
Cuddapah	29·457	·725		85·2	21·4	69		28·81	44
Kurnool	28·956	·602		83·2	23·8	65		31·56	51
Madras	29·828	·807	147·0	81·4	16·6	75	151	68·14	102
Madura	29·461	·746		83·7	19·2	71	45	47·18	65
Mangalore	29·853	·777		80·7	12·8	79	62	121·22	130
Masulipatam	29·867	·852		82·4	15·9	81	187	47·86	46
Mercara	26·193	·522		68·2	14·1	77	137	103·35	131
Negapatam	29·863	·815		83·6	14·5	76	257	72·69	64
Salem	28·925	·691		80·2	22·0	63	144	46·74	62
Secunderabad.	28·003	·544		80·4	21·1	64	180	29·52	47
Tinnevely	29·739	·745		85·3	17·8	69	142	29·53	52
Trichinopoly	29·684	·664		83·1	20·3	60	136	34·71	53
Wellington	24·204	·382		69·6	18·8	69	72	51·64	101

* A rainy day is assumed to be one on which a fall of a tenth of an inch or upwards has been recorded.

Extreme meteorological results for 1898.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	MILES.	ON	INCHES.	ON
Amini Divi	91.6	Nov. 11	67.8	Jan. 22	...	...	4.85	June 5
Bellary	108.2	April 12	53.6	Jan. 4	482	July 22	1.46	Sept. 23
Cochin	93.5	April 14	66.3	Jan. 21	404	July 25	6.34	June 4
Coimbatore	101.9	April 7	58.7	Jan. 30	12	July 24	2.10	Oct. 27
Cuddapah	109.8	April 10	60.4	Jan. 17	...	...	4.59	April 19
Karnool	111.8	June 3	51.2	Jan. 3	...	...	2.88	Sept. 10
Madras ...	166.5	June 5	109.8	May 9	59.8	Feb. 3	301	Nov. 5	5.65	Dec. 26
Madura	105.5	May 11	63.7	Jan. 21	10	Jan 15	5.17	Sept. 30
Mangalore	94.8	Mar. 11	65.5	Jan. 21	9	July 25	3.94	June 14
Masulipatam	115.7	May 10	68.2	Jan. 21	27	Aug. 19	4.65	Aug. 19
Mercara	91.0	April 3	51.7	Jan. 21	633	Jan. 14	3.45	July 27
Negapatam	108.5	May 16	66.0	Feb. 4	24	Dec. 29	8.75	Nov. 4
Salem	104.9	May 11	56.5	Jan. 18	441	June 29	3.00	Nov. 11
Secunderabad	110.3	May 7	51.2	Jan. 21	20	June 16	3.18	June 13
Tinnevely	106.6	May 11	66.4	Jan. 19	456	July 29	2.17	Oct. 29
Trichinopoly	108.2	May 15	60.4	Jan. 18	430	June 15	3.27	April 26
Wellington	82.2	April 10	33.2	Jan. 21	225	July 21	2.17	Oct. 28

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 15,550.

Expenditure.

The re-organization scheme of the Indian observatories having received the sanction of the Government of India during the year, Mr. R. Ll. Jones took charge of the Meteorological office, on the retirement of Miss E. Isis Pogson, from 1st April 1899.

Miscellaneous.

Government Architecture. (1898-99.)

The construction of the Meteorological Observatory at Kodaikānal was started in March 1898 by departmental agency, and the work on the main building was stopped in June 1898 pending approval of the plan by the Astronomer-Royal. Orders to complete the work as per original design were received early in November and the building was practically completed by March 1899, except the fitting up of the domes which arrived from England only about the end of March. The residence for the Astronomer, and quarters for his establishment, at Kodaikānal were completed during the year. Considerable additions and improvements were made to the Secretariat buildings at Ootacamund by the departmental agency at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,660. The construction of a new work room and 'stuffing' room at the Madras Museum, and of a new police station at Washermanpettah, Madras, was completed during the year. The work of increasing the cellular accommodation at Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,674, was taken in hand at the end of the year under report, and only about half of it was completed by March 1899. The apparatus for providing fittings and furnishing the Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College, which was obtained through the India Office last year, was fitted up by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons. The furniture was made up by the Public Works Workshop. Considerable additions were carried out to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, the estimated cost for the work being Rs. 50,862. The construction of residence for the District Judge and the Superintendent of Police at Madura was taken up, and the work well advanced towards completion.

THE PRESS. (1898.)

The principal newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1898 were the *Madras Mail*, the *Madras Times*, the *Madras Standard*, and the *Hindu*. Three Tamil papers came into existence during the year. Including these, the vernacular papers and periodicals of the Presidency, together with those of the

Native States of Travancore and Cochin, supplied to the several translators to Government was 114, of which 17 were discontinued. The following table gives particulars of the 97 papers which were in circulation :—

	Class and particulars of publication.																				Grand Total.	
	General and political.						Educational and literary.						Religious.									
	Published thrice a week.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published thrice a week.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published thrice a week.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Fortnightly.		Total.
<i>Diaglott.</i>																						
Tamil and English			1		2	3										2	2			4	7	
Telugu and English																	1			1	1	
Telugu and Tamil ...																1						
Tamil and Sanskrit																						
Canarese and English			2			2													1	1	1	
Hindustani, English and Telugu			2			2															2	
<i>Vernacular.</i>																						
Tamil ...	1		12	1	1	15					1		1					8			30	
Telugu ...		2	1			3					7				5			7		11	19	
Canarese			3		1	3					1				1			7		5	6	
Malayalam			4	3		7					2		1		1			1		5	20	
Hindustani			4	1		5									3	1				4	9	
Total	1	2	28	5	4	40			1		11		1	13		9	1	7	27	44	97	
Compare 1897	1	2	20	4	4	38			1		9	1	1	12		10	1	0	24	1	90	

* Discontinued owing to plague.

As in the previous year, the papers with the largest circulation were the *Messenger of Truth* (Telugu, monthly, religious, 4,300) and the *Satyaduta* (Tamil, monthly, religious, 4,000). The *Children's Magazine* (Tamil, monthly, religious, 3,500) came next in order. Excluding these, 8 Tamil, 1 Telugu, 1 Canarese and 3 Malayalam papers had a circulation of 1,000 or more.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1898-99.)

THE early part of the year was occupied in the completion of the surveys of the masjids at Adóni in the Bellary district and the great Dravidian temples of Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district. This was in continuation of the work which had been proceeding there during the previous year. The field season, at the latter end of the year, was principally spent in the Tinnevely district. Archæological remains there are numerous. It is reported that the surveys of all them could not be completed in one season. The field season was curtailed on account of the prevalence of plague. The inking of plans and other drawings was proceeded with.

Work done
during the
year.

The principal places visited were the following:—Kallugumalai, with rock-cuttings on the hill. These include, perhaps, the most extensive Jaina sculptures and inscriptions in the Presidency. There is also an unfinished rock-cut monolithic Saiva temple, similar in style to some of the monolithic rathas at the Seven Pagodas south of Madras. A large temple at the foot of the hill, built in front of a rock-cut cave, contains some work of architectural interest. At Koilpatti, Sankaranayinárkóyil, Sátúr and Tinnevely there are temples of archæological note. That at the last-named place, being the most extensive, occupied some considerable time in its survey. In the Cuddapah district, some work was done at Annamalai, Cuddapah, Pushpagiri and Gurramkonda. This includes Hindu temples, Muhammadan tombs, and, at the latter place, a large palace.

Description
of temples.

For the purpose of completing materials for a report on ancient palaces, which have been surveyed, the following places were visited:—Kondapalle in the Kistna district; Bukkapatnam and Penukonda in the Anantapur district; Abdullapuram in the North Arcot district; and Allagarkoil and Madura in the Madura district.

Report on
ancient
palaces.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884.
(1898-99.)Local Boards
and Union
Panchâyats.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency, except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were thus 21 District Boards or one for each of the mufassal collectorates. The District Board consisted of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* President and not less than 24 members, the Revenue Divisional Officers being *ex-officio* members. On the 31st March 1899 these boards consisted of 645 members against 647 in the previous year, the sanctioned maximum strength continuing to be 700. Of the total number, 79 were *ex-officio* members, 275 (85 officials and 190 non-officials) were nominated by Government and 291 (88 officials and 203 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, while in the preceding year 79 were *ex-officio* members, 272 (77 officials and 195 non-officials) were nominated members and 296 (67 officials and 229 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District Board was elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except the Nilgiris, in which there are no Taluk Boards. The District Boards held in all 230 meetings or seven less than in 1897-98; but the average attendance of members at each meeting continued to be 17 (6 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 31 for each Board. As in the previous year, there were 80 Taluk Boards, and each of these consisted of the Revenue Divisional Officers as *ex-officio* President, and not less than twelve members, who were appointed by Government. On the 31st March 1899, these boards had 1,121 members against 1,122 in 1897-98, while the sanctioned maximum strength continued to be 1,172. Of these, 290 were officials and 831 non-officials against 289 and 833, respectively, in the previous year. The Taluk Boards held altogether 1,030 meetings or four less than in 1897-98 and each meeting was, as in that year, attended, on an average, by eight members (2 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each board. The powers of re-appointing the members of Taluk Boards originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignations of the members of District and Taluk Boards continued to be exercised by the Presidents of District Boards. In all districts, except South Canara and Malabar, the Taluk Boards had Union Panchâyats working as their agents. There were altogether 381 unions against 376 in the previous year and the affairs of each were managed by a Panchayat consisting of not less than five members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members, while the remaining members were appointed by the Presidents of District Boards in exercise of the power delegated to them by Government. The power of removing the members of Panchâyats also continued to be exercised by the Presidents of District Boards. On the last day of the year, the Panchâyats had an aggregate strength of 3,626 members against 3,551 in the previous year. Of these, 845 were village officers, 292 other officials and 2,489 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 840 village officers, 281 other officials and 2,430 non-officials. The Panchâyats met in all 5,046 times against 4,938 in 1897-98. Their work was, as before, confined to the conservancy of the villages within their jurisdiction, although in a few cases, the management of

primary schools, choultries and markets situated within the union limits was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards, together with the necessary funds. The Local Boards and Union Pancháyats continued to work, on the whole, satisfactorily.

As in the preceding years, the cess on land was levied at two annas per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and the Nilgiris (except South-East Wynaad), at one anna and six pies in South Canara and at one anna in the remaining districts and in South-East Wynaad. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all the districts, except Górávari, at 300 gates against 286 in 1897-98. House-tax was levied in 380 unions or 6 more than in the previous year. The maximum rates were in force in 248 unions, three-fourths rates in 64, two-thirds rates in 8, and half rates in the remaining 60. The following statement shows the receipts of the year under the several heads as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	16,93,800	16,41,390
Receipts under debt heads	4,07,516	4,27,516
Grants from Provincial funds	3,15,143	3,07,411
Contributions from Special funds	296	300
Revenue from rates and taxes	63,06,788	63,55,538
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	2,15,018	2,19,884
Contributions from municipal councils and private individuals	68,767	50,983
Income from endowments	4,73,072	5,11,448
Miscellaneous receipts	5,81,060	6,33,233
Total	1,01,21,440	1,01,47,783

THE sum of Rs. 3,07,411 shown as grants from Provincial funds was made up of Rs. 1,31,985 contributed for public works, Rs. 92,699 for schools, Rs. 5,501 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,073 for choultries, Rs. 21,047 for general purposes and Rs. 22,106 to cover deficits. Grants for public works were paid to the Bellary District Board for the maintenance of the Ramandrug roads (Rs. 4,700); to the Górávari District Board for the upkeep of the portion of the great northern trunk road lying within the Agency tracts (Rs. 600); to the Malabar District Board for the maintenance of the Calicut-Vayittiri-Gudalur road (Rs. 6,500); to the Nilgiri District Board for communications (Rs. 78,690); and to the Tanjore District Board as the Local Fund share of the net profits of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway for the twelve months ending with December 1898 (Rs. 41,285), and as contribution towards the cost of constructing a dead-house at Tirutturaippúndi (Rs. 210). With the exception of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,272, respectively, paid to the Vellore Taluk Board for the support of the Yeomiah and Muhammadan Orphan schools at Arcot, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The grants for hospitals and dispensaries were made up of Rs. 2,066 paid from the Arcot Langarkhana fund to the Ránipéttai Taluk Board (North Arcot) for the maintenance of the hospital at Ránipéttai; Rs. 430 to the Rajahmundry Taluk Board (Górávari) towards the cost of the Local Fund hospital at Dowlaishweram; Rs. 200 to the Local Boards in Madura towards the cost of medicines supplied to the Kodaikámal hospital (Rs. 120) and of treating the police sick at Ramnad (Rs. 80); Rs. 2,640 to the Tanjore District Board for the maintenance of the Raja Mirasidar hospital at Tanjore; and Rs. 165 to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's establishment. Grants amounting to Rs. 34,073 were, as usual, paid to the Local Boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevely in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government.

The District Board of Gódvári was paid a contribution of Rs. 580 on account of the services rendered in the Agency tracts by the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Rajahmundry Range, during 1897-98 and 1898-99, while the Nilgiri Board was paid Rs. 20,310 for general purposes in consideration of the smallness of its revenue. Contributions amounting to Rs. 86 and Rs. 71 were paid to the Sermadevi (Tinnevely) and Musiri (Trichinopoly) Taluk Boards towards the maintenance of water pandals at Tenkási and Nedungur, respectively. The Local Fund accounts of Bellary and South Arcot having closed the year with deficits of Rs. 8,038 and Rs. 14,068, respectively, owing to the expenditure incurred on plague preventive measures, these amounts were adjusted, as usual, by a contribution from Provincial funds. The revenue from rates and taxes fell by Rs. 11,230, being the net result of a decrease of Rs. 55,312 under land-cess and of an increase of Rs. 31,511 under house-tax and Rs. 12,571 under tolls. The decrease under land cess was the net result of a fall of Rs. 1,99,535 in ten districts, and a rise of Rs. 1,44,223 in the remaining eleven districts. The decrease, which occurred chiefly in North Arcot and Bellary, was due either to short collections or to the existence of smaller arrears at the beginning of the year, while the increase, which appeared mainly in Gódvári, was the result of the enhanced revenue derived from water-cess. The increase in the receipts under house-tax was due chiefly to the imposition of the tax in six additional unions and to the enhancement of the rate in some of the existing ones. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,554 in the revenue from Local Fund tolls and an increase of Rs. 15,125 in the amount of contributions paid by Municipal Councils on account of tolls levied by them on through traffic. The decrease, which occurred chiefly in South Arcot, was due to the abolition of two gates, while the increase, which appeared mainly in Madura, was due partly to an increase in the amount for which the municipal gates were leased out and partly to the collection of arrears of the previous year.

Expenditure. The following statement shows the charges of the year under the several heads as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	35,29,227	33,31,367
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries and bungalows	6,13,122	6,40,214
Tools and plant	40,191	53,100
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	99,253	54,106
Education	10,95,782	10,75,333
Medical and sanitary purposes, &c.	18,73,480	21,34,101
General establishments and contingencies, &c.	5,40,462	5,01,718
Investments	2,07,600	2,88,600
Charges under debt heads	3,93,943	4,68,688
Total	88,93,060	85,47,227
Balance	17,28,380	16,00,556
Grand Total	1,01,21,440	1,01,47,783

The total expenditure on public works was made up of Rs. 5,26,120 spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 28,05,247 on the maintenance of existing works.

Roads.

The mileage of roads constructed and repaired in the several districts and the expenditure incurred thereon are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur	14	1,620	692	21,690
2. Arcot, North	12	760	1,619	1,53,655
3. Arcot, South	30	11,066	1,094	1,33,272
4. Bellary ... ..	...	...	537	60,037
5. Canara, South	8	1,143	1,087	75,205
6. Chingleput ... ..	...	...	696	98,333
7. Coimbatore	8	1,661	1,652	1,73,473
8. Cuddapah	3	1,302	1,248	60,250
9. Ganjāma	1	302	753	1,04,807
10. Gōdāvari	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	904	95,691
11. Kistna	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,759	795	1,03,084
12. Kurnool	$\frac{1}{2}$	250	463	37,761
13. Madura ... ..	...	...	1,223	1,73,410
14. Malabar	3	340	1,402	1,75,725
15. Nellore	2	2,571	546	1,37,120
16. The Nilgiris ... ..	...	...	574	80,871
17. Salem ... ..	...	...	1,655	1,33,308
18. Tanjore	1	* 21,493	1,717	1,60,692
19. Tinnevely	2	11	965	1,45,598
20. Trichinopoly	3	2,562	710	95,543
21. Vizagapatam	11	2,941	943	1,22,005
Total ...	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,013	21,180	24,32,143

* Includes the cost of roads the mileage of which was included in the statement for 1897-98.

The Local Boards continued to maintain their own engineering establishments; but in a few cases special works, such as the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal and channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

The Local Boards maintained 131 hospitals as in the previous year; but the number of dispensaries was reduced from 226 to 222. The cost of maintaining these institutions fell from Rs. 5,62,584 to Rs. 5,46,953, and the number of patients treated therein from 2,573,054 to 2,499,198. Excluding ten nurses in Cuddapah who attended 705 labour cases, there were 221 trained midwives employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 29,291, and they attended altogether 16,312 labour cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 210 midwives maintained at a cost of Rs. 26,438 who attended 13,311 cases. The District Boards had, in their employ, 52 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 687 vaccinators including probationers, who performed 909,925 operations against 1,066,287 in the previous year. In addition to this, the medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 14,310 operations against 16,210 in 1897-98. Thus the total number of operations was 924,235, of which 793,563 or 86 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,082,497 operations, of which 962,223 or 89 per cent. were successful. The average cost of each successful operation by Local Fund vaccinators was As. 4-4 or eight pies more than in the previous year. As in that year, vaccination was conducted exclusively with animal lymph.

Medical institutions and vaccination.

The outlay on sanitation fell from Rs. 5,26,972 to Rs. 5,13,766 as shown below:—

Sanitation.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.
Improvement of water-supply	1,13,358	94,881
Improvement of village-sites	31,058	42,970
Conservancy establishments	3,35,554	3,37,277
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	19,081	14,842
Other sanitary outlay	27,821	23,796
Total ...	5,26,972	5,13,766

The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund in the Tanjore district at the commencement of the year was Rs. 7,66,000 in Government securities and Rs. 1,25,897 in cash. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was placed at the disposal of the Agent, South Indian Railway, on account of the survey of the Muttupet-Avadaikóvil

Miscellaneous.

extension and Rs. 2,14,100 were invested in Government securities. The District Board derived a net profit of Rs. 41,285 from the working of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway during the twelve months ending December 1898, which represents 3·3 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance to the credit of this fund at the close of the year was thus Rs. 9,80,100 in Government securities and Rs. 90,378 in cash.

Education.

Information regarding the progress of education in Local Fund areas has been furnished in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1898-99.)

General.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 was 58. On the 31st March 1899 the municipal councils of these towns had a total strength of 850 members, of whom 58 were Revenue Divisional officers, who were *ex-officio* members, 420 were nominated by Government and 372 were elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 58 *ex-officio*, 443 nominated and 367 elected members. Including those elected, 197 were official members and 653 were non-officials against 194 and 674, respectively, in the previous year. Classified according to nationality, 147 were European or Eurasian and 703 were native members against 145 and 723, respectively, in 1897-98. The municipal councils of Adóni, Srivilliputúr, Tinnevely and Srirangam consisted entirely of native members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,685 or 25 less than in 1897-98, and the average attendance at each meeting fell from 8·8 to 8·4. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 36 municipalities against 34 in the previous year; and of these 32 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 4 the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. 20 other municipalities to which this system had been extended did not exercise the privilege during the year. The right of electing the Chairman was enjoyed by 38 municipal councils or 1 less than in 1897-98, the privilege having been withdrawn from the municipal council of Tellicherry, owing to the extreme inefficiency of the administration in previous years.

Receipts.

The following statement shows the receipts from the several sources as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1897-98.	Actuals, 1898-99.
Balance brought forward ...	Rs. 10,85,636	Rs. * 5,04,756
Tax on buildings and lands	7,09,610	7,69,590
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	97,137	1,22,811
Tax on vehicles, animals and carts	1,68,525	1,75,231
Tax on arts	1,92,282	1,96,862
Tax on private, menial and domestic male servants	561	2,447
Tolls	3,58,951	3,67,240
Realizations under Special Acts	10,357	8,924
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	66,633	62,398
Conservancy receipts	26,281	31,580
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	1,16,256	1,20,531
Do. medical institutions	10,255	10,637
Income from markets and slaughter-houses	1,89,455	1,90,660
License fees	35,323	39,235
Other fees	36,316	38,005
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	32,708	40,518
Interest on investments and premium on loans	18,693	13,933
Grants and contributions from Government	2,86,403	1,21,256
Do. from Local Boards	95,527	99,849
Do. from other bodies	32,905	25,774
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals ...	1,02,503	1,17,021
Miscellaneous	17,692	39,231
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking fund	1,01,679	51,898
Loans	1,16,380	...
Advances recovered	96,525	1,26,051
Total receipts ...	29,21,107	27,81,812
Total, including balance ...	40,06,743	32,86,568

* This is Rs. 718 more than the closing balance of 1897-98 as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to corrections made after audit.

There was again a decrease of Rs. 1,39,295 in the current receipts, owing chiefly to a fall under grants from Government, sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans, which was partly counterbalanced by an increase under the several taxes, miscellaneous and advances recovered.

The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 15-4 including tolls and As. 11-11 excluding them against As. 14-4 and As. 11, respectively, in 1897-98. As in previous years, taxation including tolls was heaviest in Ootacamund (Rs. 3-13-8) and Coonoor (Rs. 3-9-8), and lowest in Srivilliputtur (As. 6-11).

The following abstract shows the charges under the several heads as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Charges.	Actuals, 1897-98.	Actuals, 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant 1—Public works—		
Roads	2,69,787	2,30,742
Buildings	1,23,443	82,552
Miscellaneous public improvements	42,939	2,300
Drainage	42,416	58,856
Water supply	5,23,076	1,31,017
Establishment	29,990	30,468
Tools, plant and other stores	4,508	2,616
Contributions for Public works	4,340	6,371
Total ...	10,41,069	5,95,023
Grant 2—Education	3,42,801	3,52,361
Grant 3—Medical services and sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,87,710	2,50,400
Vaccination	23,228	21,324
Registration of births and deaths	15,104	14,877
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering	6,67,555	7,15,291
Contributions	23,344	24,947
Total ...	10,16,941	10,56,839
Grant 4—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	1,12,766	1,03,403
Markets and slaughter-houses	12,033	10,519
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	22,335	24,743
Avenues	7,042	7,316
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges	1,03,403	71,170
Total ...	2,57,579	2,17,151
Grant 5—Supervision and management	2,17,264	2,22,543
Repayment of loans	52,441	51,349
Interest on debt	64,522	65,274
Advances	4,89,558	44,909
Refunds	19,308	5,363
Pensions and gratuities	1,040	1,147
Investments	122	65
Total ...	35,02,705	26,15,049
Closing balance	5,04,033	6,71,519
Total, including balance ...	40,06,743	32,86,568

The total charges amounted to Rs. 26,15,049 or Rs. 8,87,656 less than those of 1897-98, a decrease which appears mainly under grants 1 and 4 and advances being partly met by an increase under grant 3.

Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 2,30,742 or 64·8 per cent. of the revenue from tolls were devoted to the construction and repair of municipal roads.

During the year 1,417 yards of pipes were laid and 14 fountains, 5 valves, 14 stop-cocks, 1 hydrant and 1 meter were fixed against 1,364 yards of pipes, 26 fountains, 9 valves, 31 stop-cocks, 17 hydrants and 8 meters in 1897-98. Water-supply.

In the year under report $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road were metalled for the first time and 20.93 miles were re-metalled. The cost, exclusive of rolling, was Rs. 61,154, or Rs. 2,922 a mile, as compared with 23.22 miles at Rs. 2,924 in 1897-98. Culvert No. 5 in Erukancherry Road and the double-arched culvert on the southern side of Viyasarpady Railway Station were repaired, and the culverts in sixth and eighth divisions were examined and silt removed therefrom. The Victoria Bridge and the Wooden Bridge at flower garden in the seventh division were repaired and painted. Repairs—
Communications.

During the year the Municipal office premises, Royapettah Hospital, vaccination shed at Chintadripet, the Chulay slaughter-house, the Perambore bullock slaughter-house and the latrines in Lalagunta butting ground, Poolian Tope Parcherry and Monegar Choultry slaughter-house road were repaired. Buildings.

Some petty repairs were done to the several drains in the City.

Drainage.

On the 1st April 1898, the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 40.45 and on 31st March 1899 at 43.43. On the 22nd July 1898, the level fell to 35.85 and the water had to be pumped up to 12th September 1898. The cleaning of pipes laid between the years 1870 and 1882 was commenced on 20th October 1898, and 157,240 feet of pipes were cleaned by 28th June 1899 at a cost of Rs. 49,712. The quantity of water supplied to the City was 496,761,498 cubic feet against 479,789,325 cubic feet in 1897-98. Water-supply.

A sum of Rs. 12,673 was spent on education, Rs. 1,140 for establishment, Rs. 47 for contingencies and Rs. 11,486 for various grants paid to poor schools. There were 10 secondary schools with 1,865 pupils and 133 primary schools with 7,495 pupils at the close of the year. Education.

The Triplicane Hospital and the Black Town Dispensary were respectively maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,860 and Rs. 7,617 against Rs. 12,649 and Rs. 7,286 in 1897-98. The number of in- and out-patients treated in the former was, respectively, 1,194 and 20,801, and the number of out-patients treated in the latter was 46,403. Hospitals and
dispensaries.

On account of hospitals Rs. 20,000 was contributed as usual, and for the Medical College Rs. 8,159 was paid against Rs. 6,378 in 1897-98. To the St. Thomé Dispensary the usual monthly grant of Rs. 66-10-8 and the annual grant of Rs. 200 were paid. The monthly grant of Rs. 20 to St. Thomas' Convent and the annual grant of Rs. 500 to Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were contributed. A special contribution of Rs. 2,500 for the Native Infirmary sanctioned in 1897-98 was paid during the year. Contribution.

The total number of cases vaccinated was 28,186, of which 25,066 or 95.79 were successful against 30,426 or 96.76 in 1897-98, and the number of infants vaccinated was 13,643 against 15,323 in the preceding year. 13,381 or 99.58 were successful against 15,083 or 99.70 in 1897-98. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 11,570 against Rs. 11,579, or As. 6-2 per case of successful vaccination against As. 5-1 in 1897-98. Vaccination.

The total number of births registered in 1898 was 18,694 against 18,702 in 1897. The ratio per mille per annum was 41.3, the same as in the previous year. The number of deaths was 20,286 or 44.8 against 16,086 or 35.5 in 1897, the average for the decade being 39.7. There were 7 deaths from plague against 2 in 1897—all of them being imported cases. Registration
of births and
deaths.

Rs. 4,57,863 were spent under this head against Rs. 3,14,426 in 1897-98.

Conservancy.

The receipt amounted to Rs. 40,581 against Rs. 36,583 in 1897-98.

Sewage farm.

The total cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 61,563 against Rs. 64,981 in 1897-98. The number of lamps on 31st March 1899 was 5,844 against 5,837 at the close of 1897-98. Lighting.

The People's Park and the Napier Park were maintained at a cost of Rs. 21,625 against Rs. 22,100 in 1897-98. Parks.

Fire. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 7,727 against Rs. 10,406 in 1897-98. There were 10 fires during the year.

Contribution—General. The usual contribution of Rs. 50,000 was made to Provincial Funds for general purposes.

Supervision and management. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 93,820 or 6·13 per cent. of the total revenue and receipts of Rs. 15,28,132.

Repayment of debts. The following table shows the progress of Sinking Funds towards liquidation of loans;—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1898.		Receipts during 1898-99.		Total.		Payments during 1898-99.		Balance on 31st March 1899.	
		In Government securities.		In Government securities.		In Government securities.		In Government securities.		In Government securities.	
		In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Water-works loan of 1888-73	14,30,000	8,22,300	14 5 5	29,000	29,000 0 0	8,52,300	28,014 5 5	28,005 10 10	8,52,200	8 10 7	
Debt-fund loan of 1879	50,000	8,900	69 11 5	800	754 2 0	8,700	815 13 5	700 2 10	9,700	28 10 7	
Water-supply extension loan of 1891	2,50,000	1,08,600	54 1 9	8,200	8,290 1 8	1,11,800	8,344 5 5	8,230 18 0	1,11,800	114 6 0	
Black Town drainage loan of 1892	1,00,000	41,400	85 1 7	3,300	3,309 5 7	44,700	3,394 7 2	3,313 10 0	44,700	78 18 2	
Black Town drainage loan of 1893	3,00,000	1,11,000	81 12 9	10,300	9,878 10 11	1,21,300	9,068 7 8	9,057 13 5	1,21,300	10 10 3	
Black Town drainage loan of 1895	3,00,000	84,000	88 11 5	9,200	8,750 6 7	93,200	8,539 2 0	8,523 15 7	95,200	16 2 5	
Black Town drainage loan of 1897	1,00,000	8,800	75 11 1	7,100	7,130 9 10	9,900	1,783 4 11	1,600 6 1	9,900	62 14 10	
Black Town drainage loan of 1899	1,50,000	11,500	90 7 10	1,700	1,877 3 5	13,600	1,667 11 1	1,651 12 10	13,500	85 14 5	
Water-works loan of 1899	20,000	1,400	9 14 1	200	218 10 11	1,600	228 9 0	201 0 0	1,600	26 15 3	
Black Town drainage loan of 1899	30,000	3,600	66 12 5	800	909 7 8	3,500	672 4 1	498 14 11	3,500	78 5 2	
Water-works loan of 1899	4,00,000	8,500	84 8 8	3,400	3,420 0 9	12,500	3,504 9 5	3,470 10 4	12,500	33 15 1	
Market loan of 1897	1,00,000	800	60 8 3	900	808 10 8	1,700	963 13 6	871 6 4	1,700	81 7 2	
Plague loan	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38,70,000	12,18,400	811 8 9	71,300	68,907 6 6	12,89,700	60,718 16 8	60,079 8 8	12,99,700	639 6 7	

Interest on loans. Rs. 1,52,990 were paid during the year against Rs. 1,51,065 in 1897-98.

Pension and gratuities. Rs. 8,962 were paid against Rs. 11,391 in 1897-98.

ECCELESIASTICAL. (1898-99.)

General. On the 31st of March 1899 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 253 against 253 in the previous year. Of these, 34 were chaplains, 12 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education or ministering to European congregations or retired, 47 were European missionaries, 148 were Native clergymen with spiritual or educational charges and 12 were otherwise employed or retired. At the close of the year there were 19 clergymen not being chaplains ministering to European and Eurasian congregations. There were 9 deaths against 12 in the preceding year. Eight chaplains and 8 missionaries were absent on furlough on 31st March 1899. Two chaplains, 3 European missionaries and 5 Native clergymen were newly appointed. The Right Reverend F. Gell, D.D., Bishop of Madras, after an episcopate extending over more than 37 years, resigned on the 15th February 1899.

Ordinations. Four ordinations were held, at which 1 European and 8 Natives were ordained priests, 1 European and 4 Natives were ordained deacons.

Confirmations. The number of persons confirmed during the year fell from 1,822 to 1,556, of whom 560 were Europeans and Eurasians and 996 Natives.

Consecrations. Two cemeteries at Bolaram were dedicated by the Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura.

The Bishop of Madras visited Coimbatore. The Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura, acting under a commission from the Bishop of Madras, visited Yercaud, Salem, Jalarpet, Trimulgherry, Bolarum, Secunderabad, Chadarghaut, Bangalore, Cuddalore, Pondicherry and several small stations. Visitations.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,47,656 against Rs. 1,38,734 in the previous year. Voluntary contributions.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1898-99.)

The subjoined statement shows the total receipts and issues of the year as compared with those of the previous year :— Receipts and value of stock.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	Rs. 2,75,211	Rs. 3,52,992
Value of stores received	7,96,402	6,69,764
Total	10,71,613	10,22,756
Value of stores issued	7,18,621	6,24,926
Value of stock at the end of the year	3,52,992	3,97,830

The value of stores received from the Secretary of State amounted to Rs. 1,92,440 against Rs. 2,92,224 in 1897-98. Except under items school books and materials and local purchase of European articles, there was considerable reduction under all the other heads of receipts.

1,443 indents were received and complied with during the year against 1,014 in 1897-98, and the total value of issues amounted to Rs. 6,24,926 against Rs. 7,18,621, or Rs. 93,695 less than in the previous year. The details are shown in the subjoined statement :— Issues.

Departments.	Issues in 1897-98.	Issues in 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease	Issues for 1897-98.	Issues for 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imperial	Rs. 13,909	Rs. 11,041	...	Rs. 2,868	Rs. 10,796	Rs. 12,229	Rs. 1,433	...
Provincial—								
Land revenue	2,32,007	2,79,600	47,593	...	2,22,238	2,66,899	43,661	...
Salt	34,202	28,258	...	5,944	31,592	22,285	...	12,307
Stamps	13,788	9,235	...	4,553	381	22,877	22,496	...
Customs	1,018	857	...	161	623	884	261	...
Forest	12,703	9,587	...	4,116	12,958	11,066	...	1,892
Registration	87,913	22,444	...	65,469	73,785	61,416	...	12,369
General administration	38,801	21,989	...	16,812	28,531	20,087	556	...
Law and Justice (Judicial)	37,111	26,698	...	10,413	47,345	28,942	...	18,403
Do. (Jail)	1,779	874	...	905	1,695	1,347	...	348
Police	21,636	18,620	...	3,076	22,629	18,464	...	4,165
Marina	154	112	...	43	140	78	...	62
Educational	7,559	18,708	11,149	...	5,114	21,686	16,242	...
Ecclesiastical	174	203	29	...	234	92	...	202
Medical	9,211	4,300	...	4,911	5,867	5,551	...	316
Political	567	759	192	...	435	424	...	11
Scientific and other minor departments	2,535	2,501	...	84	2,329	2,278	...	51
Stationery and printing	65,010	54,312	...	10,698	57,039	57,785	756	...
Civil works	41,202	14,411	...	26,791	86,279	33,341	...	2,938
Army and military	38,639	28,515	...	4,124	80,786	35,172	4,986	...
Port fund	1,200	969	...	231	1,243	722	...	526
Total	6,42,799	5,43,952	58,833	1,57,780	6,84,638	6,19,406	68,958	53,590
Net Sales ... ..	...	...	...	98,847	...	...	34,768	...
...	40,982	43,258	2,276	...	40,982	43,258	2,276	...
Adjustment	20,981	26,675	5,744	...	20,93	26,675	5,744	...
Total	7,18,621	6,24,926	66,853	1,60,648	6,57,347	7,01,568	97,811	53,590
Net ... ..	...	...	...	93,695	...	...	41,221	...

The above statement shows that there was a total increase of Rs. 88,358 and a decrease of Rs. 53,590 in the issues for 1898-99 under provincial, the net result being an advance of Rs. 34,768. The increase was chiefly due to the demands of the Land Revenue, Stamps and Educational departments.

Substitution of country for European articles. Country articles were purchased to the value of Rs. 3,60,924 against Rs. 3,60,357 in 1897-98, and the estimated loss amounted to Rs. 6,234 against an estimated gain of Rs. 1,53,189 in the previous year.

Cash accounts. The total receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 57,354 and Rs. 5,15,497 against Rs. 37,872 and Rs. 4,55,197, respectively, in 1897-98. The increase under receipts included the value of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, to the State Railways in this Presidency, and that under charges due to the large amounts paid on account of purchase made in the previous year and also to the purchase of special water-marked paper and locks.

Consumption. There was a general increase during the year in the consumption of all articles except writing paper and wax cloth. The value of rubber stamps, ink pads, &c., was Rs. 14,127 against Rs. 7,130 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND ITS BRANCH AT THE PENITENTIARY. (1898-99.)

Accounts. The total receipts were Rs. 71,756 against Rs. 65,012 during 1897-98, and the cash realizations Rs. 35,696 against Rs. 32,448. There was an increase under receipts for subscription to gazette, for sale of Acts and publications, and for printing and binding; the sale of the Civil Medical Code realized Rs. 1,950, and the enhanced prices for all publications excepting Acts contributed to the larger receipts. There was a decrease under subscription to Indian Law Reports, Rs. 35,496 were remitted to the Bank against Rs. 31,919. The amount recovered under adjustments was Rs. 36,259 against Rs. 33,092 in 1897-98. The amount paid into the district treasuries on account of press transactions amounted to Rs. 5,924. The budget grant was Rs. 2,58,200, and it was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 5,200 for payment of piece-work establishment, overtime allowances and contingencies. The disbursements were Rs. 2,70,321 against Rs. 2,51,895 in 1897-98. There was an increase of Rs. 2,241 for the printing establishment, Rs. 925 for the piece-work establishment, Rs. 1,307 for overtime, and Rs. 8,470 for railway charges for the despatch of printed forms and district gazette supplements which were formerly borne by the several Collectors. The increase under convict labour of Rs. 2,512 was caused by 13 months' labour charges being included in the official year. The value of the plant was Rs. 4,48,289 against Rs. 4,36,050 in 1897-98. The cost of the plant received from England was Rs. 7,994 against Rs. 6,822 in 1897-98.

Printing. The following works were completed during the year:—Local Fund Code, vols. i and ii, and reference tables; Drill Manual, part i, Salt, &c., department; Report of the Famine of 1896 and 1897, vols. i and ii; Selection from the Records of Nayar Brigade of Travancore; the Engineering Works of the Kistna Delta, vols. i and ii; The Madras Inspection Code, 2nd edition; Coimbatore District Manual, vol. ii; Alphabetical Index to India Ordnance Circular Orders, &c.; Savings Bank Rules (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Malayalam) reprinted; General Index of Government Orders of the Presidency Port Officer; Manual of Building Materials, 2nd edition; Syllabus of work orders for the Gun Carriage Factory; Bulletin, vol. ii, No. 2, of Madras Government Museum; Land Surveying for Village Karnams, part i (English); the Madras Civil Medical Code; Report on a Search for Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts, No. i; the Madras Plague Regulations (in English and the several vernaculars). Accountant-General's General Orders; Manual of the Record Department; Manual of the Treasury Account Department; The Madras Treasury Manual, 1st edition; Special Fund Code, 1st edition; Manual of Appointments and Allowances of Gazetted Officers; and various other publications were in progress. Work was undertaken for 348 offices and departments. The cost for printing was Rs. 2,62,068 against Rs. 2,49,311 in the preceding

year. Reduced to an equivalent of solid pica foolscap folio, there were 3,013 pages less and 4,496,564 impressions more than in the preceding year. At the Government Press there was a decrease of 3,895 pages and an increase of 1,719,940 impressions, and at the Penitentiary Branch there was an increase of 882 pages and 2,776,624 impressions, making a total increase of 4,496,564 impressions and a decrease of 3,013 pages. The matter set up and re-made during the year is shown in the following statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
<i>Government Press.</i>			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	204,743	200,848	— 3,895
Re-made up matter	16,838	17,927	+ 2,089
Impressions struck off	26,916,647	28,636,587	+ 1,719,940
<i>Penitentiary Press.</i>			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	8,614	9,498	+ 882
Impressions struck off	25,848,892	28,725,616	+ 2,776,624

At the Government Press there was an increase of 6 pies in the cost per page and of 1 anna 10 pies in the cost per 1,000 impressions; at the Penitentiary Branch the cost per page was the same as last year, but in the cost per 1,000 impressions there was a decrease of 9 pies. The cost of the binding department was Rs. 34,587 against Rs. 33,513 in 1897-98.

During the year two (one type and one space) moulds, 400 punches and 418 matrices were made, and 161 matrices were renewed. The outturn consisted of 20,979 lb. of English types, 3,113 lb. of vernacular types, 4,449 lb. of spaces, 15,756 lb. of quadrats, 12,022 lb. of leads, 5,870 lb. of quotations, 133 lb. of cheques and 1,885 lb. of stereoplates. The expenditure was Rs. 20,267 against Rs. 18,379 in 1897-98. The metal used for casting cost 2 annas $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per lb. against 2 annas in 1897-98; the average cost of types, &c., cast was As. $4-4\frac{3}{4}$, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies more than last year. The cost of production per lb. for each size of type varied from 4 annas for great primer to $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas for nonpareil, and for quadrats from 3 annas to 7 annas, for leads 3 annas, for quotations 3 annas, and for cheques 4 annas. Type foundry.

The strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1899 was 1,272 or 55 more than that on the corresponding date in 1898. At the Government Press the average monthly earnings of compositors were Rs. 14-6-6 against Rs. 15-1-5 in 1897-98, while those at the Penitentiary Press were Rs. 8-11-10 against Rs. 8-12-2 in 1897-98. Miscellaneous.

The following statement shows the value of work done and the expenditure as compared with the figures of the preceding year:— Expenditure.

Expenditure	1898-99.	1897-98.	Cost of work done.	1898-99.	1897-98.
<i>Government Press.</i>					
Printing	Rs. A. P. 1,97,138 2 8	Rs. A. P. 1,90,571 9 7	To cost of printing work done.	Rs. A. P. 2,32,431 2 0	Rs. A. P. 2,22,090 14 8
Binding	23,683 11 5	22,889 13 3	To cost of binding work done.	24,829 1 1	23,882 7 3
Type foundry	19,185 1 4	17,592 4 3	To cost of types, &c., cast.	20,267 4 9	18,378 8 2
Publications, &c.	2,868 4 3	2,581 3 4	To cost incurred in attending sales, for despatch of official reports, publications, and for checking bills.	2,896 4 8	2,581 3 4
Miscellaneous	37,560 8 5	38,258 3 0	To cost of printing work done.	29,636 7 4	27,220 0 8
<i>Penitentiary Branch.</i>					
Printing	27,061 4 0	24,753 15 9	To cost of printing work done.	9,758 6 4	9,830 2 7
Binding	9,559 5 11	9,717 18 8	To cost of binding work done.	1,611 13 11	1,044 6 1
Miscellaneous	2,774 5 9	2,378 6 10	To cost of dealwood boxes and packing materials.	8,470 1 3	.....
To dealwood boxes and packing materials.	1,611 13 11	1,044 6 1	To Railway charges ...	.....	.....
To Railway charges ...	8,470 1 3	.....	Total ...	3,28,800 8 11	3,04,827 10 9
Total ...	3,29,900 8 11	3,04,827 10 9			

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1898.)

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, during 1898 are compared below with those of 1897 :—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	* Receipts.	Disbursements.	Outturn of work including books on commission sale, &c.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1897	7,605 12 11	1,67,894 12 0	1,52,679 11 0	78,738 15 5
1898	22,820 13 11	1,56,202 15 2	1,54,270 11 11	90,450 7 3

* Excluding opening balance.

The total cost of work done for Government in 1898 was Rs. 26,284-3-4 against Rs. 28,692-9-4 in 1897.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1898-99.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out by the several District Presses and the receipts and charges compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Estimate * of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	2,878	274	3,476	2,085	463	2,691
Vizagapatam	3,174	268	2,320	3,761	267	2,505
Gōdāvari	3,983	1,379	2,792	3,951	1,197	2,779
Kistna	4,021	660	3,156	3,620	602	2,721
Nellore	3,260	193	2,591	3,507	164	2,765
Cuddapah	4,409	370	2,651	2,850	212	2,593
Anantapur	3,644	293	2,939	3,134	250	2,585
Bellary	4,636	927	2,658	4,822	622	2,680
Kurnool	4,688	1,102	3,762	3,796	1,125	2,895
Chingleput	4,027	444	2,443	4,495	445	2,851
North Arcot	5,989	1,553	3,313	5,330	1,665	2,739
South Arcot	2,345	480	3,065	2,790	577	2,671
Tanjore	6,587	1,206	3,995	6,081	1,023	3,656
Trichinopoly	4,399	686	2,333	4,842	872	2,979
Madura	3,912	2,021	3,674	4,063	1,755	3,372
Tinnevely	4,941	1,000	2,315	4,123	1,018	2,448
Coimbatore	4,382	722	2,463	4,110	691	2,447
The Nilgiris	3,659	1,261	2,654	3,731	947	3,044
Salem	3,794	638	2,822	3,964	523	3,056
South Canara	4,413	1,403	2,985	3,932	1,919	2,239
Malabar	5,709	655	3,555	5,489	1,181	3,308
Total	88,705	17,835	62,002	86,035	17,627	59,013

* Revised figures have been reported by some Collectors.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1898.)

The following statement shows the work done by the Chemical Examiner during the year and that preceding it:—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
<i>A.—Medico-legal investigations.</i>				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	135	118	539	770
Blood stains, &c.	57	50	192	233
Seminal stains	6	11	24	37
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	74	71	231	232
Total ...	272	250	1,386	1,277
<i>B.—Miscellaneous analyses.</i>				
For Government departments and municipalities	861	906	861	906
For private parties and firms	49	85	49	85
Total ...	930	991	930	991
Grand Total ...	1,202	1,241	2,326	2,268

The medico-legal investigations conducted during 1898 showed an increase of 22 over the number for the previous year, while the number of miscellaneous analyses decreased by 61. The total number of articles examined rose from 2,268 in 1897 to 2,326.

The following statement compares the number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined, with the figures of the preceding year:—

Year.	A.			B.			Total.		
	Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.					
	Total number of cases	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1897 .	100	75	75·00	18	14	77·7	118	89	75·42
1898 ...	110	77	70·00	25	23	88·0	135	99	73·33

The total number of cases was 135 or 17 more than in 1897, and the percentage of detections was 73·33 against 75·42 in 1897. Inorganic poison was discovered in 59, and organic poison in 40, cases, the corresponding figures in 1897 having been 59 and 30. These cases referred to 316 persons, of whom 78 died, against a total of 261 persons and 64 deaths in 1897.

74 cases of cattle poisoning were investigated against 71 in 1897. Poison was detected in 61 cases, and arsenious oxide was the agent employed in the majority of the cases, other poisons having been discovered only in five instances. The percentage of detections was 82·4 against 90·1 in 1897. The number of cases of suspected blood stains received for investigation was 57, being 7 more than in the previous year. Blood was detected in 29 cases against 35 in 1897. The number of articles examined fell from 238 in 1897 to 192 in the year under report. In 6 cases, as against 11 in the previous year, examination of suspected seminal stains was made, the number of detections being 4 against 2 in 1897.

Analyses were made in 930 miscellaneous cases as compared with 991 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in work done for the Board of Revenue.

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

Other medico-legal investigations.

Miscellaneous analyses.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1898-99.)

The subjoined statement compares the number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1899 with the figures on the corresponding date in 1898. The appointments include that of one statutory civilian :—

Salary.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
Rs. 250 and less	31,226	31,639	5,651	5,776	18·0	18·25	+ ·25
" 250 to 500	4,249	4,438	246	244	5·8	5·5	- ·3
" 500 to 1,000	2,069	2,137	108	106	5·2	4·96	- ·24
" 1,000 to 2,500	1,366	1,418	65	71	4·7	5·0	+ ·3
" 2,500 to 5,000	426	430	9	12	2·1	2·79	+ ·69
" 5,000 to 10,000	237	359	3	5	1·3	1·4	+ ·1
Total	39,573	40,421	6,082	6,214	15·3	15·37	+ ·07

While the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·3, the number employed (6,214) was 15·37 per cent. of the total number of employes. 5,249 held appointments in the Police Department against 5,122 in the previous year, and 50 were entertained in superior service against 36 in 1897-98.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—continued.

(2)—Climate for the year 1898.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.			Temperature in the shade.										Cloud proportion 1 to 10.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	May.					July.					January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
					Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.					
													DEG.	DEG.			
Amni Divi	6.18	37.43	14.13	47.78	..	77.5	105.5	71.2	80.6	75.1	97.3	73.6	..	80.2	3.0	6.7	5.4
Bellary	3.81	5.83	5.70	17.84	102.4	77.5	85.1	72.7	81.0	74.1	87.4	72.0	..	92.5	2.5	7.3	6.7
Cochin	13.86	75.13	21.63	126.76	59.6	77.5	85.1	69.3	89.3	71.7	96.4	63.8	..	87.9	6.9	6.8	6.4
Coimbatore	4.20	4.15	16.88	24.22	55.3	73.3	89.3	69.3	89.3	71.7	96.4	63.8	..	87.9	6.9	6.8	6.4
Cuddalore	5.63	12.20	10.84	28.81	100.8	83.8	109.3	73.8	97.3	79.1	103.2	73.8	..	86.4	1.8	7.1	3.0
Kurnool	2.62	28.01	1.03	31.66	105.5	89.3	108.3	75.3	90.6	73.7	90.2	63.4	..	83.0	2.7	7.7	3.2
Madras	1.14	40.84	45.16	87.14	100.0	81.4	109.3	73.4	97.4	78.8	104.3	72.3	..	84.7	2.6	6.9	5.5
Madura	3.17	16.60	22.51	47.18	89.9	77.9	105.5	72.5	97.9	77.6	102.0	70.5	..	84.7	2.4	4.0	5.5
Mangalore	6.78	103.53	11.91	121.22	99.4	79.0	92.8	73.9	33.0	74.0	89.9	71.4	..	92.8	3.0	8.9	5.8
Masulipatam	2.17	29.17	16.52	47.81	102.5	89.1	113.7	76.1	91.4	77.7	90.7	73.8	..	86.7	3.0	7.5	3.4
Mercara	6.98	91.06	11.01	109.35	79.8	65.6	83.8	62.0	68.0	62.3	72.3	60.6	..	79.4	4.1	9.3	5.7
Neraypatam	2.10	12.35	57.84	72.69	100.8	79.3	108.5	71.4	99.5	79.9	106.5	75.9	..	69.5	4.2	5.0	6.9
Salen	9.68	19.79	17.97	46.74	99.5	76.0	101.7	69.1	86.6	74.3	101.2	72.1	..	85.1	5.4	7.0	6.7
Secunderabad	3.44	25.60	1.43	29.82	105.9	80.9	110.3	63.0	85.5	71.6	91.6	63.0	..	88.6	1.3	6.8	5.5
Tinnevely	7.92	2.83	15.28	25.83	101.8	80.5	106.6	69.9	95.6	79.9	100.3	76.9	..	89.2	5.0	5.0	5.9
Tripunopolis	6.74	7.74	20.23	34.71	102.9	79.3	108.0	71.9	99.3	79.3	104.7	76.2	..	84.6	3.6	5.6	6.6
Valladolid	9.33	18.76	23.55	51.64	77.5	57.4	91.7	53.5	71.2	57.6	73.0	54.1	..	67.3	3.5	8.9	6.3

Salajid Musazun Ali Khan, brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab.	Do.	45	Do.	In administering his jaghir.	.....	No.
Salajid Ghulam Ali Khan, first son of the present Nawab.	Do. do.	Do.	25	Now studying under a private tutor.	..	.	No.
Salajid Asad Ali Khan, second son of the present Nawab.	Do. do.	Do.	20	Do.	..	..	No.
Salajid Husam Ali Khan, third son of the present Nawab.	Do. do.	Do.	12	Do.	..	.	No.
5. SANDURU.							
Venkata Rao Rao Salub Hindu Rao Ghorpade, Sandur State.*	Minor Raja	Maratha	7 yrs. & 4 days.	Being educated privately.	Yes, adoption allowed under Lord Canning's award.	Penamogenture	No.
Mulaji Rao Raja Salub Ghorpade	Paternal uncle to the Minor Raja.	Do.	42	Privately	As administrator of the Sandur State.	.	No.

* Born on 10th July 1842.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
Ganjam.	Civil ..	District Judge	1	8,369	1,896,803	Berhampur .. 25,653	6,897					
	Criminal ..	District Munsifs	4									
		District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	5									
		Sub-Magistrates	16									
		Collector	1									
	Revenue ..	Divisional Officers	5									
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	11									
		Agency Judge	1									
	Agency ..	Assistant Judges	3									
Hill Munsifs		7										
Vizagapatam.	Civil ..	District Judge	1	17,942	2,802,602	Vizagapatam .. 34,487	12,062					
	Criminal ..	District Munsifs	6									
		District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	5									
		Sub-Magistrates	23									
		Collector	1									
	Revenue ..	Divisional Officers	5									
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	23									
		Agency Judge	1									
	Agency ..	Assistant Judges	4									
District Munsifs		11										
Godavari.	Civil ..	District Judge	1	7,857	2,078,782	Oorcnada .. 40,865	2,913					
	Criminal ..	Sub-Judges	1									
		District Munsifs	7									
		District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	5									
		Sub-Magistrates	20									
	Revenue ..	Collector	1									
		Divisional Officers	5									
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	12									
	Agency ..	Agency Judge	1									
Assistant Judge		1										
	District Munsifs	4										
Kantam.	Civil ..	District Judge	1	8,438	1,855,582	Masulipatam .. 38,809	1,919					
	Criminal ..	Sub-Judge	1									
		District Munsifs	6									
		District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	4									
		Sub-Magistrates	20									
	Revenue ..	Collector	1									
		Divisional Officers	4									
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	13									
	Nellore.	Civil ..	District Judge					1	8,705	1,408,788	Nellore .. 20,336	1,001
Criminal ..		District Munsifs	4									
		District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	4									
		Sub-Magistrates	16									
		Collector	1									
Revenue ..		Divisional Officers	4									
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	15									
		District Judge	1									
Cuddapah.		Civil ..	District Munsifs	4	8,723	1,272,072	Cuddapah .. 17,379	1,354				
	Criminal ..	District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	4									
		Sub-Magistrates	16									
		Collector	1									
		Divisional Officers	4									
	Revenue ..	Tahsildars	11									
		District Judge	2									
		District Munsifs	1									
	Anantapur.	Criminal ..	Divisional Magistrates	3					5,461	727,725	Anantapur .. 6,604	980
Revenue ..		Sub-Magistrates	10									
		Collector	1									
		Divisional Officers	3									
		Tahsildars	8									
		District Judge	1									
Bellary.		Civil ..	Sub-Judge	1	5,718	880,950	Bellary .. 59,467	902				
		Criminal ..	District Munsifs	2								
			District Magistrate	1								
			Divisional Magistrates	3								
	Sub-Magistrates		11									
	Collector		1									
	Revenue ..	Divisional Officers	3									
		Tahsildars	8									
		District Judge	1									
	Kurnool.	Civil ..	District Munsifs	3					7,614	817,811	Kurnool .. 24,376	757
Criminal ..		District Magistrate	1									
		Divisional Magistrates	4									
		Sub-Magistrates	13									
		Collector	1									
		Divisional Officers	4									
Revenue ..		Tahsildars	8									

The population figures given in this statement for Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot and Obingleput do not agree

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1898-99.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court	Number of Police.	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.
Civil Revenue 16 6	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 15 2nd-class Magistrates 1 Other Magistrate (2nd class). 22	Civil 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 91 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 69 Revenue Civil (Agency) 50 66	18.5 23.3 16.3 21 26.8	1,059	...	19,70,068
Civil Revenue 23 6	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 26 2nd-class Magistrates 1 Other Magistrate (3rd class) 4 Magisterial Benches 1 Special Magistrate (1st class) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 39	Civil 48 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 57 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 33 Revenue Agency tracts— Civil 116 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 150 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 116 Revenue 150	18 21 9 25 47 23 47	1,755	...	19,83,897
Civil Revenue 15 6	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 23 Agency Magistrate (1st class) 1 Agency Magistrates (2nd do.) 1 Special Magistrate (1st do.) 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Magisterial Benches 3	Civil 60 Do. (Agency) 30 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 60 Criminal (Agency) 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 47 Criminal (Agency) 80 Revenue 60 Do. (Agency) 70	14 18 33 26 12 24 23 26	1,237	...	23,98,310
Civil Revenue 8 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 2nd-class Magistrates 30 3rd-class Magistrates 3 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 Special Magistrate (3rd do.) 1	Civil 60 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 68 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 42 Revenue 68	23 25 13 23	1,083	...	72,14,364
Civil Revenue 5 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 24 3rd-class Magistrates 2 Magisterial Benches 2	Civil 60 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 50 Revenue 70	30 24 10 24	1,108	...	32,06,091
Civil Revenue 5 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 26 Magisterial Bench (3rd class) 1 Special Magistrate (3rd do.) 1	Civil 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 87 Revenue 80	20 25 10 25	994	...	23,61,838
Civil Revenue 2 4	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 2nd-class Magistrates 19 Magisterial Bench 1	Civil 65 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 65 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 40 Revenue 65	23 27 13 27	601	...	11,03,248
Civil Revenue 4 6	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 Other Magistrate (2nd class) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 16 3rd-class Magistrates 1 Magisterial Benches 4	Civil 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 62 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 33 Revenue 62	25 19 35	719	...	12,94,359
Civil Revenue 4 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 2nd-class Magistrates 13 Other Magistrate (3rd class) 1 Magisterial Bench 1	Civil 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	942	...	20,62,181

with the figures in the census tables for 1891, as certain villages have since been transferred from one district to another.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras.	Civil ... Presidency Magistrates ...	1	27	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	12
	Criminal ...	2				
	Revenue ...	1				
Chingleput.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	3,002	1,202,028	Sindapet ... 5,702	2,279
		4				
		21				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	3				
		2				
		10				
	Revenue { Cantonment Magistrates ...	1				
		1				
		3				
		6				
North Arcot.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	7,368	2,114,427	Chittoor ... 9,085	3,894
		5				
		1				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	1				
		19				
		1				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	4				
		1				
		4				
		13				
South Arcot.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	5,216	2,162,851	Cuddalore ... 47,355	2,772
		6				
		1				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	4				
		17				
		1				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	4				
		1				
		4				
		8				
Tanjore.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	3,706	2,328,174	Tanjore ... 54,800	3,847
		3				
		11				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	1				
		5				
		10				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
		5				
		5				
		9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	5,031	1,572,717	Trichinopoly ... 90,600	907
		4				
		1				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	3				
		10				
		1				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	3				
		1				
		3				
		5				
Madurai.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	8,813	2,008,401	Madurai ... 87,428	5,605
		2				
		6				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	1				
		4				
		20				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
		4				
		1				
		14				
Tinnevely.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	5,383	1,916,005	Tinnevely ... 24,780	1,034
		1				
		7				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	1				
		4				
		16				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
		4				
		4				
		9				
Coimbatore.	Civil { District Judge ...	1	7,800	2,001,839	Coimbatore ... 46,833	1,559
		5				
		1				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	1				
		4				
		10				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
		4				
		4				
		10				
The Nilgiris.	Civil { Sub-Judge ...	1	957	90,797	Ootacamund ... 15,053	48
		1				
		1				
	Criminal { District Magistrate ...	1				
		1				
		9				
	Revenue { Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
		1				
		1				
		8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1898-99—continued.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Revenue 112 25	Four	Civil Criminal— 5 3 Presidency Magistrates 5 25 Revenue 5 3	1,152	Rs. Rs	2,32,169	
Civil Revenue 9 4	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 Other Magistrate (2nd class) 1 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) 2 2nd-class Magistrates 16 Magisterial Benches 5	Civil Criminal— 6 (a) Divisional Magistrates 50 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 40 Revenue 50 14	715		21,42,828	
Civil Revenue 8 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 27 3rd-class Magistrate 1 Special Magistrate (3rd class) 1 Magisterial Benches 5	Civil Criminal— 50 20 (a) Divisional Magistrates 145 30 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 40 12 Revenue 145 30	1,369		26,89,650	
Civil Revenue 7 6	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrates (1st class) 3 Other Magistrate (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 25 Magisterial Benches 2 Special Magistrates 4	Civil Criminal— 64 28 (a) Divisional Magistrates 64 3 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 37 21 Revenue 64 38	960		45,09,235	
Civil Revenue 15 7	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 5 Other Magistrate (1st class) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 28 Special Magistrates 8 Magisterial Benches 5	Civil Criminal— 5 117 (a) Divisional Magistrates 80 225 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 28 91 Revenue 0 225	1,258		60,62,661	
Civil Revenue 5 4	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 Other Magistrate (2nd class) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 15 Magisterial Benches 2 Special Magistrate 1	Civil Criminal— 46 16 (a) Divisional Magistrates 46 15 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 32 13 Revenue 46 96	727		23,85,794	
Civil Revenue 9 6	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrate (2nd class) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 23 Magisterial Benches 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5	Civil Criminal— 78 28 (a) Divisional Magistrates 78 30 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 40 12 Revenue 78 30	1,320		33,07,625	
Civil Revenue 10 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrates (1st class) 2 2nd-class Magistrates 21 3rd-class Magistrate 1 Special Magistrate (1st class) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 3 Magisterial Benches 4	Civil Criminal— 50 16 (a) Divisional Magistrates 50 19 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 30 9 Revenue 50 19	1,611		34,03,373	
Civil Revenue 6 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrates (1st class) 2 2nd-class Magistrates 24 Magisterial Benches 3	Civil Criminal— 68 22 (a) Divisional Magistrates 68 28 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 52 10 Revenue 68 28	940		33,80,795	
Civil Revenue 2 2	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrate 1 Other Magistrate (1st class) 1 2nd-class Magistrates 4 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Bench 1	Civil Criminal— 29 14 (a) Divisional Magistrates 29 14 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 35 13 Revenue 29 14	180		1,48,285	

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salem.	Civil ... { District Judge	1	7,629	1,902,591	Salem ... 67,710	4,420
	.. { District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal { District Magistrate	1				
	.. { Divisional Magistrates	4				
	.. { Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue { Collector	1				
South Canara.	.. { Divisional Officers	4	3,002	1,050,981	Mangalore .. 40,922	1,234
	.. { Tahsildars	2				
	Civil { District Judge	1				
	.. { District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal { District Magistrate	1				
	.. { Divisional Magistrates	3				
Malabar.	.. { Sub-Magistrates	11	5,593	2,962,555	Calicut ... 66,078	438
	Revenue { Collector	1				
	.. { Divisional Officers	3				
	.. { Tahsildars	5				
	Civil { District Judge	2				
	.. { Sub-Judges	3				
	.. { District Munsifs	29	141,228	35,680,440	8,667
	Criminal { District Magistrate	1				
	.. { Divisional Magistrates	6				
	.. { Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue { Collector	1				
	.. { Divisional Officers	6				
Grand Total	141,228	35,680,440	8,667
Gross Revenue of the Province	

NOTE.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1891, the figures relating to Sanduru, Banganapalle and

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1898-99—continued.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Revenue 5	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates Other Magistrates (1st class). 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches Special Magistrates	1 Civil 4 Criminal— 1 (a) Divisional 27 Magistrates. 2 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 4 Revenue 43	83 27 69 12 28	1,116	Rs.	Rs. 28,41,633
Civil Revenue 4	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates Other Magistrate (1st class). 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches Special Magistrate (1st class) Special Magistrates (3rd do.)	1 Civil 3 Criminal— 1 (a) Divisional 13 Magistrates. 3 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 2 Revenue 20	46 14 67 12 21	698		14,27,961
Civil Revenue 25	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates Other Magistrates (1st class) Other Magistrate (3rd do.) 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates (3rd class) Magisterial Benches Special Magistrates	1 Civil 6 Criminal— 2 (a) Divisional 1 Magistrates. 32 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 5 Revenue 54	49 13 124 17 43	1,488		24,80,716
310	723			22,229	2,83,59,310	8,47,78,486 —4,163 † 8,47,71,283 9,67,93,053

Pudukkottai have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

* This sum is made up of Rs. 641 shown against Public Works Department and Travancore and a minus adjustment of Rs. 4,384 shown against Presidency audit, Mairat and Bank of Madras, for which districtwar particulars are not available.

† Corresponding figures for the official year 1897-98, Rs. 6,36,97,934

Notes.—(1) The amount entered in column 13 (Total cost of administration) represents the total cost of the salaries and expenses of all the Civil Departments in Madras which are met from general and local revenues under the following heads:—

	Rs.		Rs.
5 Land Revenue—District Administration	72,37,835	18-A. Courts of Law	37,90,587
18. General Administration	13,38,940	19-B. Jails	7,66,856
4. Stamps	3,22,964	20. Police	40,87,872
7. Excise	9,42,077	22. Education	24,63,330
8. Provincial Rates	24,938	24. Medical	32,21,078
10 Assessed Taxes	24,938	30. Stationery and Printing	8,25,431
		45. Civil Works	32,62,987
		Total	2,83,59,310

(2) The items of revenue which go to make up the gross revenue entered in column 14 under the total of Land Revenue and Rates are—

	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.
I. Land Revenue	Rs. 5,61,24,781	Rs. 5,75,23,032	XXV. Miscellaneous	Rs. 8,50,072	Rs. 12,77,832
IV. Stamps	83,29,254	82,66,812	XXIX. Irrigation—Major Works.	3,92,414	3,43,430
V. Excise (excluding Opium)	1,33,47,672	1,29,23,263	XXX. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil officers	9,154	9,341
VII. Provincial Rates	74,98,364	77,10,755	XXXI. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works officers	1,73,743	1,74,821
VIII. Assessed Taxes	24,73,451	25,38,251	XXXII. Civil Works in charge of Civil officers	10,19,201	10,47,363
X. Registration	25,80,009	12,90,870	XXXII. Civil Works—Provincial in charge of Public Works officers.	1,84,561	1,69,478
XII. Interest	5,97,543	6,23,551	XXXIII. Civil Works—Incorporated Local in charge of Public Works officers	6,737	6,854
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,23,093	8,22,704	Total	8,81,30,708	9,67,93,033
XVI-B. Law and Justice—Jails	4,19,742	4,21,297			
XVII. Police	4,37,874	4,49,550			
XIX. Education	4,11,692	4,19,163			
XX. Medical	1,81,939	1,61,699			
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,28,118	2,77,331			
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances	1,43,160	1,33,033			
XXIII. Stationery and Printing (including Imperial)	1,15,541	1,41,123			

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—For the year 1898-99.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.				Age not stated.					Number of persons per square mile.	Classification of population.				
	Number of dwelling-houses.	Number of all other kinds.	Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.	Christians.									
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Europeans.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muslimans.		Buddhists and Jains.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam	314,379	427,300	403,980	335,982	316	329	1,580,477	325	108	1,890	1,531,806	5,443	9				
Gadchiroli	435,805	659,392	600,450	400,061	318	315	1,419,211	421	388	1,907	1,519,070	21,058	11				
Khanna	308,183	522,383	500,920	389,000	315	301	1,354,211	421	388	1,907	1,519,070	21,058	11				
Nellore	370,807	507,018	536,017	970,470	254	275	1,835,588	221	241	7,721	1,903,562	38,893	41				
Gudayach	272,813	430,831	434,018	360,383	382	366	1,835,588	221	241	7,721	1,903,562	38,893	41				
Amantpur	272,813	430,831	434,018	360,383	382	366	1,835,588	221	241	7,721	1,903,562	38,893	41				
Bellary	110,100	238,284	240,471	120,058	119	106	1,272,072	146	131	1,877	1,257,779	11,483	11				
Kurnool	172,068	368,817	370,473	135,654	119	106	1,272,072	146	131	1,877	1,257,779	11,483	11				
Machilipatnam	100,108	210,430	210,430	107,689	176	214	900,126	161	113	1,134	897,561	41,188	813				
Chimaleput	177,304	345,778	335,917	298,128	68	76	1,452,518	161	113	1,134	897,561	41,188	813				
North Arcot	345,031	674,150	674,150	414,015	233	261	1,452,518	161	113	1,134	897,561	41,188	813				
South Arcot	314,383	468,502	468,502	414,015	233	261	1,452,518	161	113	1,134	897,561	41,188	813				
Tiruchinopoly	405,329	646,597	646,597	414,015	233	261	1,452,518	161	113	1,134	897,561	41,188	813				
Madurai	260,310	406,310	406,310	367,286	118	102	1,372,717	378	293	731	1,369,879	58,681	8,130				
Thiruvallur	424,523	558,008	558,008	489,070	379	485	2,016,005	255	225	295	1,985,510	110,961	670				
Ganjam	21,900	38,246	38,246	30,000	112	106	2,004,897	255	225	295	1,985,510	110,961	670				
The Villars	401,031	577,800	577,800	489,070	379	485	2,016,005	255	225	295	1,985,510	110,961	670				
Salem	401,031	577,800	577,800	489,070	379	485	2,016,005	255	225	295	1,985,510	110,961	670				
South Canara	130,034	293,335	304,829	210,105	144	121	1,004,031	271	163	304	973,627	111,008	10,202				
Mulshur	432,060	707,949	816,571	545,292	220	215	2,062,562	271	163	304	973,627	111,008	10,202				
Total	6,423,073	10,249,500	10,798,372	6,701,610	4,271	4,254	24,356,106	281	13,431	95,082	524,303	31,147,257	2,247,172	28,461			
Bavarnapalle	7,439	12,363	11,520	5,606	3	5	36,465	139	6	57	35,844	7,081	7				
Sundur	2,413	3,610	3,610	2,070	16	16	378,066	389	15	16	347,478	11,301	1				
Puduskottai	65,081	108,064	125,863	60,316	10	21	419,980	377	20	23	385,803	20,266	1				
Agency	71,402	86,779	80,455	62,309	5,892	5,892	309,203	88	7	513	307,774	71	1				
Ganjam	180,081	198,416	190,880	120,066	115,153	108,714	830,774	99	9	120	689,191	1,466	1				
Gudayach	26,840	37,615	36,219	27,138	9	9	121,137	45	13	3	125,043	1,617	1				
Total	288,917	329,000	307,512	219,638	121,006	114,356	1,204,244	63	31	1,061	831,008	3,214	1				
Grand Total	6,789,510	10,607,585	11,237,361	6,928,170	135,206	116,901	24,560,350	223	13,432	26,070	889,295	32,584,048	2,270,632	28,461			

NOTE.—Since the last census the limits of Amantapur, Bellary, North Arcot and Chingleput districts have been slightly altered; but, as particulars for the villages transferred are not available, the census figures have been adopted.

D.—POPULATION—continued.

(6)—For the year 1898-99—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—contd.		Occupation		Prevaling languages.	Number of persons from 1871 to 1891	Number of persons in 1898-99
	Others (including not stated).	Male females (including not stated).	Male females (including not stated).	Male females (including not stated).			
	10	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjam	17,017	220,553	200,016	1, Urya (707,182); 2, Telugu (722,267); 3, Savara (11,011); 4, Khond (17,490); 5, Hindustani (8,751)	1, Urya (707,182); 2, Telugu (722,267); 3, Savara (11,011); 4, Khond (17,490); 5, Hindustani (8,751)	...	...
Vasundhara	24	311,527	258,176	1, Urya (1,301,078); 2, Urya (27,016); 3, Gadhia (15,002); 4, Hindustani (11,071)	1, Urya (1,301,078); 2, Urya (27,016); 3, Gadhia (15,002); 4, Hindustani (11,071)	...	...
Boudh	25	311,570	258,176	1, Urya (1,301,078); 2, Urya (27,016); 3, Gadhia (15,002); 4, Hindustani (11,071)	1, Urya (1,301,078); 2, Urya (27,016); 3, Gadhia (15,002); 4, Hindustani (11,071)	...	...
Koraput	1,111	328,182	331,406	1, Urya (1,798,293); 2, Hindustani (86,083); 3, Xorkala (10,000)	1, Urya (1,798,293); 2, Hindustani (86,083); 3, Xorkala (10,000)	...	...
Nandipeta	552	338,010	351,171	1, Urya (1,581,415); 2, Hindustani (64,083); 3, Tamil (26,954)	1, Urya (1,581,415); 2, Hindustani (64,083); 3, Tamil (26,954)	...	...
Cuddapah	27	247,021	167,258	1, Urya (1,139,261); 2, Hindustani (84,723); 3, Canarese (10,017); 4, Tamil (8,292); 5, Yerikala (5,980)	1, Urya (1,139,261); 2, Hindustani (84,723); 3, Canarese (10,017); 4, Tamil (8,292); 5, Yerikala (5,980)	...	...
Anantapur	15	138,093	98,107	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Kallary	11	144,208	104,000	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Kurnool	5	171,235	116,324	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Madras	164	300,530	183,088	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Chingelput	11	437,981	219,410	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
North Arcot	18	430,301	169,401	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
South Arcot	9	380,240	257,688	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Tanjore	4	274,608	151,631	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Telchintpally	4	381,682	271,116	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Madhavally	11	327,515	228,429	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Chinnayore	11	327,515	228,429	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Chinnayore	11	327,515	228,429	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
The Nilgiris	30	33,068	16,420	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Salem	1	380,711	169,580	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
South Canara	64	371,417	119,058	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Malabar	171	421,075	346,774	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Total		6,096,467	4,188,451	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	2,06,048
Bengamallee	1	5,666	6,867	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Madhavally	1	5,666	6,867	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Pudukkottai	1	76,808	81,750	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Total		84,671	40,000	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	1, Urya (1,074,341); 2, Canarese (79,490); 3, Hindustani (41,294); 4, Xarkala (5,846)	...	...
Channarayana	210,000	67,461	19,418	1, Khond (148,881); 2, Urya (80,004); 3, Savara (61,063)	1, Khond (148,881); 2, Urya (80,004); 3, Savara (61,063)	...	...
Vasundhara	215,000	130,264	79,122	1, Urya (322,683); 2, Telugu (113,064); 3, Khond (24,000); 4, Pottu (16,627); 5, Gadabu (13,231); 6, Koya (7,762); 7, Gond (6,080)	1, Urya (322,683); 2, Telugu (113,064); 3, Khond (24,000); 4, Pottu (16,627); 5, Gadabu (13,231); 6, Koya (7,762); 7, Gond (6,080)	...	...
Gadavari	5	27,837	9,778	1, Telugu (96,764); 2, Koya (27,932)	1, Telugu (96,764); 2, Koya (27,932)	...	...
Total		438,000	107,318	...	...	...	2,06,048
Grand Total		6,896,890	4,800,765	...	...	...	1,54,688

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL—continued.

(8)—Settlement table for the year 1898-99.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles dealt with by the settlement Department.	Annual revenue assessment as determined at settlement.	Date of expiry of settlement	Districts
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Original Settlement (completed).</i>				
		RS.		
	2,107	11,12,078	.	Triehnucopoly
	1,909	15,39,373	1891-1899	Gôdâvâri
	4,543	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	† 2,962	17,22,931	1899-1903	Salem.
	4,805	19,93,806	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,020	25,59,944	1902-1907	Tinnevely.
	2,003	16,63,334	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1891-1908	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,89,098	1907-1911	Combatore
	7,470	10,49,874	1903-1912	Cuddapah.
Settlement for thirty years	923	7,01,810	1907-1913	Ganjâm.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	2,510	16,13,313	1914-1922	Madura.
	821	1,80,097	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	411	1,00,972	1916-1919	The Nilgiris.
	502	4,25,571	1919	Vizagapatnam.
	4,903	35,68,877	1917-1924	South Arcot.
	5,740	13,50,345	1920-1924	Bellary.
	2,531	53,16,144	1923-1924	Tanjore.
	5,103	9,00,330	1921-1927	Anantapur.
Total	62,243	3,50,55,397	.	
In progress	† 3,620		..	Malabar.
	4,029		..	South Canara.
<i>Re-settlement (completed).</i>				
Settlement for thirty years	2,695	17,63,009	1924-1925	Triehnucopoly.
In progress	† 2,632	.		Gôdâvâri.
	† 1,117	...	..	Kistna.

* Original settlement expired already and re-settlement introduced.

† Includes the area settled in fasli 1308 (1893-99).

‡ Revised figure

FISCAL—continued.

(9)—Statement showing the incidence of the land revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending June 1886—continued.

District.	Nature of tenure	Total area in acres, for which revenue is payable (Table A 1)	Deduct.		Balance, i.e., fully assessed area for which returns are available.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (column 6 and 6).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (col. 5).		Population of fully assessed area (column 8 and 11).	Land revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 8 and 11).	Township revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 8 and 11).	Number of townships.	Agricultural population.
			3(a)	3(b)					For total area.	For cultivated area.					
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	NO.	NO.	NO.
South Arcot	Ryotwari	3,297,690	1,024,648	40,612	1,390,777	41,81,480	2,074,478	0 0 0	2 7 0	2 15 5	2,074,478	1 14 8	1 14 8	4	92,211
	Whole man villages	25,400	10,683		1,317	8,640	55,665	0 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	56,685	0 3 9	0 3 9		
Salom	Ryotwari	8,006,745	2,122,002		1,288,091	19,35,625	1,531,459	1 6 5	1 6 5	1 6 5	1,531,459	1 0 1	1 0 1	5	123,440
	Whole man villages	1,680,813	455,064		675,718	4,51,413	576,802	0 15 5	0 15 5	0 15 5	576,802	0 3 5	0 3 5		
Combaratore	Ryotwari	4,871,853	2,958,487	2,430	2,458,054	29,51,881	1,931,055	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	1,931,055	1 7 0	1 7 0	3	69,463
	Whole man villages	104,889	22,390		84,494	27,784	52,305	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 8 4	52,305	0 5 0	0 5 0		
Trichinopoly	Ryotwari	1,809,530	739,609	10,706	802,456	19,48,667	1,094,952	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1,094,952	1 12 0	1 12 0	2	112,241
	Whole man villages	139,462	115,460		220,722	53,872	84,496	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	84,496	0 4 4	0 4 4		
Tanjore	Ryotwari	1,745,180	367,315	9,752	1,067,835	57,08,883	1,745,087	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	1,745,087	5 4 3	5 4 3	3	293,805
	Whole man villages	447,834	147,534		131,481	31,481	385,181	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	385,181	0 5 2	0 5 2		
Madura	Ryotwari	2,434,567	1,063,764		1,031,128	19,40,586	1,134,808	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1,134,808	1 10 0	1 10 0	8	159,623
	Whole man villages	3,377,552	1,104,143		2,607,463	7,000,000	1,066,237	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 2	1,066,237	0 11 4	0 11 4		
Tinnevely	Ryotwari	2,344,683	809,083	3,727	851,646	25,04,795	1,348,847	1 15 9	1 15 9	1 15 9	1,348,847	1 15 0	1 15 0	12	194,800
	Whole man villages	205,413	205,413		698,760	3,200,000	450,967	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	450,967	0 11 0	0 11 0		
The Nilgiris	Ryotwari	612,027	514,787	— 150	69,566	1,57,473	99,797	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	99,797	1 6 0	1 6 0	1	13,063
	Whole man villages														
Malabar	Ryotwari	3,872,653	2,804,482	— 777	968,167	19,76,855	2,040,218	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	2,040,218	0 12 0	0 12 0	3	177,774
	Whole man villages	7,000			7,000	15,000	12,547	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	12,547	1 3 5	1 3 5		
South Canara	Ryotwari	2,497,280	2,059,837		437,447	12,05,328	1,066,061	1 3 7	1 3 7	1 3 7	1,066,061	1 3 7	1 3 7	1	40,922
	Whole man villages														
Total	Ryotwari	61,845,503	21,321,021	1,689,653	19,615,238	4,67,09,017	25,909,961	1 14 10	1 14 4	1 14 4	25,909,961	1 13 10	1 13 10	92	2,566,875
	Whole man villages	3,654,420	4,634,420		10,13,394	10,13,394	2,274,860	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 7 2	2,274,860	0 11 4	0 11 4		
Grand Total		90,574,025	45,415,455	1,689,653	10,615,238	5,08,08,610	32,650,440	1 9 1	1 9 0	1 9 0	32,650,440	1 8 7	1 8 7		

NOTE.—The above are the statistics for 1875-76, as finally revised, owing to an alteration in the due date for the submission of this return, the figures for 1886-87 will be available only in the Presidency Administration Report to

FISCAL—continued.

(10)—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the agricultural year 1896-97.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES	RS. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	16	10,900	16	4,945,509	516,350	1,75,827 2 0
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture						
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	200	1	168,100	168,100	60,828 0 0
(c) Village communities						
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	47	9,557	45	11,64,901	237,587	15,511 5 0
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture						
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	8	1,211	110	1,418,404	17,600	15,128 0 0
(c) Village communities						
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	72	1,040	80	900,008	12,501	1,943 0 9
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture						
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	563	2,514	572	2,173,389	3,673	1,205 10 11
(c) Village communities						
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	21	64	24	44,050	2,136	12 3 1
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture						
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	873	503	1,641	248,377	285	12 13 8
(c) Village communities						
5. Small holdings held separate and direct from Government ryotwari tenure	2,158,416	23,133	2,556,560	22,911,305	7	14 3 3
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	413,528	22,777	830,551	7,594,416	17	8 11 5
(a) In perpetuity						
(b) For life or lives	1,438	566	2,142	20,745	14	4 12 10
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	611	193	727	4,060	7	2 4 8
8. Purchasers of waste lands	732	120	826	33,555	40	36 7 10
9. Others *	275	368	803	57,582	518	73 13 7
Total	3,647,163			55,477,320	15	15 3 7

NOTE.—The statement is now prepared quinquennially under instructions from Government of India. The figures given above relate to 1896-97, the last year in which the statement was prepared.

* Includes renters of estates in the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Chingleput and Salem.

FISCAL—continued.

(11)—Registers of Transfers of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1898.

Districts	Nature of tenure	Number of transfers		Total area transferred	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Gangai	Proprietors { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	158	1,766 89	261	3,806 534
Varagapetam	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	23 10	370 229	6,062 31	7,045 858
Godavari	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	119 21	3,415 1,001	1,252 889	11,650 4,615
Kistna	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	207 9	6,803 635	1,505 180	32,700 4,111
Nellore	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	90 1	2,232 112	382 7	9,298 623
Kurnoor	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	19 11	1,450 302	187 283	10,737 2,880
Belary	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	52 8	2,040 261	646 306	19,882 3,630
Anantapur	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	30 14	1,456 88	195 83	9,010 831
Cuddapah	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	38 3	2,680 188	814 3	7,132 294
North Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	396 2	5,553 102	938 6	9,827 470
Chingleput	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	150 8	5,068 192	607 103	17,875 8,206
Madras	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	9	780	5	305
South Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	696	13,722 25	754	22,168 62
Salem	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	70	6,590 80	418	17,109 701
Chimbatore	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	52 3	8,457 110	5,892 17	70,873 1,129
Trochibopoly	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	172	3,788 13	662	8,286 15
Tanjore	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	865 6	8,641 213	1,860 609	16,338 2,854
Madura	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	725 3	7,633 91	55,729 16	1,266,621 779
Tinnevely	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	1,101 3	11,969 29	2,470 5	20,278 31
The Nilgiris	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	14	290	488	11,284
Malabar	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	142	1,010	218	4,225
South Canara	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	27	2,043 22		
Total	Do. { Revenue paying { Wholly or partially revenue free	4,858 102	90,812 4,665	80,885 1,363	1,714,223 82,607

NOTE.—The above are the statistics for 1897-98, as finally revised. Owing to an alteration in the due date for the submission of this return, the figures for 1898-99 will be available only in the Presidency Administration Report for 1899-1900.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in 1898-99, and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which assent of Governor-General was accorded.
An Act to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1883.	Government	The Act amends section 6 of Madras Act III of 1883 by the addition of a proviso, enabling Government to place the members of the Railway Police employed in the City of Madras under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, who superintends the rest of the Railway Police, instead of being, at present, under the control of the Commissioner of Police, at Madras.	23rd June 1898.
An Act to repeal Madras Act I of 1890 (An Act for regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder).	Do.	The Act repeals Madras Act I of 1890 which regulates the storage, &c., of gunpowder, the Indian Explosives Act, 1881, and the rules made thereunder having been considered sufficient for any thing which can possibly be needed with reference to the safe-guarding of explosives.	22nd July 1898.
The Malabar Wills Act, 1898	Do.	The Act declares the power of persons governed by the Marumakkathayam or the Aiyassuttham law of inheritance to devise by will property which they can deal with by gift inter vivos, doubts having arisen as to whether such persons have testamentary power over their separate and self-acquired property. The Act also contains rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, &c., of such wills.	3rd August 1898
An Act to amend Madras Act IV of 1894.	Do.	The Act makes clear the intention of the Legislature that the term 'fish' in sub-section (2) of section 191 of Madras Act IV of 1894 (the District Municipalities Act) includes 'fish'	1st March 1899.

(13)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1898-99.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
...	A Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act XX of 1863.	The Hon. M.R.Ry. K. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, Avudyal.	This Bill is intended to remove certain alleged defects in Act XX of 1863, such as the following:—The life membership of committee members; the absence of provision for the proper preparation and revision of the lists of voters, the inability of committees to deal effectually with negligent and disobedient trustees, the absence of express provision enabling committees to require temples to contribute to the maintenance of establishments; and the absence of provision to ensure the keeping of proper accounts by the committees and the scrutiny of those accounts and those of the trustees annually. The provisions of the Bill are confined to such Hindu religious endowments as are under the management of committees created by Act XX of 1863.	Leave to introduce the Bill was granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th February 1899.	..	Introduction of the measure deferred till a Member was come to by the Government in consultation with the Government of India on the subject matter of this Bill and of the one under consideration in the Public Department; but Mr. Ry. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar ceased to be an additional Member of the Council on the 31st August 1897.
No. 2 of 1897.	A Bill further to amend Madras Act VIII of 1865 (Recovery of Rent).	The Hon. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Bhoobhaya Aiyar, Avudyal, G.I.B.	The Bill aims at removing certain hardships in the existing enactment so as to facilitate the recovery by landlords of rents due to them, and declares that for certain purposes a judgment by the Collector in a suit under the Act shall be of the same force and effect as the muddalika executed by the tenant.	6th February 1897.	..	The Select Committee reported on the Bill on the 20th March 1897, and the report was presented formally to the Council on the 4th April of the same year when the consideration of the Bill was postponed to a future date.
No. 5 of 1897.	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	Do.	The object of the Bill is to declare that acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property, irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family in the acquisition of such knowledge.	23rd November 1897.	..	The Select Committee reported on the Bill on the 25th March 1896.

(13)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1898-99—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 2 of 1896.	Bill further to amend the Madras Local Board, Act, 1894.	Government.	The object of the Bill is to correct minor defects in the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, without introducing any radical alterations in its main principles. The Bill also introduces into the Act some of the amendments made in the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, by Madras Act III of 1897 so far as they are applicable to Local Boards.	4th April 1898	.....	Referred to a Select Committee on the 4th April 1898
No. 3 of 1899.	Bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant in the Presidency of Madras.	Do. ...	The Bill consolidates and amends the law on the subject of landlord and tenant in this Presidency, as contained in Madras Act VIII of 1868 with subsequent amendments. The chief provisions in the Bill are those securing occupancy rights to the tenants, and those which make rent a first charge upon the land sold for arrears, those about repair of irrigation works, and compensation for tenants' improvements, and the provisions for forming a record of rights and a record of proprietor's private lands	18th June 1898	.....	Referred to a Select Committee on the 15th June 1898.
No. 5 of 1898.	Bill to make provision for the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts.	Do. ...	The present mode of obtaining information about births and deaths in non-municipal areas being found to be defective, the Bill aims at taking power to extend to those areas the compulsory system of registration now in force in Municipalities.	13th December 1898.	.....	* Passed into law at the meeting of the Council held on the 9th March 1899.
No. 6 of 1898.	Bill to secure to tenants in the Malabar District compensation for improvements.	Do. ...	The Bill repeals and re-enacts Madras Act I of 1887, laying down more definite principles for the guidance of the Courts in awarding compensation for tenants' improvements and rendering the language of the Act more precise, especially in the use and application of the term 'improvement.'	24th January 1899 ...	.....	Referred to a Select Committee on the 24th January 1899. "
No. 1 of 1899.	Bill to amend Madras Regulation V of 1894.	Do. ...	The object of the legislation is to confer on the Court of Wards larger and more effective powers for the relief of encumbered estates placed under its management and to provide a law under which it would be competent for the Court to assume the management of estates the proprietors of which have been declared incapacitated.	.....	.....	+ Introduction postponed to a later date at the Meeting of the Council held on the 6th March 1899.
No. 2 of 1899.	Bill to amend the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1894.	Do. ...	The Bill proposes to amend section 165 and Schedules B and C of Madras Act I of 1894 so as to enhance the fee for the registration of cars and the tax on animals and vehicles by 50 per cent.; the object being to provide funds for carrying out the scheme for the drainage of the City of Madras.	9th March 1899 ...	.....	+ Pending passing of the bill into law at a later Meeting of the Council.

‡ Subsequently passed into law on the 7th April 1899, the assent of the Governor-General was received on the 1st May 1899.

(14)—*Projects of legislation submitted by the Madras Government during 1898-99 to the Government of India in view of their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Date, result or present position of the proposed Bill.
		Nat.	

B.—POLICE—continued.
(17)—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

(17)—Statement showing the race and religion of those of Indian origin in the service of the Government.																						
Districts.	Race.										Religion or Caste.											
	Europeans.					Natives.					Officers.					Men.						
	Assistants District Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables	Assistants District Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables	Assistants District Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables	Assistants District Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables	Assistants District Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables		
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Dy. Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Dy. of Police, N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Chennai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Vizianagaram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Tyngady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Krishna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Central Range.	Dy. Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nellore		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chennai		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vizianagaram		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tyngady		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Godavari		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Krishna		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Southern Range.		Dy. Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chennai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Vizianagaram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Tyngady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Krishna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Railway Police.	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Dy. Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dy. of Police, N.E.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chennai		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vizianagaram		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tyngady		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Godavari		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Krishna		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Grand Total.		Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Dy. Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Dy. of Police, N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Chennai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Vizianagaram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Tyngady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Krishna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

8. Includes 2 Jains.

9. Includes 3 Jains.

* Excludes 1 sweeper sanctioned for the merchants' magazine.

† Includes 16 Khondas.

‡ Includes 3 Jains.

§ Includes 2 Jains.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—(Civil and Criminal) Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year 1898, with the cost of tribunals.

Province of Madras.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.							Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	
					Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.						
										Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Territory subject to the High Court.	141,180	35,030,440	..	{ 21 22 21 }	{ 114 337 80 }	4	..	{ 20 21 21 }	{ * 10 84 67 }	{ 122 1678 .. }	270,634	602,065	12,709	474	{ Rs. \$ 81,89,927 }	Rs. \$ 49,10,178		
																	Criminal	Criminal
Territory not subject to the High Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0,832	13,410	...	..	..	..
																	Criminal	Criminal
Total	141,180	35,030,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

X.5.—This statement does not include the Courts of Criminals.

N.5.—This statement does not include village munsifs.

* Includes 1 Deputy Collector and Magistrate who exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge.
 † Includes 1 Judge, Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 3 Judges of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 1 City Civil Judge and 3 Revenue Officers who exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
 ‡ Includes 4 Presidency Magistrates.
 § Furnished by the Accountant-General.

(19)—(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year 1898.

Tribunals.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total.		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
City Civil Court Judge	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Presidency Small Cause Judges	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
District and Sessions Judges	17	3	20	17	3	20	17	3	20
Subordinate Judges	1	14	15	1	14	15	1	14	15
District Munsifs	114	114	228	114	114	228	114	114	228
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	20	1	21	20	1	21	20	1	21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	35	49	84	35	49	84	35	49	84
Special Magistrates	9	33	42	9	33	42	9	33	42
Other paid Magistrates	16	454	470	16	454	470	16	454	470
Benches of do.	2	55	57	2	55	57	2	55	57
Total	109	733	842	78	68	146	109	733	842

* 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge in the Agency Tracts and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
 † Of these, 67 tried suits under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1863. 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector and 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif and 5 were Sub-Judges in the Agency Tracts.
 ‡ 3 of these were Cantonment Magistrates, of whom one exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
 § Of these, 22 exercised the powers of a District Munsif, 21 in the Agency Tracts and 1 at Anjengo.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(20)—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Description of offence.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 203, Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, but not brought to trial from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Dead, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.										
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,320	110	84	2,126	2,390	17,040	10,808	5,001	10	1,196
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	119	20	4	95	112	191	180	40	1	14
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	4,060	51	2	4,007	4,869	5,030	1,843	3,684	5	124
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1,303	83	0	1,211	1,345	2,065	1,021	893	2	140
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	150	...	1	119	122	133	73	69	..	11
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	623	2	1	620	623	638	127	464	..	17
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	17,918	70	12	17,696	17,691	20,741	8,404	17,260	7	72
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	72	9	5	68	70	200	160	85	..	15
Offences affecting life	787	27	2	768	785	1,410	642	965	..	101
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	46	1	..	44	44	66	40	16	..	..
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	18,877	994	263	17,350	17,026	45,680	30,929	5,010	11	716
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,107	435	52	1,719	1,741	4,864	4,172	486	1	195
Criminal force and assault	23,007	1,789	393	21,851	19,230	44,587	40,304	3,054	2	847
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	160	85	3	123	135	371	235	62	1	43
Rape	77	7	..	70	69	161	75	11	..	15
Unnatural offences	2	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
Theft	18,692	1,745	627	16,330	13,789	37,333	22,000	14,524	21	1,058
Extortion	467	93	87	387	375	1,153	990	125	..	88
Robbery and dacoity	1,235	103	26	1,041	1,090	4,120	2,901	899	5	205
Criminal misappropriation of property.	665	70	13	478	485	815	538	266	1	40
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	3,280	683	116	2,488	2,810	9,851	2,524	679	7	141
Criminal breach of trust	648	6	1	541	568	692	287	434	..	23
Receiving stolen property	1,238	94	82	762	750	1,193	950	189	1	49
Cheating	106	16	..	90	90	282	198	76	..	0
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mischief	4,300	595	119	5,088	5,787	18,248	18,329	2,202	7	516
Criminal trespass	10,240	1,260	100	8,787	8,873	21,815	16,069	5,216	11	520
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	284	46	..	239	242	634	464	60	1	89
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX.	10	4	..	6	6	8	8	..	..	..
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,131	130	19	973	950	1,963	1,780	142	2	50
Defamation, Chapter XXI	660	128	8	527	515	1,172	1,028	108	2	41
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	8,195	680	116	7,391	7,708	14,141	12,840	1,977	7	108
Others under Special and Local Laws	204,912	451	80	203,681	201,195	251,165	36,098	192,068	90	1,403
Grand Total	330,634	10,563	2,051	318,090	318,088	480,125	218,187	256,007	210	7,081

(21)—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapters VI and XXXV	8	9	5	4
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	81	448	356	78
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	295	513	166	396
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	122	383	104	..
5. Possession—Chapter XII	24	42	111	61
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	1,921	1,639	6	1,233
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII	24	24	10	14
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,290	2,299	646	823
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,256	1,551	168	1,925
Total	6,140	7,568	1,575	4,622

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Class of Courts,	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	
Village Officers	18,389	..	9,629	8,261	.	...	508	11,731	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	5,729	.	1,356	3,928	308	8	4,795	3	5,285	
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	.	.	.	.	...	.	..	...	...
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	331,068	162	191,118	127,172	281	5,286	9,701	174,606	7	357,056
	Benches of Magistrates ..	77,413	58	18,171	221	69,806	..	163	72,559	1	36,387
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 947 and 949, Cr.P.C.	1,415	1	227	1,114	..	48	25	860	6	1,614	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	189	..	80	48	8	32	21	54	30	369	
Presidency Magistrates	66,596	...	8,319	122	57,087	46	28	57,375	1	13,704	
Courts of Session	3,527	4	1,852	1,277	...	177	17	1,253	34	12,000	
Superior Court.	Original Jurisdiction	54	9	36	.	.	9	37	25	308	
	Under Section 307, Cr.P.C.	79	50	21	...	.	8	22	..	...
	Under Section 374, Cr.P.C. ..	109	.	17	70	..	13	78	...	..
Total ..	504,298	210	225,574	142,570	122,470	5,506	7,660	324,170	..	426,738	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).—continued.

(23).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Details of punishment.														Number of boys whose names were entered in the Reformatory School.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Imprisonment.						Whipping.				Fine.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.		Portulature of property.	Fino.	Whipping.	Imprisonment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					12	13				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
										Persons ordered to find or give security for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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* Of these, 2,367 persons were confined in stocks.
 † Of these, 6 persons were ordered under Section 106, Cr. P. C., to furnish securities in addition to other punishments.
 ‡ Of these, 17 were sentenced to simple imprisonment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(24)—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Tribunals,	Number of persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Appeals.</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	18,849	3	2,721	8,370	..	1,571	4,040	74	100	1	773	21	
To Courts of Session	2,230	1	670	887	..	174	816	..	23	..	150	29	
To Superior Courts †	(by persons convicted ...	1,186	..	649	314	4	71	80	3	..	100	33	
	(by Government from judgments of acquittal. ...	112	..	2	21	..	..	38	18	..	33	
Total ...	21,887	4	4,050	9,502	4	1,510	5,000	74	234	1	1,052	...	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,659	..	1,026	843	..	..	..	16	530	174	05	19
By Courts of Session	1,600	..	914	280	..	..	..	28	229	104	120	20
By Superior Court	1,212	..	626	300	37	61	..	100	64	..	103	...	
Total ...	5,561	..	2,405	1,441	37	64	..	153	820	278	204	...	
Grand Total ...	27,448	4	6,515	11,033	41	1,550	5,000	227	1,053	279	1,240	...	

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the Courts' own motion are also included.

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 497, Cr.P.C.

† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Cr.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement N o.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(25)—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307. Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Offences of theft, robbery, receiving and concealing stolen property, house trespass and dishonestly breaking open a closed receptacle and abetment of the above offences were tried by jury in all districts except the Agencies of Ganjam, Gôdâvari and Vizagapatam, and all other offences with the aid of assessors. All Sessions trials before the High Court were by jury.
Courts of Session.	Jurors ..	* 4	1,337	1,311	72	70	..	..	..
	Assessors.	* 2	1,332	1,101	207		324
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ..	6	35	35	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	...	...	1,432	1,346	72	70	1,332	1,101	207	324

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

(26)—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bajahmundry.	Central Jail	Convicts ...	1,082	40	1,122	892	100	992	1,974	140	2,114
		Under-trial ...	11	2	13	49	7	56	60	9	69
		Civil ...	...	...	...	74	...	74	85	...	85
Yallore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,119	50	1,179	1,781	183	1,964	3,000	211	3,211
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts ...	803	...	803	1,071	...	1,071	2,174	...	2,174
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	20	...	20	20	...	20
		Civil ...	...	...	...	78	...	78	80	...	80
Columbatore	Do.	Convicts ...	857	...	857	1,404	8	1,408	2,817	8	2,825
		Under-trial ...	24	1	25	512	24	536	530	25	555
		Civil ...	21	...	21	188	...	188	209	...	209
Channanore	Do.	Convicts ...	703	7	710	1,800	34	1,834	2,600	41	2,641
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	110	...	110	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
Salem	Do.	Convicts ...	834	...	834	924	...	924	1,483	...	1,483
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	991	...	991	997	...	997
		Civil ...	8	...	8	20	...	20	86	...	86
Madras	Do.	Convicts ...	921	35	956	3,783	348	4,131	4,900	583	5,483
		Under-trial ...	10	3	13	119	11	130	227	14	241
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	6	...	6
Russellkonda	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	122	...	122	205	...	205	397	...	397
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	116	...	116	118	...	118
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Berhampur	District Jail	Convicts ...	100	1	101	601	54	655	707	65	772
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	229	7	236	230	...	230
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13
Vinagapatam	Do.	Convicts ...	203	...	203	1,340	11	1,351	1,603	11	1,614
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	103	27	110	110	18	128
		Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Yellore	Do.	Convicts ...	127	0	127	254	...	254	781	...	781
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	203	12	206	206	18	224
		Civil ...	1	...	1	8	14	20	20	14	34
Bellary	Do.	Convicts ...	800	18	818	1,231	70	1,301	1,631	87	1,718
		Under-trial ...	33	3	36	321	15	336	344	16	360
		Civil ...	10	...	10	33	...	33	35	...	35
Chudalors	Do.	Convicts ...	370	7	377	1,270	63	1,333	1,640	60	1,700
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	80	7	87	88	7	95
		Civil ...	6	...	6	40	...	40	40	...	40
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts ...	202	...	202	820	...	820	1,185	...	1,185
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	140	...	140	167	...	167
		Civil ...	26	...	26	108	...	108	223	...	223
Madurai	Do.	Convicts ...	277	31	308	1,161	47	1,208	1,498	63	1,561
		Under-trial ...	37	...	37	577	12	589	614	12	626
		Civil ...	22	...	22	108	...	108	180	...	180
Paluvottah	Do.	Convicts ...	327	...	327	760	...	760	1,080	...	1,080
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	254	...	254	260	...	260
		Civil ...	18	...	18	66	...	66	114	...	114
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts ...	111	2	113	703	...	703	814	92	896
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	230	13	243	237	18	255
		Civil ...	14	...	14	73	...	73	87	...	87
Guntur	Do.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	710	27	737	716	27	743
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails.			8,244	190	8,434	21,711	1,030	22,741	30,085	1,226	31,211
		Convicts	150	10	160	3,600	120	3,720	3,710	120	3,830
		Under-trial	170	...	170	1,120	...	1,120	1,805	...	1,805
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			8,673	200	8,873	20,430	1,150	21,580	28,000	1,306	29,386
Madras	Criminal Leprosy Ward	Convicts	10	...	10	21	...	21	...	...	...
Madras	Civil Jail	Convicts	38	...	38	480	...	480	524	...	524
		Under-trial	476	31	507	32,137	32,013	32,150	32,721	35,363	...
		Civil	1,885	38	1,923	30,908	1,044	31,952	31,640	1,083	32,723
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,813	60	1,873	32,485	3,745	36,230	36,801	3,801	40,602
Grand Total			8,735	217	8,952	21,711	1,030	22,741	30,085	1,226	31,211
		Convicts	1,485	48	1,533	33,777	1,173	34,950	35,202	1,221	36,423
		Under-trial	225	...	225	1,702	...	1,702	1,805	...	1,805
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of all			10,445	265	10,710	26,378	4,904	31,282	38,886	5,100	43,986

PRISONS.

the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.
1,880	180	1,710	385	10	401	409'30	22'06	401'36	470'80	22'33	502'22
50	0	50	...	...	...	1'30	...	1'30	...	...	...
77	...	77	...	8	...	0'00	...	0'00	...	...	...
1,740	180	1,885	1,154	72	1,220	1,000'00	08'20	1,158'89	1,069'76	08'20	1,167'96
5	...	5	...	12	...	46	...	46	...	...	...
69	...	69	...	...	12	8'03	...	8'03	...	...	...
1,087	...	1,087	1,087	...	1,087	1,062'55	...	1,062'55	1,062'53	...	1,062'53
25	...	25	...	1	...	37	...	37	...	...	...
84	...	84	...	0	...	9'41	...	9'41	...	...	...
1,230	8	1,238	1,027	...	1,027	935'46	1'66	935'46	940'00	1'74	948'75
500	25	525	331	30	361	36'58	1'18	36'58	...	...	...
180	...	180	20	...	20	16'07	...	16'07	...	...	...
1,732	28	1,760	777	13	790	735'34	10'89	746'23	749'04	10'89	760'53
1	...	1	...	...	...	14'20	...	14'20	...	...	...
113	...	113	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
000	...	000	568	...	568	554'01	...	554'01	637'05	...	657'85
923	...	923	35	...	35	30'25	...	30'25	...	...	...
26	...	26	10	...	10	2'70	...	2'70	...	...	...
5,840	330	4,170	769	44	813	823'05	33'37	857'02	856'05	33'77	889'72
213	13	226	13	1	14	8'52	...	8'52	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	2'08	...	2'08	...	...	...
237	...	237	130	...	130	80'31	...	80'31	84'07	...	88'01
117	2	119	2	...	2	4'24	...	4'24	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...
087	40	753	110	9	119	136'59	5'46	141'05	148'71	5'00	152'40
234	0	230	6	1	7	7'87	...	7'87	...	...	...
8	...	8	7	...	7	2'24	...	2'24	...	...	...
1,271	11	1,282	302	...	302	306'88	...	306'88	404'08	1'55	406'08
108	18	130	2	...	2	6'50	...	6'50	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	1'09	...	1'09	...	...	...
007	18	023	174	2	176	150'35	2'78	152'13	172'53	3'30	175'83
197	13	210	6	1	7	11'04	...	11'04	...	...	...
8	...	8	1	...	1	1'24	...	1'24	...	...	...
1,228	89	1,308	303	14	322	200'20	18'39	218'15	340'88	20'21	360'98
424	17	441	20	1	21	36'06	1'43	37'49	...	...	...
37	...	37	6	...	6	0'34	...	0'34	...	...	...
1,630	60	1,699	310	...	310	350'05	9'48	359'07	367'73	9'50	377'53
02	6	68	1	1	2	5'40	...	5'40	...	...	...
45	...	45	7	...	7	5'08	...	5'08	...	...	...
845	...	840	340	...	340	807'07	...	807'07	840'22	...	846'22
155	...	155	2	...	2	11'04	...	11'04	...	...	...
138	...	138	35	...	35	27'21	...	27'21	...	...	...
1,113	54	1,167	855	14	869	300'77	14'38	315'25	368'60	15'10	371'70
880	11	891	28	1	29	34'37	...	34'37	...	...	...
105	...	105	21	...	21	18'05	...	18'05	...	...	...
704	...	704	322	...	322	305'76	...	305'76	340'71	...	340'71
234	...	234	25	...	25	13'77	...	13'77	...	...	...
91	...	91	23	...	23	10'18	...	10'18	...	...	...
721	90	814	60	2	62	140'01	7'02	147'03	161'16	8'02	169'18
227	12	239	10	1	11	12'75	...	12'75	...	...	...
70	...	70	17	...	17	8'19	...	8'19	...	...	...
518	18	536	168	0	207	125'21	6'87	132'08	128'41	6'07	134'08
...
21,468	1,081	22,494	8,522	195	8,717	8,281'87	109'32	8,401'09	8,608'18	206'22	8,814'40
3,743	182	3,925	178	7	185	237'02	8'40	245'42	...	...	...
1,110	...	1,110	195	...	195	148'30	...	148'30	...	...	...
26,110	1,163	27,252	8,880	202	9,082	8,608'18	206'22	8,814'40	...	...	...
22	...	22	15	...	15	15'70	...	15'70	16'78	...	16'78
484	...	484	40	...	40	23'07	...	23'07	28'07	...	28'07
32,369	2,700	34,658	360	15	375	643'70	54'18	702'58	7,088'30	38'60	7,126'90
30,805	1,080	31,421	1,778	25	1,803	1,320'81	35'49	1,356'30	...	...	...
80	1	81	9	...	9	10'16	...	10'16	...	...	...
02,705	3,703	6,408	1,547	41	1,588	1,088'50	89'09	2,078'10	...	...	...
53,737	3,737	57,474	8,807	210	9,017	8,280'23	254'00	8,534'23	10,610'51	295'31	10,905'82
33,911	1,195	35,006	1,351	...	1,351	1,557'56	41'38	1,599'45	...	...	...
1,053	...	1,053	244	...	244	186'63	...	186'63	...	...	...
80,881	4,926	84,257	10,492	248	10,735	10,610'51	295'31	10,905'82	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(27)—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

Serial number.	Jails.	1		2		3		4		5		6						7		8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year (1898).		Total.		Received by transfer.						Grand Total.		Transferred to other jails.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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								To undergo sentence.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.			From jails outside the province.		Total.		M.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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1	Bahamundry	1,082	49	583	94	1,665	131	390	12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(28)—Statement showing the religious, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

		E—cont.		Previous occupation.										7	
		Education—cont.													
		C.													
		Illiterate.													
		Males.													
		Females.													
		Total.													
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
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		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from this statement.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(25)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.			I.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.	Sentenced to death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	Central.		2	1	4	1	2	1	4	2	3	5	1	6	4	3	4	4	4	4	12	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	

[illegible]

_____ should be assigned for this total.

14	Tanjore	Total admissions																			
		Remaining on the 31st December *																			
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																			
15	Madras	Total admissions																			
		Remaining on the 31st December *																			
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																			
16	Palanecotah	Total admissions																			
		Remaining on the 31st December *																			
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																			
17	Mangalore	Total admissions																			
		Remaining on the 31st December *																			
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																			
18	Guntur	Total admissions																			
		Remaining on the 31st December *																			
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																			
Total, Capital and District Jails.		Total admissions																			
		Remaining on the 31st December *																			

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(29)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions	Numbers according to length of sentences																Total.			
			A		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.			I.		Sentenced to death.
			Not exceeding 1 month		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years		Above 10 years and not exceeding 15 years			For life.	For a term	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
19	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment C. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	Total admissions Remaining on the 31st December *																			
	Criminal Leprosy Ward, Madras.																					
	Total, Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment C. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	Total admissions Remaining on the 31st December *																			
	Grand Total	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment C. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	Total admissions Remaining on the 31st December *																			

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

+ Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(30)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4				5			6					
		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 5.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 380, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					Twice.		More than twice.		Total.								
		A.	B.	C.	D.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	A.	B.	Number previously convicted.
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry	583	94	677	53	3	19	8	96	103	851	1621	4	1	1	2	
2	Belur	1,613	133	1,746	153	3	27	2	249	268	630	1565	1	1	1	1	
3	Venkatapur	1,500	7	1,507	82	1	44	1	100	203	2071	2697	2	1	1	1	
4	Channarayana	999	7	1,006	139	1	89	1	100	103	1439	1893	11	1	1	1	
5	Channarayana	1,057	31	1,088	32	1	20	1	103	114	1407	1840	8	2	2	2	
6	Salem	1,054	306	1,360	92	1	13	1	103	102	1207	1540	81	9	9	20	
7	Penitentiary	3,477	505	3,982	1,077	48	117	57	1,291	1,345	1590	3664	81	27	27	20	
	Total	9,451	670	10,121	1,625	60	274	74	2,370	2,323	2505	2245	108	37	37	83	
District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	185	10	195	29	6	1	1	33	30	1046	1198	1	1	1	1	
9	Belur	684	40	724	48	17	12	1	217	77	1170	1198	8	1	1	1	
10	Venkatapur	1,195	11	1,206	131	44	12	1	217	217	1649	1616	31	1	1	1	
11	Nellore	1,082	74	1,156	105	14	12	1	146	101	1187	1187	4	1	1	1	
12	Channarayana	1,298	62	1,360	105	24	63	2	205	207	1253	1253	3	1	1	1	
13	Tadipatri	682	12	694	139	5	26	1	141	141	1856	1856	8	1	1	1	
14	Tadipatri	1,100	47	1,147	125	5	24	1	181	187	1149	1149	4	1	1	1	
15	Madura	751	31	782	86	18	11	1	83	83	1171	1171	4	1	1	1	
16	Palaccolah	696	90	786	19	1	6	1	30	30	1351	1351	5	1	1	1	
17	Manimere	635	26	661	64	1	3	1	80	81	1231	1231	5	1	1	1	
18	Guntur	9130	963	10,093	830	11	514	2	1,293	1,293	1413	1375	49	9	9	9	
	Total	18,601	1,332	19,933	2,425	71	488	11	3,472	3,401	1898	1823	161	26	26	41	
Subsidiary Jails																	
		19,820	2,201	22,021	607	29	89	25	936	931	641	645	225	120	120	4	
	Grand Total	38,421	3,533	41,954	3,032	100	577	36	4,408	4,302	2534	2468	376	146	146	45	

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(31)—Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1897 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Central Jails.														
	Rajahmundry	10	...	3	3	...	1	1	10	2	12	2	1	...
2	Vellore	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	4	4	...	4	...	3	3	4	1	5	...	3	1
5	Cannanore	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	*	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	20	4	4	8	...	5	5	20	3	23	3	4	1
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	2	3	...	3	...	3	3	2	...	2	3	...	...
11	Nellore	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bellary	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	3	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...
16	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	9	3	3	6	1	3	4	8	3	11	4	2	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	29	7	7	14	1	8	9	28	6	34	7	6	1
19	Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	12	4	6	10	2	4	6	10	6	17	10	...	...
	Grand Total	41	11	13	24	3	12	15	38	12	51	17	6	1

* One struck off having escaped more than ten years ago.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(33)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2	3	4			5			6						
			Establishment.			Dining charges.									
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Hospital charges.					
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.						Total.	F.	G.	H.		
Central Jails.															
1	Banumundy	49136	130	910	22,892	779	23,671	47 2 1	20,139	154	82	20,405	20,405	1,807	
2	Yelloo	1,133 80	748	882	1,137 80	23,040	111 8	23,040	35 11 8	23,783	35 11 8	1,571	24,354	24,354	
3	Tychanopoly	1,032 56	37	941	1,069 53	23,040	111 8	23,040	35 11 8	23,783	35 11 8	1,571	24,354	24,354	
4	Chombatore	890 12	3974	1377	23,348	23,348	23 8 11	23,348	23 8 11	23,348	23 8 11	1,571	24,354	24,354	
5	Channare	749 33	1126	1126	10,466	213	213	23 14 7	25,595	63	40	25,658	25,658	501	
6	Solan	251 01	2779	2779	557 95	20,391	184	23 14 7	16,782	30	28	16,810	16,810	263	
7	Pondicherry	857 02	1902	2733	809 72	24,376	425	27 15 1	32,107	818	52	32,925	32,925	1,571	
Total		5,753 05	70 32	62 73	5,819 01	1,48,692	3,472	1,02,074	27 7 7	1,89,756	2,062	67	1,91,873	1,91,873	6,399
District Jails.															
8	Tussellkonda	89 01	4 85	712	584 01	3,772	2	3,774	44 6 4	2,633	27	84	2,660	2,660	117
9	Berampur	131 60	820	931	1,061 60	4,897	106	4,897	35 12 5	10,837	68	53	10,890	10,890	138
10	Vasampattu	307 90	779	1,100	1,406 90	4,385	318	4,403	37 8 8	10,837	106	53	10,890	10,890	138
11	Nellore	102 13	1246	1,246	1,348 13	4,385	318	4,403	37 8 8	10,837	106	53	10,890	10,890	138
12	Chennai	818 15	87 49	534	895 64	7,137	946	8,083	23 6 9	11,218	32	43	11,261	11,261	148
13	Chennai	306 07	573	698	877 53	10,108	144	10,252	23 6 9	11,218	32	43	11,261	11,261	148
14	Tanjore	306 07	11 04	27 21	345 28	6,621	62	6,683	27 15 9	11,268	70	58	11,338	11,338	21
15	Tanjore	318 25	86 49	18 05	371 79	6,073	829	6,902	23 6 9	11,268	70	58	11,338	11,338	21
16	Palamcottah	306 07	573	698	877 53	10,108	144	10,252	23 6 9	11,218	32	43	11,261	11,261	148
17	Madurai	1,17 63	13 15	843	1,190 18	4,545	188	4,733	18 11 3	12,091	60	29	12,151	12,151	233
18	Guntur	1,58 88	29	420	1,590 68	2,405	40	2,445	23 9 6	5,921	173	50	5,991	5,991	233
Total		2,674 71	154 39	85 60	2,914 70	86,881	3,247	70	24 1 6	92,160	1,063	356	93,216	93,216	3,635
19	Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras	15 70			15 70	668		668	51 12 0	350	10	3	668	668	14
20	Civil Jail, Madras			29 07	29 07	9,468		9,468	87 9 1	28			28	28	8
Total, Jails		8,447 45	254 82	176 46	8,878 73	6,810	2,35,579	6,810	23 9 3	9,63,823	3,194	616	9,64,439	9,64,439	10,054
Subsidiary Jails		702 88	1,365 15	10 18	2,078 21	76	15,159	7 4 9	7 4 9	82,468			82,468	82,468	
Grand Total		9,150 33	1,590 46	186 64	10,926 43	2,43,633	6,894	2,43,633	23 14 7	9,64,891	3,194	616	9,65,007	9,65,007	10,054

* In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 11-H, are divided between the dining and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(33.)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	Hospital Charges—contd.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation Charges.				Charges for nursing prisoners.				Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		D.	W.	P.	G.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			
Central Jails.																		
1	Baleghumby ..	40	2,765	11 7 8	192 0 6	1,954	3 15 1	185	844	1,295	2 304	4 8 2	4,482	141	4,623	9 4 7		
2	Vellore ..	135	3,220	1 13 6	88 13 6	3,220	3 12 6	74	44	118	0 1 7	2,319	280	2,768	9 4 10			
3	Tiruchopoly ..	63	1,633	2 6 4	156 1 4	850	3 9 7	94	227	113	0 12 4	973	108	1,081	7 11 0			
4	Tirunelveli ..	171	2,272	1 11 4	87 9 3	2,295	2 15 3	81	77	128	0 8 8	2,800	615	3,415	7 11 0			
5	Salem ..	10	1,352	3 0 6	112 4 3	1,569	2 9 3	35	338	48	0 0 6	1,274	217	1,491	5 1 1			
6	Pattinathur ..	...	3,108	5 1 2	320 15 10	3,762	5 5 11	354	3,382	48	0 12 9	1,213	804	1,810	5 1 1		
7	Perambalur	19,125	5 1 3	32 5 8	19,080	5 4 3	763	294	1,326	0 353	1 1 3	18,851	4,474	16,405	2 10 10		
Total ..																		
District Jails.																		
8	Russellkunda ..	...	289	2 11 10	86 6 0	319	2 9 8	3	0	92	1 0 0	1 8 0	85	85	1 11 0		
9	Barbapattur ..	...	1,404	2 15 6	40 8 11	571	3 13 6	10	31	26	0 0 0	0 0 0	489	108	600		
10	Vizagapatnam ..	...	3,040	1 11 6	68 14 11	1,863	2 14 1	181	84	136	0 11 8	0 11 8	1,497	186	1,425		
11	Madras ..	...	2,002	1 8 11	28 13 7	963	2 3 0	19	318	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,808	7 7 3	2,808		
12	Cuddalore ..	...	502	1 13 2	70 5	705	2 3 0	10	69	87	0 0 0	0 0 0	701	145	846		
13	Tamparam ..	...	705	1 6 8	85 4 5	810	2 3 5	11	107	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	249	116	310		
14	Madras ..	...	203	1 13 1	70 13 8	733	2 3 5	10	107	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	270	116	386		
15	Madras ..	...	680	1 13 1	70 13 8	733	2 3 5	59	63	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	108	116	224		
16	Madras ..	...	1,767	1 13 1	70 13 8	1,767	2 3 5	17	903	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	225	116	245		
17	Madras ..	...	1,767	1 13 1	70 13 8	1,767	2 3 5	69	48	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	407	116	467		
18	Guntur ..	...	7,071	2 6 10	91 5 11	8,272	2 5 5	323	891	100	1 271	0 7 7	8,107	1,378	10,470		
Total ..																		
19	Chennai Lower Ward, Madras ..	...	301	10 9 0	...	30	2 5 6	13	1	...	1 0 0	0 11 9	35	35	2 3 6		
20	Civil Jail, Madras ..	...	8	0 5 7	133 5 4	...	...	62	110	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	...	...	...
Total, Jails ..																		
Subsidiary Jails ..																		
Grand Total ..																		

* In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13-H, are divided between the dining and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the consumption of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(35)—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement 33).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement 33).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head (column 14, Statement 33).	Net cost to Government (column 3, Statement 33).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, Statement 33).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Central Jails.</i>							
		Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Rajahmundry	62,603	124 10	6,341 13	12 10	56,261 7	112 0
2	Vellore	70,681	80 8	54,500 3	48 11	16,180 13	13 13
3	Tiruchinopoly	68,556	61 0	12,371 3	11 10	56,184 13	52 15
4	Coimbatore	65,706	69 6	34,382 15	36 2	31,324 1	33 4
5	Cannanore	52,544	60 2	11,798 14	15 8	40,745 2	53 10
6	Salem	43,363	73 13	6,203 5	10 0	37,160 11	63 3
7	Penitentiary	71,017	53 2	19,060 6	22 10	51,956 10	62 8
	Total	1,37,634	74 3	1,45,248 11	24 10	2,02,386 5	49 0
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda	7,659	94 1	1,011 5	12 4	6,647 11	77 13
9	Berhampur	12,882	94 8	561 12	6 4	11,320 4	78 4
10	Vizagapatam	24,992	61 1	4,975 15	12 4	19,916 1	49 13
11	Nellore	12,605	68 13	443 5	2 9	11,161 11	62 4
12	Bellary	24,723	85 9	8,010 14	22 3	16,713 2	46 6
13	Cuddalore	27,542	72 15	1,598 15	4 1	25,943 1	68 14
14	Tanjore	22,909	66 7	12,064 12	36 0	10,845 4	30 7
15	Madurai	21,773	58 9	709 13	2 1	21,063 3	56 8
16	Palamcottah	22,139	65 14	11,144 13	31 11	11,094 3	33 3
17	Mangalore	12,042	71 3	472 5	2 13	11,569 11	63 6
18	Quatur	11,436	53 9	-	-	11,436 0	88 9
	Total	2,00,423	68 12	41,695 12	14 5	1,58,728 4	54 7
19	Criminal Leger Ward	1,779	112 14	...	...	1,779 0	112 14
20	Civil Jail	5,145	112 1	...	...	5,145 0	112 1
	Total, Jails	6,12,599	72 9	1,83,014 7	21 2	4,56,075 9	51 7
	Subsidiary Jails	1,21,981	58 11	744 7	0 6	1,21,236 9	58 11
	Grand Total	7,34,580	69 15	1,87,658 14	17 2	5,77,312 2	52 13

D.—PRISONS—

(36)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails.														
1	Bajahmundry	Convicts	865	40	909	469'30	22'00	491'30	1,074	43	1,117	1,342	41	1,383
		Under-trial	13	..	13	1'50	27	1'86	10	3	13	3	..	3
		Civil	..	..	..	9'00	..	9'00	16	..	10	2	..	2
		Total	878	40	922	479'80	22'27	502'22	..	..	..	1,347	41	1,388
2	Vellore	Convicts	1,159	90	1,249	1,690'00	63'20	1,753'20	1,180	88	1,268	609	00	729
		Under-trial	..	..	..	45	..	45	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Civil	10	..	10	8'62	..	8'62	17	..	17	2	..	2
		Total	1,169	90	1,259	1,699'75	63'20	1,761'82	..	..	..	611	00	731
3	Tiruchinopoly	Convicts	1,237	..	1,237	1,052'55	..	1,052'55	1,206	..	1,206	756	..	756
		Under-trial	..	..	..	67	..	67	22	..	22	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	4	9'41	..	9'41	16	..	10	..	..	..
		Total	1,241	..	1,241	1,062'22	..	1,062'22	..	..	..	756	..	756
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,114	..	1,114	805'40	..	805'40	..	..	..	364	..	364
		Under-trial	30	0	30	56'56	1'13	58'09	..	..	..	7	2	9
		Civil	20	..	20	15'07	..	15'07	82	..	32	5	..	5
		Total	1,164	0	1,170	846'00	1'13	848'56	..	..	..	376	2	380
5	Cannanore	Convicts	839	30	869	733'34	10'30	744'04	879	10	889	300	3	303
		Under-trial	..	..	..	64	..	64	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil	26	..	26	14'26	..	14'26	24	..	24	5	..	5
		Total	865	30	895	748'24	10'30	758'54	..	..	..	305	3	308
6	Salem	Convicts	588	..	588	554'41	..	554'41	598	..	598	120	..	120
		Under-trial	31	..	31	30'25	..	30'25	70	..	70	5	..	5
		Civil	10	..	10	2'70	..	2'70	10	..	10	..	..	..
		Total	629	..	629	587'36	..	587'36	..	..	..	125	..	125
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	714	40	754	823'65	33'37	857'02	878	13	891	702	40	742
		Under-trial	29	12	41	10'02	40	10'42	20	1	21	10	1	11
		Civil	..	..	..	2'68	..	2'68	6	..	6	..	..	..
		Total	743	52	795	836'35	33'77	869'72	..	..	..	712	41	753
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	114	4	118	80'01	..	80'01	121	..	121	40	..	40
		Under-trial	16	..	16	4'24	..	4'24	22	1	23	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	12	..	12	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Total	130	4	134	84'27	..	84'27	..	..	..	40	..	40
9	Berhampur	Convicts	148	14	162	140'50	6'16	146'66	174	18	192	134	3	137
		Under-trial	28	..	28	7'97	..	7'97	35	..	35	..	..	..
		Civil	7	..	7	2'24	..	2'24	8	..	8	1	..	1
		Total	183	14	197	150'71	6'16	156'87	..	..	..	135	3	138
10	Vizagapatnam	Convicts	278	0	278	306'38	42	309'30	606	1	607	319	..	319
		Under-trial	18	..	18	6'30	..	6'30	22	..	22	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	1'00	..	1'00	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Total	296	0	296	313'68	42	316'60	..	..	..	319	..	319
11	Nellore	Convicts	210	14	224	180'35	2'78	182'13	204	6	210	137	..	137
		Under-trial	7	..	7	11'91	..	11'91	31	..	31	..	..	..
		Civil	7	..	7	1'24	..	1'24	9	..	9	..	..	..
		Total	224	14	238	193'50	2'78	195'28	..	..	..	137	..	137
12	Bellary	Convicts	282	23	305	290'26	18'39	308'65	355	20	375	230	16	246
		Under-trial	36	..	36	30'00	1'43	31'43	77	1	78	22	..	22
		Civil	5	..	5	5'34	..	5'34	10	..	10	8	..	8
		Total	323	23	346	325'60	20'22	335'42	..	..	..	260	16	276

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

8			9			10											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
56'15 '01 '04	3'18	62'53 '01 '04	52 '01 '04	1	53	2,559'68 1,896'79 22'22	1,858'57	2,514'64 1,812'90 222'22	126'04 6'29 4'44	144'15	126'58 5'38 4'44	183'71 111'11 111'11	45'33 111'11 111'11	186'04 111'11 111'11	48'23	150'27	111'11
56'20	3'18	62'58	53	1	54	2,566'89	1,866'00	2,763'73	123'36	142'41	124'21	191'71	44'78	185'18	183'79	44'75	187'17
57'40	2'53	59'32	14	1	15	613'07	879'77	629'05	25'57	37'10	26'23	12'84	14'90	12'91	14'96	12'94	12'94
..	10	..	..	..	..	252'02	..	252'02	11'60	..	11'60	..	..	..	..	..	..
57'50	2'53	59'32	14	1	15	610'13	879'77	625'88	25'43	37'10	26'13	12'73	14'96	12'84	12'79	14'96	12'94
52'71	..	22'71	33	..	33	715'36	..	715'36	21'60	..	21'00	31'35	..	31'35	31'35	..	31'3
..
52'74	..	22'74	33	..	33	711'61	..	711'61	21'46	..	21'46	31'06	..	31'06	31'06	..	31'06
17'41	..	17'41	15	..	15	428'83	..	428'83	19'43	..	19'46	16'75	..	16'75	16'75	..	16'74
..	106'85 313'09	1,091'92	244'96 313'09	13'79 4'38	..	13'83 4'38	..	..	..	..	..	..
18'00	..	18'00	15	..	15	415'17	1,149'43	419'31	19'01	11'49	18'46	18'81	..	18'81	18'81	..	18'81
21'53	..	21'53	13	..	13	530'37	279'48	529'05	23'69	19'28	22'35	17'68	..	17'43	17'68	..	17'42
..	450'63	..	550'63	14'73	..	14'73	140'25	..	140'25	140'25	..	140'25
21'53	..	21'53	13	..	13	550'63	275'43	525'32	23'72	19'28	23'50	20'01	..	19'72	20'01	..	19'72
5'37	..	5'37	5	..	5	212'47	..	212'47	10'01	..	10'01	9'01	..	9'01	9'01	..	9'01
..	163'29	..	163'29	7'27	..	7'27	..	..	..	..	..	..
5'79	..	5'79	5	..	5	227'91	..	227'91	9'35	..	9'35	8'50	..	8'50	8'50	..	8'50
23'44	1'05	23'49	13	1	13	961'57	1,198'06	970'81	27'24	31'47	27'41	13'36	29'97	14'04	14'37	29'97	15'17
..	1,099'59	2,500'00	1,097'89	25'89	25'00	25'96	163'85	..	163'85	163'85	..	29'50
23'50	1'06	23'55	13	1	14	969'39	1,214'10	969'28	27'14	31'29	27'31	14'35	29'61	14'05	15'26	29'61	16'10
2'10	..	2'10	2	..	2	607'57	..	607'57	26'05	..	26'05	24'81	..	24'81	24'81	..	24'81
..	1,415'00	..	1,401'57	63'68	..	63'68	..	..	..	..	..	..
2'37	..	2'37	2	..	2	617'29	..	617'29	27'30	..	27'30	23'54	..	23'53	23'54	..	23'53
3'57	..	3'57	4	..	4	961'09	549'43	965'06	20'15	21'56	21'09	29'30	..	28'18	29'30	..	29'15
..	752'83	..	731'71	25'68	..	25'68	..	..	..	..	..	..
3'54	..	3'54	4	..	4	961'08	527'24	944'83	24'17	21'09	24'06	27'20	..	26'25	27'20	..	26'25
21'31	..	21'31	23	..	23	893'77	..	892'92	21'25	..	21'18	57'06	..	57'09	57'06	..	57'09
..	441'18	..	338'10	20'29	..	19'11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,000'00	..	1,000'00	20'09	..	20'00	..	..	..	..	..	..
21'47	..	21'47	23	..	23	798'16	..	795'61	21'47	..	21'27	56'34	..	56'35	56'34	..	56'05
4'30	..	4'30	1	..	1	853'71	..	843'00	27'55	..	27'08	6'28	..	6'17	6'28	..	6'17
..	167'50	..	160'51	1'68	..	1'61	..	..	..	..	..	..
4'41	..	4'41	1	..	1	895'06	..	729'51	25'50	..	25'08	5'69	..	5'60	5'69	..	5'69
7'97	..	7'97	6	..	6	768'26	847'01	773'23	26'03	43'41	27'03	20'06	..	18'86	20'05	..	18'88
..	610'09	..	586'82	17'47	..	17'09	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	561'80	..	561'89	18'73	..	18'73	157'27	..	157'27	157'27	..	187'27
8'70	..	8'70	7	..	7	748'58	787'40	750'73	25'84	41'83	26'46	20'55	..	19'39	20'55	..	18'93

D.—PRISONS—

(36)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.														
13	Guddalore	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	256 34 19	17	273 34 10	356'05 5'40 5'68	9'42 58 ..	366'47 5'75 5'68	400 18 15	14 1 ..	414 10 15	168 3 ..	8	176 3 ..
14	Tanjore	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	201 30 12	.. .. ..	201 30 12	367'67 11'04 27'21	.. .. ..	367'67 11'04 27'21	350 84 48	.. 84 ..	350 84 48	84 3 8	.. .. ..	84 3 8
15	Madura	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	305 23 40	18 4 ..	323 35 40	366'77 34'87 18'05	14'48 62 ..	381'25 35'40 18'05	368 85 81	10 1 ..	384 86 81	84 5 5	8	92 5 5
16	Palamcottah	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	200 30 12	.. .. ..	200 30 12	305'76 18'77 16'18	.. .. ..	305'76 18'77 16'18	357 38 20	.. .. ..	357 38 20	205 .. 2	.. .. ..	205 .. 2
17	Mangalore	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	144 42 11	17	161 42 11	149'61 12'75 3'46	7'62 40 ..	157'03 13'15 3'46	172 8 5	30	202 8 5	105 3 1	2 1 ..	107 4 1
18	Guntur	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	145 13 9	0	154 13 4	123'21	5'07	128'28	230 1 ..	11	250 1 ..	45	7	52
Total, Central and District Jails.			8,075 579 290	337 22 ..	8,312 805 290	8,231'87 227'92 148'30	100'72 6'40 ..	8,431'60 234'32 148'30	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6,022 78 30	188 4 ..	6,210 82 30
Total			9,548	359	9,907	8,608'18	200'22	8,814'40	..	..	..	6,130	192	6,322
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts	23	..	23	15'78	..	15'78	21	..	21	..	..	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras	Civil prisoners.	71	..	71	28'07	..	28'07	53	..	53	3	..	3
Subsidiary Jails			Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	848'70 1,320'64 10'16	54'18 35'49 '02	702'88 1,365'13 10'18	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total			4,104	1,812	5,916	1,968'50	89'89	2,078'19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total			Convicts Under-trial Civil Total of all	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	8,808'33 1,557'50 186'02	251'00 41'39 '02	9,160'33 1,600'45 188'04	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6,022 78 33	188 4 ..	6,210 82 33
Total of all			13,746	2,171	15,917	10,040'51	295'01	10,686'42	..	..	..	6,133	192	6,325

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

8			9			10											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	P.	Total	M.	P.	Total	M.	P.	Total	M.	P.	Total	M.	P.	Total	M.	P.	Total
6'14	15	36	6'04	15	1	471'05	649'23	149'78	19'17	48'53	18'50	11'22	10'33	11'22			10'08
5'51	12	7'02	4	4	4'57'02	516'53	474'13	15'00	46'24	18'73	10'58		10'00	10'58			10'60
6'24	04	6'04	8	8	272'75	271'74	110'25	272'75	271'74	2'82	2'84	21'50	3'62	25'98	25'98	25'98	25'58
6'70		6'70	8	6	280'98		280'98	10'48		10'48	23'11		23'11	23'11			23'11
5'30	32	5'35	2	1	276'53	277'01		276'53	277'01	17'45	6'31	17'75	6'55	6'28	6'28		6'28
5'69	03	6'04	3	5	267'53	329'80	274'35	15'05	53'15	10'25	8'41		8'07	8'41			8'07
7'73	04	7'73	7	7	670'48		670'48	25'23		25'23	22'89		22'89	22'89			22'89
7'77		7'77	7	7	677'55		677'55	22'81		22'81	20'55		20'55	20'55			20'55
3'36	07	3'04	1	1	740'05	245'20	110'05	233'47	504'18	21'00	5'49	22'90	7'14	6'77	7'14		6'77
3'44	08	3'50	1	1	678'35	371'08	652'02	21'33	7'48	20'89	6'21		5'91	6'21			5'91
1'33	14	1'47			365'23	1,234'57	403'48	10'79	24'09	11'41							
1'33	14	1'47			364'64	1,234'57	402'83	10'78	24'09	11'39							
240'73	8'83	258'61	242	3	245	731'55	940'85	726'51	30'71	44'44	50'07	20'15	16'01	25'82	20'41	15'01	26'06
2'71	10	2'81	1	1	312'23	625'09	202'17	389'97	12'02	17'62	12'12	4'79	34'60	4'79			4'79
257'35	8'08	262'43	248	3	251	712'11	931'04	717'24	20'43	43'55	29'76	28'58	14'55	25'26	28'81	14'55	28'41
			1	1									63'45	63'45			63'45
106		106				106'88		106'88	2'14		2'14						
10'45	09	20'34	10	1	11				20'48	16'43	28'54	13'57	26'35	12'86	16'43	15'46	15'65
10'40	02	19'42	22	2	24				7'47	11'65	8'04	12'79	15'92	16'43	16'43	15'46	17'58
29'52	1'41	31'33	32	3	35				15'05	15'72	15'08	13'08	22'30	13'47	16'49	13'46	16'84
209'18	0'77	278'93	253	4	257	676'01	740'16	678'63	20'26	38'46	20'49	28'10	11'51	27'03	24'44	15'75	26'09
13'20	02	13'22	23	2	25	50'08	95'49	61'27	5'47	14'50	8'04	11'76	47'74	12'30	14'77	47'74	15'63
283'33	10'39	293'72	281	6	287	573'98	648'85	578'34	26'03	55'11	26'56	25'04	16'00	25'42	30'41	20'28	26'24

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(37)—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, &c.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1898.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
Central Jails.																					
1	Belgaum	1	2	49	7	50	9	186	27	28	4	23	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	51	6	1,140	42	1,146	48	7808	186	689	53	428	24	90	...	...	...	1	...	69	1
District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	2	...	116	2	118	2	428	46	46	2	48	67	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizianagaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	99	4	2,429	87	2,516	91	14084	653	15439	45	1312	385	40	5	...	...	...	...	104	6
Total, Central and District Jails.																					
		150	10	3,559	129	3,688	139	22792	640	22432	68	1,539	59	60	5	...	...	...	...	178	7
Subsidiary Jails.																					
		1,395	38	30,203	1,041	31,543	1,062	1,32974	3549	1,36573	388	11,631	9068	397	6,975	...	...	...	...	24	26
	Grand Total	1,494	48	33,777	1,178	35,322	1,221	1,45778	4189	1,49095	466	13,556	7,007	396	7,973	...	...	...	...	1,351	93

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(33)—For the year 1898-99.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.											
A. General—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
(1) Dispensaries	6	445	38,201	27,527		205			1	5	Accommodation, food, medicine and medical service.
(2) Poor houses	4	798	287,553	5,155	1,215	6,450		1	2	1	Food, raw rice and money dole.
(3) For travellers	132	1,331	616,810	1,570	42,065	5,561	60	159	4	9	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and butter-milk.
(4) For orphans	4	60	21,004			1,533			3	1	Food and education.
(5) For the blind, deaf and lepers	1	64	23,291	1,600				1			Food
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	11	3,982	100	725	19		2		2	Accommodation, food, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Brahmans	43	1,091	491,544	169	58,225	7,216		23		20	Accommodation, food, raw rice and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	68	638	198,227	3,307	3,279	21	2,088	62	3	1	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and light.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	3	12	4,394		60	200		8			Accommodation and food.
(2) For travellers	2	10	3,840		500			2			Accommodation.
Total	235	4,818	1,569,851	38,957	1,08,400	18,554	2,126	233	18	30	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	20	815	200,437		73	10,006	2,086	12	2	6	Accommodation, medicine, diet, clothing and money.
(2) To relieve paupers	19	2,192	784,356		5,379	44,976	9,335	2	2	15	Food, raw rice, money, clothing and education.
(3) For travellers	717	13,423	2,666,634		23,345	28,658	41,237	602	9	106	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and butter-milk.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	31	733	210,641		4,980	12,172	5,378	25	1	7	Accommodation, food, water and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmans	423	7,475	2,511,580		1,10,080	1,07,162	53,475	324	7	82	Accommodation, food, water, raw rice and light.
(3) Do. Buirāns	52	920	325,156		28,612	7,097	1,940	39	8	14	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	688	3,732	1,971,234		23,725	20,430	7,900	659	7	23	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and light.
(5) For Rajput boys and girls	1	46	16,719			1,253		1			Food and clothing
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	10	282	103,112		1,410	163	75	6	1	3	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	56	163	84,184		510	50	160	56			Accommodation and light.
Total	2,017	30,896	8,792,850		1,44,368	2,38,804	1,21,493	1,721	37	286	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	32	3,115	234,121	5,62,409		15,006	31,591	7	13	12	Medicine, advice, diet, boarding and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	15	234	5,210	685		11,963	10,550	15			Accommodation and food.
(3) For travellers	10	114	42,362	550	65	623		8	1	1	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	5	610	225,835	1,800			7,020	5			Accommodation, food and clothing

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*(38)—*For the year 1898-99—continued.*

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public—cont.											
B. Hindus—				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
(1) To relieve paupers	184	1,301	631,096	632	35,014	30,463	537	65	111	8	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brāhmins	16	1,450	608,078	27,350	17,892	3,313	5,910	18	...	5	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(3) Do. Bairāgis	1	40	14,763	.	..	3,300	..	...	...	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	2	5	1,625	331	103	...	..	2	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
To relieve paupers	9	122	44,530	3,094	..	..	240	2	1	..	Food and money dole.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	8	1,308	175,562	20,336	..	1,927	17,558	6	1	1	Food, medicine, clothing, education and money.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	490	175,650	13,200	210	820	32,300	1	..	1	Money doles, boarding, lodging and clothing.
Total	280	9,318	2,142,972	4,31,053	53,314	67,999	1,25,462	124	127	29	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	432	17,785	3,676,767	1,27,105	492	2,27,919	52,556	41	211	180	Accommodation, diet and clothing, medical and surgical aid.
(2) To relieve paupers	16	1,282	333,555	3,115	68,202	41,957	1,580	5	..	13	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water, lighting and curry stuff.
(3) For travellers	327	873	467,387	4,019	4,347	1,750	1,219	327	..	..	Accommodation and water.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	170	61,073	270	22,958	12	222	4	..	..	Food.
(2) Do. Brāhmins	24	497	147,031	1,571	21,324	3,087	21	22	..	2	Food, accommodation, raw rice and utensils.
(3) For travellers	152	1,912	575,041	12,353	23,654	6,917	1,650	149	9	24	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water, butter-milk, light and utensils.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) For travellers	5	27	9,710	..	..	254	..	5	..	..	Accommodation and food.
D. Europeans—											
For travellers	11	1	525	..	..	119	..	7	11	..	Accommodation.
Total	1,003	22,497	5,321,152	1,43,523	1,43,967	2,82,055	57,551	564	220	219	
Grand Total	3,585	66,480	17,476,825	6,15,673	5,05,557	6,07,902	3,06,424	2,645	397	543	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(89)—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money on movable property.	Suits under the rent-law.					Title and other suits.									Total.
		Appeals of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for loss of or action on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under rent-law.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals.																
Village Courts.	96,249														96,249	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	172,165						15,028	3,401	16	24,871	5	102	3	446	220,190	
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	290														290	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	21,001						255	85		253	3	2	2	11	21,620	
Chief Courts of Districts.	1,890						91	47	6	81	10	5	22	50	2,211	
Total	290,556						15,374	3,623	22	25,182	22	109	27	546	344,490	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals.																
Other Subordinate Courts.		945	335	214	25	6,943									8,498	
District Courts.																
Total		945	335	214	25	6,943									8,498	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court	22,25														22,250	
The City Civil Court	85						117	41		164				1	351	
Superior Courts.	101						8	34		44	2	7	12	50	258	
Total	22,475						120	75		188	2	7	12	51	22,870	
Grand Total	316,090	945	335	214	25	6,943	15,494	3,698	22	25,360	24	116	39	597	373,792	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(40)—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Village Courts	61,849	35,315	413	68	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	30,020	35,849	71,430	34,665	38,963	5,749	2,620	..	..	744	2,17,77,064
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ..	37	60	87	47	39	..	..	..	..	..	13,448
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	21	60	369	9,101	11,237	41	477	181	127	26	98,15,670
Chief Courts of Districts	1	..	1	653	1,115	5	229	93	69	66	40,17,395
Total ...	92,628	70,774	72,280	44,534	51,355	5,795	3,325	254	186	825	3,66,24,764
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts	2,467	1,823	2,294	1,146	658	29	7	1	..	37	3,47,153
District Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	2,467	1,823	2,294	1,146	658	29	7	1	..	37	3,47,153
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court ..	7,514	4,068	4,884	2,616	2,673	341	162	..	..	..	14,83,370
The City Civil Court ..	2	6	26	26	111	70	110	..	..	..	2,58,686
Superior Courts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	105	49	65	13	37,32,624
Total ...	7,516	4,072	4,910	2,672	2,784	413	377	48	65	13	55,08,660
Grand Total ...	102,611	75,659	79,494	45,352	54,797	6,207	3,710	303	251	875	4,14,74,907

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(41)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of.											Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.*	Without contest			On reference to arbitration.		With contest.			Contested.			Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> †	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals																
Village Courts	101,250											7,505				
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	255,678	27,494		16,867	14,311	93,827	1,363	1,184	1,164	50,870	16,363	31,914	11,758	124	34	
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	274	19		6	72	127				29	4	17	9	41	30	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	23,079	1,626		1,605	1,127	10,209	98	90	94	5,126	1,293	8,653	894	69	40	
Chief Courts of Districts	3,241		334	284	170	736	16	24	23	620	294	674	230	182	62	
Total	284,238		29,473	18,633	15,686	105,080	2,017	1,298	1,281	56,014	17,354	36,238	12,064			
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals																
District Courts	12,696		1,310	286	170	2,628	257	2		3,198	2,061	3,164	2,355	126	140	
Total	12,696		1,310	286	170	2,628	257	2		3,198	2,061	3,164	2,355			
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court	28,837	984		5,367	3,935	8,400	70	70	95	1,912	653	1,898	206	39	27	
The City Civil Court	575	10		33	24	82	12	1		727	64	181	113	325	55	
Superior Courts	376		43	8	25	71	2	14	1	82	43	55	38	188	107	
Total	34,788		1,014	5,400	4,037	9,033	84	85	106	2,711	760	2,039	356			
Grand Total	321,667		31,667	24,327	19,908	116,721	2,358	1,335	1,377	61,963	20,705	41,491	15,607			

* Of these, 512 were restored to file.

† Of these, 704 were readmitted.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Number of cases disposed of.								Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
				Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant in whole or in part.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid Tribunals														
Village Courts														
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	304,557	219,421		2,123	21,035	29,263	1,686	90	50	12,945	11,176	6,743	233	23
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	34	4			6	20				8		1		75
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	29,416	20,893		531	1,351	2,676	244	4	5	1,256	1,161	1,007	99	30
Chief Courts of Districts	16,989	10,361		70	542	2,060	121	6	6	1,674	1,181	246	187	53
Total	350,526	250,792		2,329	22,954	34,044	2,051	100	61	15,916	13,457	8,007	202	
II.—Revenue Courts.														
Unpaid Local Tribunals														
Other Subordinate Courts	12,361		11,192	58	11	203	69			192	103	538	115	67
District Courts														
Total	12,361		11,192	58	11	203	69			192	103	538	115	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court	5,538	550		71	319	1,407	251			824	217	154	5	11
The City Civil Court	1,059	792				3	20			100	83	61	9	36
Superior Courts	2,342													
Total	4,897		1,178	71	319	1,590	251			929	490	219	14	
Grand Total	367,784		263,672	2,659	23,264	35,747	2,371	100	61	17,639	14,920	9,449	634	

‡ The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(42).—Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year 1898.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 351, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard <i>ex parte</i> .				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 451, Act XIV of 1862.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
<i>Appeals from Original Decrees.</i>																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	3,674	..	3	78	23	11	7	19	1,324	353	348	151	347	358	112	142
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	11,695	..	146	407	248	81	32	71	4,069	1,067	1,190	897	4,370	1,876	212	319
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,739	..	243	485	271	42	39	81	5,373	1,440	1,538	558	4,617	2,631	..	461
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
<i>Chief Court of Province.</i>																
Appeals from Original Decrees	713	..	..	29	7	..	..	1	280	64	81	65	217	150	294	31
Appeals from Appellate Decrees	3,582	..	375	65	60	16	12	9	1,151	197	199	70	1,493	1,084	550	111
Total	4,295	..	375	74	67	16	12	10	1,431	261	280	135	1,655	1,234	..	144
Grand Total	19,041	..	618	559	338	58	111	91	6,804	1,701	1,818	673	6,272	3,865	..	605

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 351, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard <i>ex parte</i> .				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of suits before appellate courts.	Objections under section 451, Act XIV of 1862.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
<i>Appeals from Original Orders.</i>																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	16	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	9	1	5	10	13	3	50	..
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	125	..	21	70	4	5	6	1	192	10	58	21	19	10	81	1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	171	..	21	72	6	6	6	1	201	11	63	31	32	13	..	1
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
<i>Chief Court of Province.</i>																
Appeals from Original Orders	57	..	2	2	3	..	2	1	35	2	13	5	32	6	202	1
Appeals from Appellate Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	..	2	2	3	..	2	1	35	2	13	5	32	6	..	1
Grand Total	228	..	23	74	9	6	8	2	236	13	76	36	64	19	..	2

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(43)—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Class of courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immoveable property		On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected, or otherwise than in the preceding column.			
	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.						Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 306, 322, or 328, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 272.	Of moveables.				Of immoveables.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	96	34,982	26,664	156,608	94,706	3,979	43,48,037	796	8,242	2,273	2,455	13,400	310	1,874	51	6,312	62	43	61,980		
Village Courts	104	42	23	26	13	6	3,406	4	4	10	10	10							50		
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals																			17		
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonment)	24,574	3,489	1,087	16,497	2,468	219	12,76,367	226	1,372	398	384	216	1	82	6	92	2	2	6,292		
District Courts (other than Chief Courts)	4,100	577	310	2,435	672	224	4,55,664	50	167	60	116	89	6	25	6	78		11	703		
Chief Courts of Districts																					
Total	261,354	397	27,614	169,374	27,689	3,528	61,92,501	990	9,771	2,671	2,885	13,743	317	1,970	62	6,360	60	68	70,625		
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	5	1,061	202	300	848	200	9,642			12	107	14		28	1		18		808		
Other Subordinate Courts																					
District Courts	2,489	1,084	202	300	848	300	9,842			12	107	14	26	1			18		866		
Total																					
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	20,092	3,755	293	12,372	3,115	249	2,16,623	406	530	409	530						177		1,597		
Other Subordinate Courts	676	140	49	184	78	78	69,081	12	13	7	10						23		63		
The City Civil Court	665	138	11	84	352	12	59,720	12	13	7	10						23		60		
Superior Courts	21,112	3,788	444	15,162	3,651	327	3,36,569	418	550	417	553	47		31			225		2,035		
Total	288,086	43,972	28,260	182,536	32,348	4,145	64,40,462	1,406	10,321	3,100	3,545	13,804	343	2,011	62	6,623	68	48	73,816		
Grand Total																					

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the province of Madras in the year 1898.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.									Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.				Admitted.			Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to gaol to satisfy debt.	Pending at the close of the year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	733	247	25	142	153	5	..	151	40	9	35,938	..	4,461	4,051	
Chief Courts of Districts	39	13	..	2	12	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	4,228	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	772	262	25	144	165	5	..	171	40	10	35,938	..	8,689	4,051	

H.—MARINE.

(46)—Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., in charge of the Port Department in the year 1898-99.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, gross or register, and horse power, indicated or nominal, of engine, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.					
Steam Dredger "Priestmans."	28½ tons (R.), 14 horse-power (N.).	..	10	Rs. A. P. 5,379 8 3	..
Steam Dredger "Connomara."	35½ tons (G.), 11 horse-power (N.).	..	11	4,245 0 1	..
Steam Launch "Empress."	11 tons (G.), 7 tons (R.), 5 horse-power (N.).	..	1	240 0 0	..
Steam Tug "Gódvári."	39 tons (G.), 20 tons (R.), 80 horse-power (I.), 20 horse-power (N.).	..	8	2,001 6 6	..
Steam Dredger (at Cuddalore).	20 tons (G.), 13 tons (R.), 6 horse-power, (I. & N.).	..	6	2,702 7 2	..
Steam Dredger "Wenlock."	333·70 tons (G.), 45 horse-power (N.).	..	* 5	5,336 4 0	..
Steam Launch (at Madras).	..	..	7	2,704 8 6	..
Steam Dredger "Have-lock."	13 tons, 25 horse-power (N.).	..	7	4,458 12 7	..

* Harbour crew while undergoing docking at Calcutta.

(47)—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year 1898-99.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Madras.</i>				
Port establishment	4	38	Rs. 50,597	1,11,340
Lighthouse establishment	4	2,477	
Divers' establishment	2	2,345	
Marine police establishment	5,039	
Marine dispensary establishment	2	3,372	47,499
Pilotage, Madras	28	20,411	
<i>Coast Ports.</i>				
Port Officers and Conservators	17	168	68,550	5,67,243
Lighthouses	98	19,621	
Pilotage (Pámban and Kilakarai, Cochin and Mangalore).	..	12	3,808	14,210
Landing and shipping dues (Cocanada, Vazagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Mangalore),	..	68	9,133	20,890
Pier dues (Gopalpur, Tuticorin and Calicut)	7	939	35,299

I.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(48)—Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year 1898-99.

	Gold.		Silver		Copper.		Sovereigns Imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	VALUE. RS.	VALUE. RS.	VALUE. RS.	VALUE. RS.	VALUE. RS.	VALUE. RS.	VALUE. RS.
Imported from foreign ports	...	5,04,777	..	18,00,970	...	* 81,102	
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presi- dency) .. .. .	...	71,023	..	1,68,040	†	* 14,070	Information is not available, sovereigns not being sepa- rately specified in the returns.
Total	..	5,75,800	..	14,06,010	...	45,238	

* This represents the value of unwrought copper.

† Not known, being included with other metal.

(49)—Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year 1898-99.

[illegible]

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(50)—Statement showing the average rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the agricultural year 1898-99.

Districts.	Rates of hire per diem for live-stock.						Rates of hire per diem for dead-stock.	
	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Ganjām .. { Town	0 4	1 9	..	..	..	1 0	..	..
.. { Village	0 3	..	..	..	..	0 7	2 11	..
Visagapatam .. { Town	0 6	6 4	..	..	..	0 9	..	0 5
.. { Village	0 5	2 8	..	..	..	0 5	..	0 4
Godāvāri .. { Town	0 0	2 1	..	1 1	..	0 8	1 6	0 7
.. { Village	0 6	1 9	..	0 12	..	0 6	1 11	0 7
Kistna .. { Town	0 3	2 8	..	0 13	..	0 7	7 8	0 5
.. { Village	0 7	2 3	..	0 7	..	0 7	8 10	0 5
Nellore ... { Town	0 7	2 13	..	0 10	..	0 7	..	0 2
.. { Village	0 0	2 0	..	1 1	..	0 6	..	0 3
Kurnool .. { Town	0 7	3 3	..	0 7	..	0 7	..	0 4
.. { Village	0 5	2 6	..	0 6	..	0 5	..	0 3
Bellary .. { Town	0 6	2 8	..	0 8	..	0 4	4 0	0 2
.. { Village	0 4	2 11	..	0 8	..	0 6	..	0 2
Anantapur .. { Town	0 6	2 7	..	1 0	..	0 8	..	0 3
.. { Village	0 6	1 14	..	0 7	..	0 6	..	0 3
Oddappah ... { Town	0 8	2 6	..	0 13	..	0 10	2 4	0 6
.. { Village	0 7	2 2	..	0 13	..	0 7	2 4	0 4
North Arcot .. { Town	0 7	1 5	..	..	..	1 1	..	0 3
.. { Village	0 4	0 13	..	..	..	0 3	..	0 2
Chungleput .. { Town	0 5	1 7	..	0 9	..	0 12	1 1	0 2
.. { Village	0 3	0 14	..	0 0	..	0 7	1 0	0 2
Madras .. Town	0 8	..	..	1 3	..	1 0	..	0 4
South Arcot .. { Town	0 7	..	..	0 8	..	0 7	2 4	0 3
.. { Village	0 5	..	..	0 12	..	0 6	2 0	0 2
Salem .. { Town	0 5	1 15	..	0 13	..	0 7	..	0 6
.. { Village	0 4	1 9	..	0 13	..	0 6	..	0 5
Coimbatore .. { Town	0 6	3 12	..	0 8	..	0 6	..	0 5
.. { Village	0 4	2 2	..	0 12	..	0 6	0 10	0 4
Trichinopoly .. { Town	0 6	1 4	..	0 12	1 0	0 12	..	0 3
.. { Village	0 3	1 4	..	0 12	..	0 8	..	0 4
Tanjore .. { Town	0 8	3 12	..	0 15	..	0 11	1 0	0 5
.. { Village	0 5	2 10	..	0 8	..	0 8	1 15	0 4
Madura .. { Town	0 7	3 0	..	0 12	..	0 9	..	0 7
.. { Village	0 6	3 10	..	0 10	..	0 7	..	0 6
Tinnevely .. { Town	0 7	1 10	..	0 8	..	0 10	1 8	0 4
.. { Village	0 7	1 8	..	..	..	0 6	..	0 3
The Nilgiris .. { Town	1 3	..	..	4 8	..	2 0	..	1 0
.. { Village	1 4	..	..	..	..	0 15	..	0 12
Malabar .. { Town	0 8	1 14	4 8	1 11	..	1 3	0 4	0 0
.. { Village	0 7	5 0	4 3	1 2	..	0 14	0 4	0 4
South Canara .. { Town	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	0 0	0 4
.. { Village	0 7	..	..	..	..	..	0 0	0 4
Average .. { Town	0 7	2 8	4 8	1 1	1 0	0 11	2 0	0 5
.. { Village	0 6	2 3	4 3	0 11	..	0 7	2 1	0 4

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(51)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1897-98.

Madras Presidency.	Districts.						
	Ganjam.	Vizagapatnam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kenned.	
A. 1.—Total Area.							
1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES. 5,361,100	ACRES. 11,035,181	ACRES. 8,928,481	ACRES. 5,514,720	ACRES. 5,002,600	ACRES. 4,372,164	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct— (a) Feudatory States (b) Area for which no returns exist.	4,977,703	10,350,400	1,010,311	1,180,820	2,378,940	161,750	2. Deduct— (a) Feudatory States (b) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by professional survey.	1,278,507	684,781	3,094,140	4,231,501	3,244,500	4,800,400	3. Net area by professional survey.
4. Corresponding area by village papers.	1,278,507	684,781	3,094,140	4,231,501	3,244,500	4,800,400	4. Corresponding area by village papers.
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.							
1. Forests	350,810	241,140	620,880	1,911,042	470,481	1,700,067	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation	327,792	81,385	833,508	104,600	770,223	847,660	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	70,235	23,703	205,207	304,354	371,088	708,596	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallow	55,510	14,016	402,417	627,091	465,388	375,010	4. Current fallow.
5. Net area cropped during the year	870,160	565,651	1,054,110	2,120,550	1,904,802	2,840,500	5. Net area cropped during the year.
Total	1,278,507	684,781	3,094,140	4,231,501	3,244,500	4,800,400	Total.
4. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals (b) Private canals (c) Tanks (d) Wells (e) Other sources	116,767 4,870 60,270 1,001 22,765	30,669 4,870 35,651 1,810	530,320 470 75,005 2,000 2,707	384,407 111 12,837 6,740 6,772	340,763 57 103,154 54,405 12,014	23,307 500 36,050 24,345 3,807	4. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals (b) Private canals (c) Tanks (d) Wells (e) Other sources
Total Area Irrigated	239,443	85,204	610,611	425,600	301,092	82,313	Total Area Irrigated.
7. Crops irrigated— (a) Wheat (b) Other cereals and pulses (c) Miscellaneous food crops (d) Non-food crops	3 250,070 6,610 112	3 119,706 10,721 9,701	3 620,077 11,250 13,204	3 425,001 7,114 2,906	3 312,084 18,401 18,808	3 14,311 22,780 2,477	7. Crops irrigated— (a) Wheat (b) Other cereals and pulses (c) Miscellaneous food crops (d) Non-food crops
Total	297,703	139,420	784,011	430,112	340,337	119,402	Total.
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.							
English or Vernacular names.							Botanical names.
1. Rice	333,012	110,540	660,424	609,231	245,173	68,301	1. Oryza sativa.
2. Wheat	3	...	193	2,051	26	3,010	2. Triticum sativum.
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Hordeum vulgare.
4. Cholam or Jawar (millet)	2,330	11,380	16,474	482,201	511,027	729,700	4. Sorghum vulgare.
5. Onaba or Bajra (millet)	6,125	30,680	21,200	104,701	40,164	16,113	5. Pennisetum typhloideum.
6. Ragi or mandia	80,701	38,947	50,016	30,188	67,107	65,810	6. Eleusine indica.
7. Maize	529	22	1,719	68,420	10	840	7. Zea mays.
8. Bengal Grass (pulse)	63,011	121	14,125	40,777	4,011	10,000	8. Glycine max.
9. Other food grains, including pulses.	...	...	114,703	305,901	217,605	502,723	9. Other food grains, including pulses.
Total	477,561	200,616	1,011,235	1,702,741	1,000,002	1,000,002	Total.
10. Linseed	...	...	...	74	12	17,002	10. Linum catharticum.
11. Oil or shaggy	59,821	40,610	170,158	2,371	2,117	6,740	11. Sesamum indicum.
12. Others	8,288	823	18,060	81,780	65,410	107,714	12. Others.
Total	50,100	42,433	190,117	84,111	65,529	113,700	Total.
13. Condiments and spices.	385	1,427	14,021	77,718	21,020	17,121	13. Condiments and spices.
14. Sugarcane	2,034	1,010	6,052	...	...	201	14. Saccharum officinarum.
15. Others	55	111	104	3,000	1,307	...	15. Others.
Total	2,089	2,530	7,016	3,000	1,307	201	Total.
16. Cotton	2,000	4,575	3,091	161,074	10,740	228,898	16. Gossypium, sp.
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.
18. Others	1,106	1,143	239	88,490	6,835	806	18. Others.
Total	2,706	7,010	4,194	249,570	21,870	230,700	Total.
19. Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19. Indigofera tinctoria.
20. Others	7	2,570	100	80,300	65,618	14,840	20. Others.
Total	7	2,570	100	80,300	65,618	14,840	Total.
21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Coffea arabica.
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia oleifera.
24. Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	24. Nicotiana glauca and Nicotiana rustica.
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...	25. Cinchona, sp.
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	26. Cannabis indica.
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	27. Others.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	28. Fodder crops.
29. Orchards and garden produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	29. Orchards and garden produce.
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food crops.
31. Do. non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	31. Do. non-food crops.
31. Grand Total	537,472	830,600	1,918,621	2,350,632	1,180,705	1,970,344	31. Grand Total.
32. Area cropped more than once	68,307	104,850	237,595	231,008	62,119	40,794	32. Area cropped more than once.
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year	470,165	725,750	1,681,026	2,119,624	1,118,586	1,929,550	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.

NOTE.—The above are the statistics for 1897-98, as finally revised. Owing to an alteration in the date for the submission of returns for 1898-99 will be available only in the Presidency.

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(51)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1897-98—continued.

Madras Presidency.		Districts—continued						
		Bellary.	Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	Madras.	
A. 1.—Total Area.								
1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES.	3,702,781	3,482,788	5,682,700	4,713,971	1,078,065	17,290	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct { (a) Prudatory States (b) Area for which no returns exist.		103,040	..	..	2,000,810	380,165	17,290	2. Deduct { (a) Prudatory States (b) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by professional survey		3,600,741	3,482,788	5,532,700	2,004,631	1,581,910	..	3. Net area by professional survey
4. Corresponding area by village papers.		3,045,373	3,623,890	5,571,403	2,068,124	1,504,981	..	4. Corresponding area by village papers.
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.								
1. Forests		883,094	327,821	1,535,583	726,404	137,417	..	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation		474,273	563,543	1,425,035	598,782	476,331	..	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow		425,005	767,041	438,940	327,455	93,088	..	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows		245,524	447,037	387,070	222,337	180,047	..	4. Current fallows
5. Not area cropped during the year.		2,140,623	1,428,494	1,686,565	825,360	663,508	..	5. Not area cropped during the year.
Total		3,045,373	3,623,890	5,571,403	2,068,124	1,504,981	..	Total.
6. Irrigated during the year from { (a) Government canals. (b) Private canals (c) Tanks (d) Wells (e) Other sources		23,260 124 21,513 20,320 3,263	34,725 2,300 36,278 46,805 1,803	41,783 3,718 38,562 131,413 11,300	46,048 2,581 107,010 113,001 3,696	15,450 105 553,280 28,023 24,050	..	6. Irrigated during the year from { (a) Government canals. (b) Private canals (c) Tanks (d) Wells (e) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated.		69,306	100,055	293,792	366,245	410,209	..	Total Area Irrigated.
7. Crops irrigated. { (a) Wheat (b) Other cereals and pulses. (c) Miscellaneous food crops. (d) Do. non-food crops.		1,000 60,093 10,856 1,171	209 181,781 42,485 2,722	698 200,047 106,220 33,118	24 417,622 75,607 6,064	497,800 35,127 10,550	..	7. Crops irrigated. { (a) Wheat. (b) Other cereals and pulses. (c) Miscellaneous food crops. (d) Do. non-food crops.
Total.		57,893	227,230	306,893	137,207	481,163	..	Total.
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.								
English or Vernacular names.				Botanical names.				
Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	40,060	120,471	144,531	381,870	378,624	..	1. Oryza sativa.
	2. Wheat	3,608	1,270	880	25	..	..	2. Triticum sativum.
	3. Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Hordeum vulgare.
	4. Channar or Jowar (millet)	602,263	320,205	420,846	17,758	12,077	..	4. Sorghum vulgare.
	5. Chumbu or Bajra (millet)	65,613	49,747	595,208	120,805	12,825	..	5. Pennisetum typhoides.
	6. Maize or mandua	34,554	90,914	101,063	188,251	75,000	..	6. Eleusine coracum.
	7. Maize	249	51	..	..	2	..	7. Zea mays.
	8. Bengal Gram (pulse)	10,474	7,363	8,333	190	..	..	8. Cicer arietinum.
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	655,137	669,161	304,304	180,705	67,781	..	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Total	1,684,485	1,158,180	1,411,583	846,692	647,875	..	Total.	
Oil-seeds	10. Linseed	..	1,810	..	..	..	..	10. Linum usitatissimum.
	11. Tur or gingelly	38,401	27,801	4,430	54,103	10,574	..	11. Sesamum indicum.
	12. Others	106,010	105,035	80,073	35,365	6,810	..	12. Others.
Total	188,429	133,883	61,112	66,540	17,393	..	Total.	
13. Condiments and spices.				13. Condiments and spices.				
Sugar	14. Sugarcane	6,718	872	2,637	5,100	120	..	14. Saccharum officinarum.
	15. Others	756	5,458	2,721	2,460	594	..	15. Others.
	Total	7,474	6,330	5,358	7,560	714	..	Total.
Fibres	16. Cotton	816,933	142,128	120,090	15	..	..	16. Gossypium, sp.
	17. Jute	..	77	..	377	112	..	17. Corchorus, sp.
	18. Others	251	..	..	..	..	..	18. Others.
Total	317,163	142,205	120,090	300	242	..	Total.	
Dyes	19. Indigo	694	2,600	34,809	15,994	23,653	..	19. Indigofera tinctoria.
	20. Others	..	..	62	325	180	..	20. Others.
	Total	694	2,600	34,801	16,319	23,833	..	Total.
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	21. Papaver somniferum.
	22. Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	22. Coffea arabica.
	23. Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	23. Camellia thea.
	24. Tobacco	2,570	1,024	2,167	830	120	..	24. Nicotiana glauca and Nicotiana rustica.
	25. Cinchona	..	..	..	120	..	..	25. Cinchona, sp.
	26. Indian hemp	667	1,314	1,022	1,758	1,541	..	26. Cannabis sativa.
	27. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	27. Others.
Total	3,140	2,338	3,189	2,770	1,681	..	Total.	
28. Fodder crops				28. Fodder crops.				
29. Orchards and garden produce				29. Orchards and garden produce.				
30. Miscellaneous food crops				30. Miscellaneous food crops.				
Do. non-food crops				Do. non-food crops.				
31. Grand Total				31. Grand Total.				
32. Area cropped more than once				32. Area cropped more than once				
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.				33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.				

Notes.—(1) The figures in the columns headed "English or Vernacular names" are in acres. (2) The figures in the columns headed "Botanical names" are in acres. (3) The figures in the columns headed "Total" are in acres. (4) The figures in the columns headed "Grand Total" are in acres. (5) The figures in the columns headed "Area cropped more than once" are in acres. (6) The figures in the columns headed "(31-32) Net area cropped during the year" are in acres.

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(51)—A. 4.—Statement showing stock, &c., in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1897-98.

District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Mule bullocks.	Cow bullocks.	Young stock (calves and bullocks calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Caracals.	Powder.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam ...	119,017	100,651	31,310	31,301	80,051	61,041	45,021	101	501		71,031	21,001
Vizagapatnam ...	40,030	30,800	21,052	16,033	50,433	27,004	31,054	101	051		10,004	8,030
Hodkavadi ...	231,077	101,000	61,003	60,073	200,055	71,881	61,201	2,055	050		121,801	70,001
Kistna ...	243,878	166,101	71,355	220,250	411,721	287,107	290,423	3,007	3,007		190,117	50,000
Nellore ...	160,748	101,600	40,445	113,475	217,800	181,430	210,808	1,104	3,012		87,804	20,801
Kurnool ...	140,670	81,000	4,241	110,654	187,873	201,804	100,109	2,055	0,007		00,007	30,057
Hollary ...	181,001	71,850	10,200	71,008	168,700	354,761	175,019	2,055	0,701		01,001	07,050
Anantapur ...	166,278	110,001	25,000	60,000	181,011	630,556	501,100	1,055	17,724		70,000	10,108
Cuddapah ...	212,825	190,870	25,012	140,054	309,001	300,002	115,037	1,051	19,001		19,037	17,079
North Arcot ...	307,061	218,003	60,010	70,000	284,055	000,008	50,031	1,054	0,017		100,710	21,810
Chingleput ...	204,401	182,081	60,284	61,027	001,501	271,010	101,180	1,005	2,510		10,000	21,810
Madras ...	8,023	2,010	101	2,004	0,210	0,200	0,000	2,038	111		211	0,010
South Arcot ...	308,012	000,071	00,000	78,005	000,130	200,000	425,050	0,011	4,705		200,000	30,700
Salom ...	280,128	432,451	10,003	01,507	313,245	779,041	00,000	0,000	0,001		100,000	10,000
Colombatore ...	344,783	302,000	7,107	71,000	100,800	1,000,000	551,001	0,000	10,713		20,007	10,104
Telichinopoly ...	220,087	100,771	11,724	61,000	171,000	701,000	10,000	0,000	0,001		100,100	20,000
Tanjore ...	315,031	241,130	22,070	107,000	217,021	170,000	400,000	1,002	1,000		100,017	20,001
Madura ...	221,780	200,788	0,005	10,701	107,000	301,117	267,017	2,000	0,000		108,012	20,777
Tinnevely ...	108,015	101,005	15,724	00,100	120,000	750,711	200,000	0,000	10,114		10,012	05,002
The Nilgiris ...	11,231	10,050	0,705	10,007	10,000	0,000	0,000	1,000	105		0,710	011
Malabar ...	261,014	270,000	110,617	00,007	000,004	1,000	00,000	010	100		108,010	0,210
South Canara ...	170,110	160,117	101,087	00,210	100,801	107	17,100	000	0		207,000	0,010
Total ...	4,311,121	3,805,308	861,006	1,510,005	1,501,037	8,011,185	8,110,000	10,000	117,000		2,701,000	530,731

NOTE.—The above are the statistics for 1897-98, as finally revised. Owing to an alteration in the date for the submission of this return, the figures for 1898-99 will be available only in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900-1901.

C.—TRADE.

(52)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

C.—TRADE.

(52)—Statement showing the quantities		
	Belgium.	1899-0
	Austria-Hungary.	1899-0

The U.S. Navy and Hancock

IV Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics,

[illegible]

—FO—

[illegible]

VII. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—

[illegible]

VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manu.

VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		Value		Quantity		Price		Value		Quantity		Price	
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—		Value		Quantity		Price		Value		Quantity		Price	
Cotton—		Value		Quantity		Price		Value		Quantity		Price	
Twist and yarn	.. .. lb.	15,900.05	11,384.865	70,98,533	38,750	37,422	46,840	34,100	6,000	4,847	5,509	4,492	..
Price-goods—													
Grew	.. .. Yds.	70,899.950	22,377.900	65,46,700	264	96	729	161	..	..	..	..	..
Watte	.. .. Yds.	38,252.368	13,670.182	19,65,119	741	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of piece-goods	.. .. Yds.	27,563.700	25,894.925	39,69,023	374	85	104	105	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	.. .. lb.	46.323	34,889	56,077	250	516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	.. .. Val.	35.100	..	24,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..
Wool—													
Price-goods	.. .. Yds.	67,533	64,086	24,413	..	..	..	..	740	395	..	..	80
Canvas	.. .. Yds.	169,788	81,367	25,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	.. .. lb.	20,019	16,890	16,206	100	110	..	..	..	294	..	160	30
Shirts	.. .. Yds.	49,825	39,391	44,714	1,065	916	..	..	..	..	..	174	693
Price-goods, pure and mixed	.. .. Yds.	49,825	40,870	39,391	1,065	916	..	..	..	..	..	174	693
Other sorts	.. .. lb.	847	1,164	6,258	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	808

C.—TRADE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasures imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported for Madras during the two official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.																																	
Russia.										Spain.					Morambique.					Zanzibar.				Egypt.				Mauritius.					
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.			
Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.		
38	20	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69		
PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.		PS.	
No.		Qrt.		Val.		Gals.		Val.		Tons		Val.		Tons		Val.		Tons		Val.		Tons		Val.		Tons		Val.		Tons			
I. Animals, living		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office		Office			
II. Articles of Food and Drink—		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable		Prints and vegetable			
Grain and pulse including flour		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—		Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit		Spirit			
Other sorts		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions		Provisions			
Salt		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices		Spices			
Sugar		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea		Tea			
Other articles		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink		Total value of articles of Food and Drink			
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements		A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements			
B. Metals—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—		Copper—			
Unwrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought		Wrought			
Other sorts		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron			
Wrought		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts			
Lead		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel		Steel			
Tin—wrought		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts		Other sorts			
Zinc or spelter		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated		All other kinds, unenumerated			
Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals		Total of Metals			
C. Machinery and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork		D. Building and Millwork			
Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals		Total of Metals and Manufactures of Metals			

IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—														
Chemical products and preparations	Val.													
Drugs and medicines	Val.													
Opium	Val.													
Tobacco	Val.													
Dyeing and Tanning materials	Val.													
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Val.													
V. Oils—														
Mineral—														
Kerosene	Gals.													
Other kinds	Gals.													
Other kinds of oils	Gals.													
Total of Oils	Gals.													
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—														
Coal	Tons													
Oil	Tons													
Patent fuel	Tons													
Cotton	Cwt.													
Gum and resins	Cwt.													
Hides and skins	Cwt.													
Ivory	Lb.													
Jewellery—														
Precious stones and pearls, unset	Val.													
Seed	Gals.													
Shells and cowries	Val.													
Silk	Lb.													
Wood—														
Teak	Cubic Ton.													
Other kinds	Cubic Ton.													
Wool	Lb.													
All other articles, unmanufactured	Val.													
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	Val.													
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—														
Leather and Textile Fabrics—														
Cotton—														
Twist and yarn	Lb.													
Piecegoods—														
Wool	Yds.													
Coloured, printed, or dyed	Yds.													
Other sorts of piecegoods	Yds.													
Thread, sewing	Lb.													
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.													
Flax—														
Piecegoods	Yds.													
Carpas	Lb.													
Other sorts	Lb.													
Silk—														
Piecegoods, pure and mixed	Yds.													
Other sorts	Lb.													

O.—TRADE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

Articles.	United States.										Arabia.					Ceylon.				
	Bourbon.					Aden.					1897-98.					1898-99.				
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	
I. Animals, living	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee																				
Tea																				
Grain and pulse including flour																				
Liquors—																				
Alc. Beer and Porter																				
Wine																				
Other spirits																				
Provisions																				
Salt																				
Spices																				
Sugar																				
Rice																				
Other articles																				
Total value of articles of Food and Drink																				
I. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements																				
B. Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Wrought																				
Other sorts																				
Iron—																				
Wrought																				
Other sorts																				
Lead																				
Steel																				
Other articles																				
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals																				
C. Machinery and Engines																				
D. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock																				
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals																				

[illegible]

VI. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—									
	11,840	9,670	577	5,363	12,015	9,762	577	5,363	
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—									
Chemical products and preparations—									
Drugs and medicines	Val.			825				825	
Opium	13	02 7		5,643					
Tobacco	lb.	285 15							
Dyeing and Tanning materials	Cwt.	490 1b. 3							
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials									
V. Oils—									
Mineral—									
Kerosene									
Other kinds	{ Gals.	{ }	{ }						
Other kinds of oils	{ Cwt.	{ }	{ }						
	{ Gals.	{ }	{ }						
Total of Oils	{ Cwt.	{ }	{ }						
VII. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—									
Cotton—									
Coke	38								
Patent fuel									
Cotton	Cwt.								
Gums and resins									
Hides and skins	{ Cwt.	{ }	{ }						
Ivory	{ & No.	{ }	{ }						
	lb.								
Jewelry—									
precious stones and pearls, unset	Val.								
Seeds	Cwt.								
Shells and corals	Val.								
Silk	lb.	417	1,991						
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic fms								
Other kinds	Val.								
Wool	lb.								
All other articles, unmanufactured	Val.								
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		1,991	532						
VIII. Articles Manufactured and Yards Manufactured—									
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—									
Cotton—									
Wool—									
Yarns and yarn	lb.								
Wool—									
Grey	Yds.								
White	"								
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"								
Thread, sewing	lb.								
Other sorts of piece-goods	Val.								
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.								
Flax—									
Yarns	Yds.								
Other sorts	lb.								
Silk—									
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	2,496 5	9,517	5,644	5,579	3,574			
Other sorts	lb.	268 1,283 4							

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(32)—Sum of merchandise imports and exports of countries of the Presidency of Serbia and Montenegro, 1895-98 and 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

Year.	Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1895-96	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896-97	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897-98	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898-99	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

VII. Serbia, Montenegro and other Vojvodina.

A. Yearly totals.

Year.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1895-96	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896-97	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897-98	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898-99	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

I. A. Yearly totals.

Year.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1895-96	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896-97	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897-98	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898-99	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

VIII. Serbia, Montenegro and other Vojvodina.

A. Yearly totals.

Year.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1895-96	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896-97	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897-98	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898-99	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

VIII. Serbia, Montenegro and other Vojvodina.

A. Yearly totals.

Year.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1895-96	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896-97	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897-98	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898-99	2	1	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Liquor and Miscellaneous Liquors									
Merchandise									
Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.
14,487	38,760	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
54,834	64,834								
54,834	78,466								
1,413,399	2,123,392								
291,188	3,463,112								
98,672	99,513	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
4,814,834	3,839,938								
1,46,541	1,24,455								
62,091	66,465								
11,491	11,697								
7,46,721	3,84,597								
44,06,912	44,97,192								
3,26,54,519	2,54,46,365								
Total, Liquor and Miscellaneous Liquors									
1,63,08,029	1,16,97,286								
2,13,05,968	2,58,57,857								
4,54,84,035	3,72,85,173								
Total									
27,629	43,989								
66,056	55,067								
92,658	68,358								
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure									
4,89,46,729	3,73,53,329								
60,56,030	17,46,802								
Treasure—									
Gold									
Silver									
Total, Treasure									
60,56,030	17,46,802								
Total, Stores and Treasure									
4,89,46,729	3,73,53,329								
60,56,030	17,46,802								

[illegible]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(CV)

[illegible]

(52)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

[illegible]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(cvii)

	Cwt.	Val	No.	Total value of Other Articles ..
Leather and Manufactures of Leather— Unwrought	" "	" "	" "	" "
Manufactures— Saddlery and harness	" "	" "	" "	" "
Other sorts	" "	" "	" "	" "
Mittens	" "	" "	" "	" "
Panels and colons, and painters' materials	" "	" "	" "	" "
Paper and pasteboard	" "	" "	" "	" "
Sole	" "	" "	" "	" "
Stationery	" "	" "	" "	" "
Toys and requisites for games	" "	" "	" "	" "
Umbrellas	" "	" "	" "	" "
Wood—manufactures of	" "	" "	" "	" "
Articles imported by post (not specified)	" "	" "	" "	" "
All other articles, unenumerated	" "	" "	" "	" "
Total value of Other Articles	5,160	44,833	100	..
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured	5,947	46,076	100	..
Merchandise { Free { Dutiable Val ..	4,401	2,440	100	..
Treasure { Gold Val ..	25,634	1,226,705	635	..
{ Silver Val ..	35,015	1,26,145	635	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure Val ..	33,015	1,26,145	635	..
(Stores Treasure— Gold Val ..	..	..	..	..
Silver Val ..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasury .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasury .. .. .	..	..	..	..

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(cix)

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(52).—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasures imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia										Victoria.										Other countries.										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	1897-98.					1898-99.					1897-98.					1898-99.					1897-98.					1898-99.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Q.		V.		RS.	Q.		V.		RS.	Q.		V.		RS.	Q.		V.		RS.	Q.		V.		RS.	Q.		V.		RS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	102	103	104	105		106	107	108	109		110	111	112	113		114	115	116	117		118	119	120	121		122	123	124	125		126	127	128	129	130																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

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(53)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

Articles.	China.						Japan.						Portugal.						Straits Settlements.					
	1897-98.			1898-89.			1897-98.			1898-89.			1897-98.			1898-89.			1897-98.			1898-89.		
	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																								
I. Animals, living																								
II Articles of Food and Drink—																								
Provisions																								
Meats or crystallised, lb.																								
Sauces																								
Sugar																								
Medicines or crystallised, lb.																								
Medicines or crystallised, lb.																								
Tea																								
Other articles																								
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink																								
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																								
A. Hardware and Cutlery																								
B. Metals—																								
Copper																								
Iron																								
Other metals, unmanufactured																								
Total of Metals																								
C. Machinery and millwork																								
Total Value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals																								
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Minerals, and Dyeing and Tanning																								
Chemicals																								
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials																								
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c.																								
V. Oils—																								
Mineral—																								
Kerosine																								
Other kinds of oils																								
Total of Oils																								
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles and resins																								
Gums and resins																								
Silk and cotton																								
Silk																								
Total of VI.																								

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O.—TRADE—continued.

(58)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure reported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.						Austria-Hungary.						Belgium.						France.					
	1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.		
1	3	8	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES																								
—cont.																								
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Materials for Dyeing and Tanning																								
Chemicals																								
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics																								
(Chemicals and Medicines)																								
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured																								
Manufactured																								
Dyes and Tanning Materials—																								
Indigo																								
Myrabolams																								
Mineral																								
Other kinds																								
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Materials for Dyeing and Tanning																								
V. Oils—																								
Essential																								
Vegetable, not essential																								
All other sorts																								
Total of Oils																								
VI. Raw Materials and Manufactures																								
Articles—																								
Gum																								
Gums and resins (excluding Guttapercha and Gambier)																								
Hemp																								
Hides and Skins—																								
Hides, raw																								
Skins, raw																								
Horns																								
Jewellery—																								
Precious stones and pearls																								
Manures—																								
Animal bones																								
Other kinds (except oil-cake)																								
Seeds—																								
Essential																								
Other than essential—																								
Castor																								
Sesame																								
Unseeded																								
Porty																								
Baye																								

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

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PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

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PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

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C.—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise, subject to duty on imports or exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1897-98.		1898-99	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
IMPORTS.				
<i>Special rates of duty.</i>				
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	Rs. 61,808	Rs. 13,775	Rs. 36,205	Rs. 6,808
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	25,062	25,805	30,072	30,072
Spirits and liquours	10,18,110	10,17,653	8,85,823	8,84,462
Wines	64,942	54,813	40,280	40,280
Other sorts	20	20	2	2
Opium	274	274	175	175
Salt	10,812	10,312	16,088	16,088
Salted fish	7,211	7,211	7,010	7,010
<i>General duties.</i>				
Articles of food and drink—				
Coffee	624	524	110	110
Fruits and vegetables	24,020	24,020	5,604	5,604
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	87	87	187	187
Provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	65,375	55,322	54,030	51,035
Spices	1,16,007	1,16,022	1,84,733	1,24,505
Sugar, including saccharine products of all kinds and confectionery.	6,183	6,182	7,107	7,107
Tea	600	600	1,268	1,268
Chemical products and preparations	66,497	60,687	70,510	70,458
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	62,282	62,244	55,614	55,551
Dyeing and tanning materials	10,503	10,503	1,405	1,405
Metals and manufactures of metals—				
Hardware and cutlery	70,680	60,515	74,792	74,703
Metals—				
Copper	21,228	24,504	12,085	12,085
Iron	30,710	33,700	28,463	28,468
Silver bullion or coin, &c.	3,980	3,987	2,310	2,310
Steel	6,508	6,875	5,803	5,808
Tin	10,703	10,703	7,615	7,790
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	98,218	90,170	60,618	50,021
Oils—				
Petroleum	4,32,763	4,19,614	4,13,875	4,13,875
Other sorts	27,150	27,150	17,501	17,501
Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—				
Apparel, &c.	87,651	80,437	1,01,255	1,01,207
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	3,27,405	3,25,562	2,34,003	2,32,055
White	1,40,470	1,40,300	82,110	78,501
Coloured, &c.	1,06,030	1,02,544	1,45,124	1,44,164
Other goods	400	400	830	830
Other sorts of manufactures	868	822	897	897
Paints and colours, painter's materials, &c.	11,434	11,424	13,443	13,443
Paper, pasteboard, &c.	23,301	23,201	20,231	20,231
Silk, raw and unmanufactured	4,499	4,489	6,125	6,125
Stationery	21,135	21,135	20,680	20,680
Umbrellas	1,776	1,776	3,155	3,155
Wood and timber and articles made of wood	7,537	7,529	6,831	6,875
Woolen goods	23,313	24,020	20,724	20,724
Imports by post	5,405	5,165	7,202	7,202
All other articles not enumerated	2,21,267	2,19,875	2,14,544	2,12,817
Total Duty on Imports	32,54,940	32,06,703	28,70,753	28,33,549
	32,44,608	31,96,424	28,54,004	28,17,401
EXPORTS.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	74,693	72,597	1,01,810	1,01,810
Do. (not in the husk)	6,01,692	6,07,520	3,78,586	3,78,772
Total	7,48,785	7,40,783	4,80,396	4,77,588

C.—TRADE—continued.

(55)—Statement showing the total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into, and from, the Presidency of Madras in the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.		1897-98.	1898-99.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal ..	57,35,313	1,41,15,619	15,16,371	12,02,711	1,12,72,114	1,36,15,751	55,860	10,650
„ Bombay ..	1,10,37,975	1,20,80,733	82,91,638	77,03,911	1,02,22,613	1,28,44,666	3,83,751	1,71,443
„ Sind ..	1,46,632	2,91,522	10,626	7,391	1,68,728	2,04,223	..	..
„ Burma ..	81,54,169	99,43,789	29,735	93,818	1,00,91,844	1,09,87,607	4,800	..
From British ports in other Presidencies, Total ..	3,19,33,053	3,67,31,377	98,39,449	99,67,011	4,17,13,469	4,58,62,301	4,08,031	1,81,493
From British ports within the Presidency ..	1,68,23,401	1,67,65,780	19,31,541	18,29,738	1,77,54,942	1,83,96,568	3,57,346	9,17,210
From Cochin ..	16,251	21,797	..	..	16,278	21,797	..	..
„ Cutch ..	1,070	8,720	..	0	1,070	8,720	1,700	2,844
„ Diu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Foreign Konkan ..	..	631	..	..	..	631	..	..
„ Goa ..	3,54,858	5,23,608	1,431	1,228	8,40,819	8,18,884	68,444	40,720
„ Gakwar's Territories ..	28,278	37,055	..	..	28,278	37,055	..	..
„ Karikal ..	110	5,395	993	39	718	5,425	..	4,700
„ Kattywar ..	1,54,418	1,86,078	763	..	1,55,116	1,86,078	200	..
„ Mahé ..	1,381	..	10,924	8,634	12,808	8,681	..	..
„ Pondicherry ..	913	6,276	3,038	4,681	6,581	11,537	..	..
„ Travancore ..	1,51,608	2,29,713	310	50	1,54,918	2,30,713	1,06,000	..
From Indian ports not British, Total ..	9,96,835	8,14,320	19,642	14,956	7,16,477	8,20,279	1,70,341	47,370
All Ports, Total ..	4,93,33,208	5,41,14,498	1,18,31,026	1,00,12,992	6,01,84,021	6,50,27,689	5,18,715	8,10,263
Government Stores and Treasure ..	18,41,670	5,23,789	8,69,197	6,63,405	25,11,076	15,77,191	60,000	10,560
Exports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal ..	67,49,094	99,69,277	1,48,518	3,40,940	63,97,612	94,00,317	471	18,000
„ Bombay ..	1,21,40,166	1,03,04,290	82,719	55,128	1,24,22,675	1,04,61,419	23,500	1,460
„ Sind ..	1,87,308	1,30,802	10,787	3,131	2,07,091	1,30,693	..	..
„ Burma ..	83,00,016	61,31,615	1,05,898	1,42,205	85,85,531	62,86,820	1,44,597	..
To British ports in other Presidencies, Total ..	2,70,00,372	2,37,69,290	4,10,542	5,47,699	2,81,18,154	2,81,16,457	1,08,608	17,450
To British ports within the Presidency ..	1,59,31,636	1,61,05,293	19,92,200	16,42,778	1,79,61,838	1,81,57,151	4,40,600	9,07,150
To Cochin ..	1,76,631	16,61,499	4,356	2,391	1,81,567	16,78,290	..	..
„ Cutch ..	4,09,516	4,43,325	..	..	4,09,516	4,43,325	..	..
„ Diu ..	9,765	622	..	..	9,765	622	..	..
„ Foreign Konkan ..	..	2,016	..	..	..	2,016	..	..
„ Goa ..	8,81,877	5,30,819	2,137	719	8,81,914	5,31,573	..	..
„ Gakwar's Territories ..	2,016	577	..	..	2,016	577	..	..
„ Karikal ..	2,023	813	..	170	2,023	813	..	..
„ Kattywar ..	12,33,337	9,31,697	..	..	12,33,337	9,31,697	..	..
„ Mahé ..	1,304	961	..	..	1,304	961	..	..
„ Pondicherry ..	1,12,834	68,625	55,115	67,064	1,67,940	1,36,697	..	..
„ Travancore ..	10,58,328	3,37,494	16,456	11,463	16,54,734	3,59,063	..	..
To Indian ports not British, Total ..	45,27,151	40,13,390	78,964	81,837	46,06,315	41,30,137	..	..
To all ports, Total ..	4,91,75,361	4,98,12,443	26,07,420	22,72,214	6,06,92,767	5,15,94,657	6,17,198	9,24,024
Government Stores and Treasure ..	6,22,878	4,61,630	7,35,798	7,33,264	13,58,676	11,87,064	20,862	62,616

C.—TRADE—continued.

(55)—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1898-99, compared with the totals of the year 1897-98—continued.

Countries.	Australo-Burricane				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1898-99.				Grand Total for 1897-98.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	14	1,480	13	17,164	10	12,176	10	29,655	14	64,382	14	1,474	10	29,655	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382
Austria-Hungary	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
France	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Belgium	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Germany	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Holland	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Italy	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Tunisia	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Cape Colony	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Africa (East Coast)	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Mauritius	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Beaman	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Natal	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Aden	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Egypt	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
United States	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Arabia	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Japan	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Ceylon	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Maldives	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Mekran	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Persia	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Strait Settlements	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Turkey in Asia	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Assam	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Other countries in Asia	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480	1	1,480
Total for 1898-99	10	12,176	13	17,164	10	12,176	10	29,655	14	64,382	14	1,474	10	29,655	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382
Total for 1897-98	10	12,176	13	17,164	10	12,176	10	29,655	14	64,382	14	1,474	10	29,655	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382	14	64,382

C.—TRADE—continued.

(58).—Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the inter-portal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1898-99, compared with the totals of the year 1897-98.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Orit.				Total for 1898-99.				Total for 1897-98.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
11	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
With cargoes from or to—																								
Bombay	209	431,885	905	437,416	1	123	7	3,628	17	20,003	30	71,678	10	1,269	1	110	284	444,343	249	512,890	215	379,564	269	493,918
Bombay	119	231,391	764	397,644	61	63,063	100	109,189	71	27,334	49	4,044	2,177	81,519	2,389	82,881	2,441	398,487	2,009	694,146	2,158	379,564	2,469	497,387
Bombay	13	5,508	192	357,733	43	10,373	7	1,173	1	169	3	170	9	1,560	6	1,023	203	253,457	203	359,949	191	255,668	208	325,673
Bombay	144	243,343	192	357,733	43	10,373	7	1,173	1	169	3	170	9	1,560	6	1,023	203	253,457	203	359,949	191	255,668	208	325,673
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	455	894,546	561	1,112,790	180	75,459	114	114,378	89	47,493	83	75,892	2,287	90,690	2,372	90,923	2,971	1,109,153	3,135	1,308,984	2,749	976,196	3,081	1,253,913
British Ports within the Presidency	2,298	3,873,910	3,093	5,603,119	574	204,546	490	239,938	105	13,766	125	22,579	8,408	218,487	8,992	219,973	11,944	4,407,869	11,006	4,085,612	11,439	3,899,793	10,724	3,480,798
Indian Ports not British	96	151,345	89	101,632	23	2,301	8	9,916	146	8,496	245	7,139	368	10,872	786	30,724	468	173,717	1,097	149,563	881	305,504	1,367	198,700
Total for 1898-99	2,819	4,917,694	3,718	6,817,693	87	375,698	612	355,331	340	69,760	461	105,610	10,898	339,920	11,449	350,695	14,784	5,635,219	13,238	5,825,139				
Total for 1897-98	2,624	4,835,494	3,519	4,254,878	696	323,805	603	315,641	370	85,672	571	123,045	11,163	336,497	11,409	338,117					14,918	5,061,468	15,182	5,023,881
In ballast from or to—																								
Bombay	8	13,190	69	194,040	1	123	1	172	2	1,173	4	6,594	5	591	14	1,738	6	1,783	79	132,500	9	4,800	78	129,041
Bombay	1	660	14	23,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	9	13,825	77	153,637	3	33	9	254	6	1,259	17	6,671	577	15,410	533	9,737	585	30,430	436	17,026	792	38,337	841	181,406
British Ports within the Presidency	12	17,573	78	189,672	159	45,395	316	73,475	34	2,955	25	1,127	4,399	119,570	4,758	116,736	4,815	185,628	5,150	327,684	4,955	187,935	5,660	324,662
Indian Ports not British	1	761	...	...	2	1,093	14	1,865	139	4,383	7	77	418	2,904	31	1,431	331	20,287	72	9,576	689	34,242	55	7,327
Total for 1898-99	21	52,059	155	292,711	194	47,437	339	73,699	163	9,950	32	7,385	5,635	127,533	5,192	128,594	5,961	245,460	5,758	302,299	...	...	...	...
Total for 1897-98	36	45,837	163	296,515	225	61,978	323	72,118	244	8,493	89	16,983	5,782	130,728	5,606	127,912	...	...	...	...	6,280	205,094	6,196	619,685

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(69)—Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1898-99.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	Rs.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MILITARY WORKS.						
Accommodation for troops, European						
New buildings, including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains						
In the hills						
Old buildings, including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	103	1,130	3,837	19,440	24,750	
In the hills						
Improvements to existing buildings—						
In the plains			30		50	
In the hills						
Buildings for Officers—						
In the plains			1,108	2,294	1,180	
In the hills						
Temporary accommodation—						
In the plains						
In the hills						
Native—						
Buildings for Artillery						
Do. for Cavalry						
Do. for Infantry						
Rest houses			110	2,968	2,030	
Ordnance buildings			10	401	430	
Commissariat buildings			33	2,005	2,068	
Staff and miscellaneous			455	6,735	7,190	
Stables						
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications				3,722	3,722	
General outoutment works			1,209	2,043	3,243	
Fortifications			201	2,144	2,345	
Dockyard or Naval buildings						
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters				6,542	6,542	
Total, Military Works	102	1,130	4,530	40,078	55,140	11,190
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Meteorological			20,014		20,014	
Salt			931	238	1,214	
Post offices			12,207	9,384	23,321	
Telegraph			1,071	6,236	7,060	
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary			44,013	15,862	60,675	13,788
PROVINCIAL						
CIVIL WORKS						
Civil Buildings.						
Land revenue			3,04,008	30,905	3,45,001	
Customs			24,734	3,100	27,834	
Residence for Local Government			12,831	20,300	33,221	
Secretariat Offices			16,731	3,225	20,084	
Finance and currency			645	930	1,475	
Board of Revenue			772	1,004	1,776	
Political Agencies						
Stamp and Stationery			10,552	1,183	11,435	
Museums			9,317	214	9,531	
Monuments and antiquities				919	919	
Law and Justice			20,327	21,050	41,450	
Churches			1,376	8,604	10,180	
Burial grounds			1,703	4,552	6,255	
Jails		3,912	62,000	27,506	89,117	
Police			1,35,706	6,374	1,42,140	
Educational			61,070	4,246	65,316	
Medical			60,446	15,717	76,168	
Public Works buildings			1,04,027	33,546	1,37,573	
Registration	10,072	36,905	36,553	10,403	83,945	
Miscellaneous			4,510	3,003	7,522	
Printing			734	80	814	
Marine						
Forest			3,528	587	4,115	

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1898-99—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.				Total.	Establishment.*
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.		
PROVINCIAL—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
CIVIL WORKS—cont.						
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads ... ..	...	...	1,51,530	1,04,351	2,57,881	...
Unmetalled and bridged roads ... ..	...	...	24,598	5,803	30,401	...
Roads ... ..	...	...	27,086	...	27,086	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to towns ... ..	...	...	50,533	8,047	58,580	...
Water-supply ... ..	...	...	...	200	200	...
Sewage and drainage ... ..	...	...	...	0,127	0,127	...
Mains ... ..	...	...	8	...	8	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	3,540	...	3,540	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works ...	10,672	30,877	11,38,407	4,63,470	15,42,831	7,52,066
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Communications.						
Metalled roads ... ..	...	...	...	1,038	1,038	...
Unmetalled roads ... ..	...	...	1,041	11,871	12,912	...
Roads ... ..	...	...	...	0,441	0,441	...
Boats, bridges and ferries ... ..	...	...	387	1,786	2,173	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	2,526	2,526	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	2,724	25,290	27,797	0,445
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
University fee fund—						
Educational ... ..	...	...	...	562	562	...
Port fund—						
Light-house ... ..	...	...	8,100	243	8,343	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	50,451	290	50,741	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour ... ..	...	...	30,415	11,200	41,615	...
Lighting ... ..	...	...	85,300	1,001	86,301	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	51,000	11	51,011	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	1,84,913	13,537	1,98,450	47,389
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	1,86,841	38,778	2,25,617	57,875

Abstract.

Imperial Military Works	102	1,739	4,630	30,074	55,140	11,105
Do. Civil Works ... ..	...	...	44,913	15,002	60,575	13,784
Provincial do.	10,672	30,877	11,38,407	4,63,470	16,12,841	7,62,061
Local, Incorporated and Excluded ... ..	...	...	1,80,841	38,778	2,25,617	57,875
Total, Buildings and Roads ...	10,974	41,007	13,74,781	4,97,251	18,80,719	8,74,112

* The revised statistics for the Periyar Project for 1896-97 and 1897-98 have not been taken into account in the above statement. The figures under 'Establishment' are therefore given subject to revision.

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

60) ... *General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for, and up to the end of, 1998-99.*

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

[illegible]

NOTE.—The above statement does not include the revised figures for 1967-68 and 1967-68 relating to the Periyar Project.

* For the purpose of this statement, the total expenditure to end of March 1968 on the Kuttam delta and the Periyar project works has been taken as estimate. Pending sanction of the Government of India to the scheduled works.

• For the purpose of this statement, the total expenditure to end of March 1968 on the Kuttam delta and the Periyar project works has been taken as estimate. Pending sanction of the Government of India to the scheduled works.

E.—RAILWAYS.

(51)—For the Calendar year 1898.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	MILES.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.				Locopiles from passenger.	Locopiles from military stores.	Locopiles from rail-ways materials and coal.	Gross earnings from coaching, goods, and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended up to 31st December 1898.
				First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.									
Madras	† 839.25	91,686	97,702	8,219,885	8,311,703	34,03,353	56,97,422	5,83,538	1,07,20,493	62,15,578	65,01,905	..	..	12,15,98,618
Kolar Gold Fields	4,193	15,630	697,953	617,781	47,045	43,911	1,49,233	2,04,602	1,21,589	62,133	1,175	12,867	8,09,237
Madras-Ennur	1,519	2,403	539,863	544,142	84,994	7,253	254	44,093	25,588	18,477	..	..	5,99,150
South Indian	† 1,017.38	23,750	108,732	11,539,023	11,812,565	41,31,873	90,21,445	64,673	84,67,351	46,15,933	88,82,349	..	..	7,45,24,344
Mayavaram-Mattupet	388	5,345	1,987,889	1,078,960	1,71,815	61,777	1,983	2,46,199	1,88,572	77,627	735	11,916	24,94,905
Perambur-Kannikall	* 14.45	218	1,031	183,252	184,861	16,146	2,760	5	16,793	11,878	7,855	..	..	7,21,665

* Opened on 14th March 1898.

† Includes 40½ miles double line.

‡ Excludes 23.71 miles (Nellore-Gudur section).

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(62)—Land revenue for the year 1898-99.

1	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years		50,67,700		49,65,500						
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year										
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year					80,35,881	4,65,98,028	37,40,287	10,707	74,608	* Increase mainly due to the favourable character the season.
Income from sale of Government estates		39,662		8,356						
Ryotwari collections										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above		4,83,65,192		5,05,52,652						
Total		5,30,65,053		* 5,65,58,407	80,35,881	4,65,98,028	37,40,287	10,707	74,608	

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*.

(62a) Alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily settled) tracts.

Particulars of grants.	Annual value of the grants made						Remarks.
	For the maintenance of Public Servants			On other grounds.			
	Up to the end of 1897-98.	During the year 1898-99.	Total.	Up to the end of 1897-98.	During the year 1898-99.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. In ryotwari tracts—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
(1) Whole inam villages— Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any			..	20,30,067		20,30,067	
(2) Minor inams— Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and jodi or quit-rent.	2,62,017	..	2,60,047	40,41,864		40,41,864	
B. Assignments or remissions of land revenue—							
(1) In favour of individuals for past or present services, e.g., in favour of military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue	1,65,083		1,65,083	25,742	..	25,742	
(2) In favour of religious institutions, the assignment being made in lieu of previous ready-money allowances		..	..	1,88,702	..	1,88,702	
(3) In favour of public associations, churches, temples, &c., (e.g., remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, &c.)	..		..	1,45,856	179	1,45,856	
(4) In favour of individuals for specially recorded reasons			..	8,263	3	8,266	
C. Bazar deductions, i.e., deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury—							
(1) In favour of religious institutions, the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments	..		..	9,21,950	..	9,21,950	
(2) In favour of village servants doing revenue, judicial or police duties or of village artisans	16,247	..	16,247				
(3) In favour of certain inamdar in Salem whose inams are being managed by Government	..		..	11,918		11,918	
(4) In favour of individuals or public bodies for specially recorded reasons				6,290	..	6,290	
D. Other items		* 6,694	6,694	294		* 294	* Details not reported by the Collectors concerned.
Total	4,87,071		4,87,071	73,83,536	182	73,83,718	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(63)—Account of the gross and net revenue for the year 1898-99.

Source of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowance to district village officers and mandars, and charitable grantees.			
<i>Imperial and Provincial.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue	5,64,06,008	1,25,851	49,10,702	5,32,389	5,35,540	62,11,201	4,01,05,612	...
Salt	1,90,84,130	9,679	17,41,616	4,87,200	...	22,38,785	1,77,45,846	...
Stamps	82,09,612	1,10,651	3,22,061	...	...	8,33,415	78,88,397	...
Excise	1,90,77,423	40,921	9,92,077	9,615	...	10,80,643	7,26,50,780	...
Customs	36,37,778	41,702	2,47,037	1,44,150	...	4,32,910	32,01,850	...
Assessed taxes	26,88,708	19,270	23,837	...	...	48,207	26,00,400	...
Forest	21,10,518	11,405	16,84,670	...	...	16,06,105	5,04,353	...
Registration	12,90,870	5,488	8,42,301	...	...	8,46,770	4,45,001	...
Tributes	45,10,302	...	...	...	...	...	45,10,302	...
Post office	1,43,74,211	...	1,01,03,804	...	...	1,01,03,804	42,70,407	47,20,088
Telegraph	6,01,893	...	61,71,743	...	...	5,71,748	1,10,045	...
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	78,080	...	...	...	...	...	78,080	...
Public works (Imperial)	3,47,513	...	...	...	...	...	3,47,513	...
Railways (Imperial)	1,32,11,730	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,11,730	...
Sundry other sources of income (Imperial)	4,55,532	946	...	...	...	946	4,54,570	...
Total	14,06,33,703	3,53,804	3,03,02,130	12,07,504	5,50,340	8,26,20,702	10,81,53,011	...
<i>Deduct Provincial share</i>	<i>3,00,40,704</i>	<i>1,41,067</i>	<i>72,83,360</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>74,25,016</i>	<i>2,26,24,088</i>	<i>...</i>
Net Imperial	11,06,33,000	2,22,146	2,30,78,777	12,07,504	5,50,340	2,51,04,776	8,55,29,223	...
<i>Provincial</i>								
Provincial share as above	3,00,40,704	1,41,067	72,83,360	...	...	74,25,016	2,26,24,088	...
Law and Justice { A. Courts of Law,	7,04,001	30,322	...	...	...	10,522	7,04,001	...
{ B. Jails	4,21,207	50	...	...	...	50	4,21,207	...
Police	4,49,650	236	...	...	...	236	4,49,650	...
Marine .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,81,120	401	...	...	...	401	1,81,120	...
Medical	1,10,042	432	...	...	...	432	1,10,042	...
Scientific and other minor departments	2,77,384	1,008	...	...	...	1,008	2,77,384	...
Stationery and printing	1,10,284	130	...	...	...	130	1,10,284	...
Public works and irrigation	9,95,002	432	...	...	...	432	9,95,002	...
Superannuations and pensions	62,442	120	...	...	...	120	62,442	...
Miscellaneous	1,75,738	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,738	...
Total, Provincial	3,32,40,320	2,84,936	72,84,360	...	...	76,18,216	2,57,28,024	...
<i>Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.</i>								
Local Funds { Rates and cesses on lands	52,52,788	11,270	...	...	...	11,270	52,52,788	...
{ Educational receipts	8,45,393	124	...	...	...	124	8,45,393	...
{ Medical receipts	47,667	763	...	...	...	763	47,667	...
{ Miscellaneous receipts	11,88,897	...	...	...	...	...	11,88,897	...
{ Public Works receipts	10,40,108	...	...	...	...	...	10,40,108	...
Village Services { Deduction from land revenue	10,00,545	...	...	...	...	...	10,00,545	...
{ Rates and cesses on lands	19,81,131	7,355	...	...	...	7,355	19,81,131	...
{ Miscellaneous	90,220	...	...	...	...	...	90,220	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	54,654	227	...	...	...	227	54,654	...
Sundry other Funds	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,18,63,091	19,787	...	...	...	10,737	1,18,52,354	...
<i>Excluded Funds.</i>								
Port and Marine funds	5,88,343	...	...	...	...	...	5,88,343	...
Grand Total from all sources	15,66,22,803	4,76,819	3,03,02,130	12,07,504	5,50,340	8,26,42,809	12,89,79,846	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(64)—Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1898-99.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Imperial and Provincial.</i>		
	Rs.	
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	13,78,097	13,03,427
Marine charges	7,690	8,122
Ecclesiastical charges	3,86,787	3,46,082
Superannuation allowances and pensions	16,22,773	15,12,657
Famine Relief (Imperial)	78,26,944	11,285
Public Works— (Civil (Imperial))	1,77,62,957	1,59,43,701
(Military (Imperial))	75,266	69,086
(Irrigation (Imperial))	25,30,314	20,11,888
Miscellaneous (Imperial)	4,75,311	5,60,222
Total, Imperial and Provincial	8,13,50,452	2,10,61,474
Deduct Provincial shares.	26,80,219	26,40,325
Net Imperial	2,50,70,234	1,92,81,149
<i>Provincial.</i>		
Provincial shares as above	26,80,219	26,40,325
Buildings, roads and services	21,23,891	23,01,344
Judicial charges	45,31,277	45,22,009
Prisons	11,57,474	11,63,162
Police	40,01,302	43,47,400
Education	17,46,013	18,04,155
Medical	18,01,751	14,88,454
Stationery and printing	10,35,824	9,06,865
Famine relief	18,67,332	7,372
Irrigation and navigation	32,33,736	32,08,709
Miscellaneous railway expenditure .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Construction of railways	1,77,498	1,68,010
Miscellaneous	7,04,628	8,26,644
Total, Provincial	2,40,68,321	2,41,83,573
<i>Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.</i>		
Local Funds Act V of 1883.		
Public Works	42,36,363	40,60,345
Education	10,76,749	10,76,168
Hospitals and dispensaries	7,68,010	11,69,704
Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	7,41,724	7,24,540
Famine Relief .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Miscellaneous	6,50,801	6,76,101
Village Service Fund	46,18,724	47,11,051
Irrigation Cess Fund	55,836	53,006
Sundry other Funds	6,418	6,722
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,21,55,576	1,24,86,807
<i>Excluded Funds.</i>		
Port and Marine Funds	5,60,880	6,04,514
University Fund	1,65,130	2,06,058
Cantonment Funds	27,022	27,382
Total, Excluded Funds	7,53,032	8,27,454
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	6,66,53,775	6,53,81,683

(65)—Account of the cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1898-99.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	4,31,10,479	Expenditure as per Statement No. 61	5,63,81,083
Net revenue as per Statement No. 63	12,30,70,845	Interest on Provincial loans	2,03,650
Interest on local loans	6,23,364	Do. on Imperial loans	33,25,111
Guaranteed railways	1,15,42,652	Do. on local loans	24,155
Southern Mahratta Railway	6,91,018	Guaranteed railways	57,60,137
Service Fund deposits	31,007	Southern Mahratta Railway	11,64,804
Advances repayable	1,01,10,760	Service Fund deposits	29,371
Local loans	9,55,807	Advances	1,01,72,372
Bills on local treasuries	44,42,501	Other deposits	2,42,63,668
Bills on other Governments	8,74,117	Local loans	5,25,008
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	21,63,249	Bills on local treasuries	43,37,263
Recovery of advances made in London	1,09,061	Bills on other Governments	8,95,631
Other Deposits	2,31,71,437	Council bills paid	2,26,77,442
Total receipts including balance	22,11,08,894	Cash remittances to other Governments	4,01,09,859
Deduct disbursements	10,68,65,809	Net payments on account of exchange	1,10,24,638
Cash at the end of the year	2,52,41,025	Departmental balances decreased	1,11,374
		Net unadjusted debits	1,99,89,234
		Secretary of State outstanding	3,40,000
		Total disbursements	19,58,82,809

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(66)—Statement showing the births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

Number.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.				
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born dead).	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	727,310	Anantapur ...	727,310	18,045	24.8	102.0	5.4	...	11,151	106.0	10.4	19.6	
2	800,485	Bellary ..	800,485	20,106	25.3	103.9	6.6	...	20,277	105.9	22.7	24.5	
3	1,180,901	Chingleput ..	1,199,901	42,847	35.7	104.5	11.4	...	20,148	104.3	21.3	22.1	
4	2,003,911	Coimbatore ...	2,003,911	54,850	27.3	99.0	8.8	...	37,109	107.1	19.5	19.5	
5	1,271,721	Cuddapah ..	1,271,721	29,672	23.3	102.1	4.5	...	24,910	107.4	18.8	22.4	
6	1,896,400	Gauhar ..	1,835,898	30,557	23.9	112.3	0.2	...	30,328	100.8	22.7	21.9	
7	2,077,556	Godavari ..	2,077,558	54,413	26.2	105.2	9.5	...	34,710	108.9	16.7	18.6	
8	1,855,024	Kistna ..	1,855,024	63,543	34.2	102.8	11.1	...	42,851	108.9	23.1	19.5	
9	817,060	Kurnool ..	817,060	21,084	25.8	103.0	5.1	...	10,034	107.5	20.7	24.4	
10	456,375	Madras ...	456,375	13,100	41.5	108.8	...	8.7	19,715	95.0	45.2	35.1	
11	2,607,702	Madura ..	* 2,009,668	47,712	22.7	104.9	7.1	...	32,799	108.0	15.0	20.9	
12	2,080,674	Malabar ..	2,636,674	48,992	18.6	107.0	1.1	...	46,236	115.8	17.5	10.3	
13	1,463,357	Nellore ..	1,463,357	35,122	24.0	101.2	4.3	...	28,876	100.7	19.7	17.0	
14	96,795	The Nilgiris ..	96,795	2,855	27.7	95.3	...	5.2	2,605	118.1	30.0	24.4	
15	2,118,685	North Arcot ..	2,113,335	56,221	28.6	104.1	8.9	...	38,814	103.9	18.8	17.7	
16	1,901,764	Salem ..	1,061,764	62,344	31.8	105.4	11.4	...	40,000	102.7	20.4	18.4	
17	2,183,850	South Arcot ..	2,102,336	68,302	29.3	104.4	4.0	...	32,810	106.3	24.4	21.7	
18	1,052,002	South Canara ..	1,052,002	27,247	25.9	105.2	1.3	...	25,915	107.5	24.0	21.2	
19	2,227,081	Tanjore ..	2,227,081	71,482	32.9	105.2	0.1	...	57,753	108.4	26.0	23.8	
20	1,915,702	Tinnevely ..	1,913,702	50,437	31.0	105.4	9.3	...	41,610	102.2	21.7	24.0	
21	1,371,728	Trichinopoly ..	1,371,728	41,706	30.5	103.4	5.9	...	33,702	101.0	24.6	22.6	
22	1,242,155	Vizagapatam ..	1,531,349	36,435	28.8	103.0	5.3	...	28,837	109.8	18.5	20.4	
	34,727,923	Total for the Presidency ..	33,246,180	911,742	27.4	104.3	6.4	...	606,108	106.3	21.0	21.0	

* Increase due to the inclusion for the first time of the statistics of Kodaikanal taluk and some of the zamindars of the district.
 Note.—The born-dead cases are not included in this or any of the other statements.

B.—VACCINATION.

(67)—Return of Vaccine Operations for the past five years.

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Government vaccinators ...	18,750	10,717	20,309	17,694	21,051	17,311	30,994	25,098	38,320	32,537
Local Fund do. ...	956,040	874,099	905,678	879,060	1,021,642	927,372	1,021,060	915,095	879,875	757,408
Cantonment do. ...	2,727	2,525	4,071	3,827	4,184	3,025	4,040	3,810	4,750	4,446
Zamindari do. ...	5,778	4,904	6,341	5,055	7,405	6,405	10,128	13,303	10,822	9,124
Municipal do. ...	105,875	101,503	108,753	93,716	101,270	90,369	108,824	101,063	96,281	90,010
Dispensaries ...	21,415	20,663	17,520	15,101	12,004	10,207	12,046	9,754	11,492	9,820
Medical subordinates ..	3,505	2,980	2,775	2,214	1,205	1,083	1,065	1,511	4,173	3,330
Total ..	1,116,930	1,023,097	1,120,626	1,022,267	1,173,131	1,008,460	1,189,140	1,067,910	1,089,713	900,304

N.B.—The information for 1897-98 and 1898-99 includes secondary vaccination also.

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(68)—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Madras Presidency.

Diseases.	Number of in- and out-patients treated during the year 1908.			Number of in-patients treated at the Police hospitals during the year 1908.
	In Civil hospitals and dispensaries.	In State hospitals in the Presidency Town.	Total.	
General diseases—				
Small-pox	392	203	595	48
Cholera	9,783	507	10,290	18
Dysentery	709,704	4,504	85,308	502
Malarial fevers	119,539	29,412	489,042	4,107
Primary syphilis	14,404	284	14,848	1,118
Secondary do.	28,105	1,710	29,832	90
Gonorrhoea	55,078	1,070	57,048	220
Scurvy	767	18	776	...
Worms	245,806	13,071	259,070	953
Debility and anæmia	27,441	1,725	29,166	116
Rheumatic affections	184,685	8,451	193,099	902
Tuberculous diseases	5,228	901	6,129	88
Leprosy	5,409	903	7,390	11
All other general diseases	107,809	13,030	211,536	1,188
Local diseases—				
Diseases of the nervous system	113,890	3,044	117,474	327
Do. of the eye	411,310	10,411	421,927	440
Do. of the ear	212,005	11,755	223,760	322
Do. of the nose	14,370	485	14,854	27
Do. of the circulatory system	9,912	780	7,002	28
Do. of the lungs	10,372	803	10,880	70
Other diseases of the respiratory system	159,051	10,000	173,600	1,104
Diarrhoea	31,071	2,780	33,851	185
Dyspepsia	61,773	2,647	64,420	497
Diseases of the liver	10,802	806	17,788	105
Other diseases of the digestive system	501,490	24,201	525,007	3,063
Diseases of the spleen	4,054	478	5,132	81
Other diseases of the lymphatic system	75,491	1,640	77,010	53
Goitre	310	8	327	...
Diseases of the urinary system	19,161	1,520	20,680	67
Soft chancre	5,123	803	6,080	45
Other diseases of the generative system	49,129	11,590	54,050	112
Diseases of the organs of locomotion	20,534	614	21,448	97
Do. of the connective tissue	113,208	8,400	121,008	481
Ulcers	455,040	8,704	458,713	820
Other diseases of the skin	412,608	12,300	425,007	1,612
All other local diseases	6,783	54	6,837	40
General injuries	8,064	194	8,788	11
Local injuries	107,080	11,800	200,708	820
Poisons	9,420	622	9,042	10
Not diagnosed	277	971	1,248	97
Total	4,007,111	202,464	4,509,575	17,700

	Surgical operations.
At Civil hospitals and dispensaries	147,011
At State hospitals in the Presidency Town	28,725
At the Police Hospitals	498
Total	176,234

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—

(69)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Area and population.				Public					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		University education.		School education, general.			
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
141,350	Towns .. 214 Villages ... 50,530 Total ... 57,103	Males .. 17,019,306 Females .. 13,011,016 Total ... 30,030,440	Institutions	For males ...	38	6	639	19,680	
				For females ...	2	...	224	850	
				Total ...	40	6	764	20,530	
			Scholars	Males ...	3,501	700	78,020	532,300	
				Females ...	25	3	21,638	93,117	
				Total ...	3,526	703	99,658	625,417	

(70)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							
1	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions							
For male scholars	6,20,421	2,41,772	16,46,441	18,52,090	1,53,153	2,71,501	47,90,032
For female scholars	4,147	...	5,54,871	2,45,470	61,074	17,450	8,69,013
Total	6,24,568	2,41,772	22,01,312	21,18,100	2,07,227	2,88,951	66,59,045
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13.97	5.10	20.71	14.61	8.00	5.20	70.03
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	3.50	72.01	2.74	4.01	83.25
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	17.57	81.30	...	100	90.10
(d) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	8.30	3.30	30.87	20.72	4.01	4.10	70.85
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions.							
Cost to Provincial Revenue	253 3 0	102 3 1	17 8 10	8 1 11	113 8 11	60 0 0	32 8 8
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	0 13 2	45 0 5	2 4 4
Total cost	253 8 0	283 7 0	29 12 7	8 0 0	113 0 10	141 15 2	45 11 4
Local Fund schools							
Cost to Provincial Revenue	...	...	3 2 6	6 0 2	13 12 11	0 14 8	6 11 6
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	2 5 3	3 8 6	81 12 0	10 3 11	8 6 7
Total cost	...	...	10 8 1	4 8 6	100 4 0	57 10 11	4 15 0
Municipal schools.							
Cost to Provincial Revenue	55 2 11	...	4 7 0	0 0 5	...	1 15 5	1 3 0
Cost to Municipal Funds	3 7 1	...	0 7 0	4 11 4	...	10 10 5	3 12 10
Total cost	102 7 5	...	24 0 6	6 2 8	...	14 0 7	10 11 7
Institutions in Native States							
Total cost	...	...	15 0 8	...	...	...	15 0 8
Aided institutions.							
Cost to Provincial Revenue	40 11 5	...	8 0 3	0 6 7	80 1 2	8 4 6	1 2 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 12 0	0 13 10	1 2 7	...	0 19 11
Total cost	101 0 1	...	25 13 0	3 6 0	141 11 11	48 18 11	7 15 8
Unaided institutions							
Total cost	195 7 4	...	13 8 1	1 15 4	201 8 0	90 0 0	5 4 8
All institutions							
Cost to Provincial Revenue	80 2 5	102 3 1	4 6 11	0 7 2	10 10 8	27 5 6	1 14 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 2 4	...	0 12 6	1 8 6	13 10 8	17 4 11	1 6 8
Total cost	105 4 10	283 7 0	24 4 11	3 8 2	120 4 4	70 8 10	8 1 6

A.—EDUCATION—

(71)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Class of institutions.		Public institutions.															
		Under public management.												Under private.			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
University education.	Arts Colleges.																
	English	4	700	633	603	3	158	130	120	...	...	...	28	2,633	2,332	2,118
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	700	632	602	3	158	130	120	...	...	...	28	2,633	2,332	2,118
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
	Law	1	417	645	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	1	79	79	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	66	121	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	3	71	65	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	1	46	43	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	700	633	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.	Secondary schools.																
	For boys { High schools, English	3	1,340	1,307	1,130	25	5,100	4,074	4,317	...	...	...	04	27,060	26,004	23,271
	{ Middle schools, English	7	765	700	650	83	7,542	7,408	6,444	...	...	...	160	15,800	14,431	12,318
	{ Vernacular schools	4	505	553	280	28	2,651	2,661	2,453	...	...	...	40	8,058	5,701	5,184
	For girls { High schools, English	1	105	105	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2,064	1,000	1,701
	{ Vernacular schools	1	32	32	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	364	338	354
	{ Middle schools, English	50	5,490	5,130	3,000	1	212	200	700	...	...	...	41	3,740	2,288	1,900
	{ Vernacular schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	6,014	5,234	6,663
	Total ...	77	8,168	7,753	4,108	137	16,705	15,303	13,415	1	85	04	83	440	61,754	59,021	50,921
	Primary schools.																
For boys	101	6,061	6,801	6,423	2,815	120,440	127,905	107,180	...	...	...	10,002	320,472	316,146	293,187	
For girls	65	5,321	5,260	4,112	21	1,360	1,325	072	...	...	...	682	25,433	24,390	19,172	
Total ...	250	12,382	12,060	10,535	2,836	120,800	129,230	108,158	...	...	...	11,114	345,905	340,536	287,800	
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction.																
	Training schools for masters	33	676	654	873	18	260	259	241	...	...	...	0	201	200	150
	Do. for mistresses	4	68	61	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	223	213	201
	Schools of Art	1	625	503	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	1	330	303	310	1	50	49	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	1	107	170	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	3	177	128	80	0	370	231	206	...	...	...	27	1,777	1,500	1,483
	Total ...	43	2,283	2,212	1,371	20	720	737	650	...	...	...	37	2,570	2,373	1,908
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...		415	24,170	23,643	13,700	3,006	147,470	145,504	121,510	1	85	04	83	12,047	413,332	403,408	341,666
Private institutions.	1. Advanced teaching—																
	(a) Arabic or Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental classes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary teaching—																
	A vernacular only or mainly—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary teaching the Quran—																
	For boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—																	
For boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...		415	24,170	23,643	13,700	3,006	147,470	145,504	121,510	1	85	04	83	12,047	413,332	403,408	341,666

continued.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1896-99.

management.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language	A vernacular language	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	155	138	125	38	3,519	3,453	901	2,482	49	252	3,131	78	14	18	..
..
3	158	138	125	40	3,526	3,455	904	2,480	61	258	3,182	78	14	18	..
..	..	..	..	1	417	417	..	..	..	17	305	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	79	79	..	..	11	43	5	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	1	16	16	..	..	15	1	82	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	71	71	..	..	..	15	68	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	40	40	..	..	..	1	43	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	709	709	..	..	24	64	621	10	..	8	..
20	5,137	4,800	4,208	144	39,376	39,037	8,529	32,538	1,670	4,125	31,389	2,148	86	77	..
31	1,000	1,845	1,063	279	35,011	34,083	1,379	33,675	1,432	3,146	10,704	1,183	60	907	..
33	1,276	1,150	978	114	8,470	8,373	189	8,172	3	1,850	6,240	845	3	634	..
2	23	22	19	24	2,281	2,251	478	729	1,429	658	141	1	17	..	310
..	..	..	..	2	324	310	..	208	..	7	517	..	..	..	7
2	95	79	80	44	3,860	3,800	6	3,742	1,007	1,800	860	2	17	..	686
5	269	249	249	150	14,504	14,391	14	14,500	29	3,777	10,437	280	72	..	219
35	8,708	8,271	7,109	754	94,668	93,070	3,890	84,844	6,206	14,988	68,654	4,498	180	1,668	1,525
6,051	124,420	118,093	109,814	10,939	557,261	66,450	21,067	607,814	620	37,423	486,328	50,001	3,074	60,471	1,520
14	3,983	3,700	3,070	899	36,146	2,022	1,780	35,749	364	4,732	20,596	4,137	54	..	..
5,300	155,482	152,855	105,934	20,539	623,417	70,612	22,856	538,603	874	42,180	518,227	64,058	3,138	65,471	1,420
1	5	0	0	61	1,418	134	..	1,234	..	301	984	73	..	11	..
..	..	..	..	10	395	63	..	263	40	241	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	525	208	..	256	32	48	404	83	..	25	..
..
..	..	..	..	2	410	410	..	..	76	63	231	36	10	20	..
..	..	..	..	1	167	123	..	39	..	6	155	0	..	..	..
1	33	30	25	8	253	30	..	223	29	91	124	15	..	..	..
1	32	30	25	36	2,362	1,470	..	802	559	525	1,616	281	1	3	44
3	70	66	60	128	5,461	2,504	..	2,067	700	1,562	2,920	400	11	63	44
6,299	137,408	130,783	113,284	21,707	737,671	135,500	32,710	724,860	7,927	63,800	658,515	60,019	3,852	58,228	2,789
..	..	..	..	50	2,695	49	2,901	859	..	..	2,615	2,005	..	105	..
..	..	..	..	179	2,612	..	2,607	281	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..
..	..	..	..	4,320	79,871	152	638	73,718	..	2,959	75,832	3,051	39	4,100	..
..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	13	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	808	26,118	115	25,158	3,249	..	23	26,044	..	..	5,884	..
..	..	..	..	42	1,165	..	1,165	102	..	..	1,165	..	..	..	67
..
..
..	..	..	..	5,406	172,476	307	32,439	84,223	..	2,981	73,611	52,815	90	9,560	67
6,299	137,408	130,783	113,284	27,203	840,045	155,567	65,199	806,073	7,927	64,781	695,064	101,804	3,861	67,778	2,866

* Of these, two are for girls with 48 pupils (all girls).

† Of these, eight are for girls with 44 boys and 800 girls

A.—EDUCATION—

(71a)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans

Class of institutions.		Public institutions.												Under private			
		Under public management.												Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.							
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																	
University education.	English { For boys . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	41	36
	English { For girls . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3
	Oriental . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	45	39
<i>Secondary schools.</i>																	
School education, general.	For boys, { High schools, English ..	1	280	327	300	1	79	76	65	...	...	...	...	0	1,074	1,585	1,335
	{ Middle schools } English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,007	1,010	1,325
	For girls, { High schools } English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,404	1,404	1,180
	{ Middle schools } English ..	1	62	62	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,587	1,528	1,537
	Total	2	342	389	350	1	79	76	65	...	...	...	...	37	3,022	3,139	3,210
	<i>Primary schools.</i>																
School education, general.	For boys . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	352	377	306
	For girls . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	300	297	261
School education, general.	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	721	674	567
<i>Schools for special instruction.</i>																	
School education, special.	Industrial schools . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	23	20
	Other schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	521	508	378
School education, special.	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	544	531	398
Total of public institutions		2	342	389	350	1	79	76	65	...	...	...	...	11	7,714	7,381	6,210
Private institutions . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total		2	342	389	350	1	79	76	65	...	...	...	...	11	7,744	7,381	6,210

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

management.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
13	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	..	..	..	3	53	53	25	29	25	1	27	..	..	12	..
..	..	..	..	1	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	4	57	57	26	29	27	2	28	..	..	12	..
..	..	..	..	11	2,080	2,080	832	972	1,626	231	240	37	5	46	..
..	..	..	..	21	1,697	1,697	12	865	1,328	165	189	7	9	382	..
1	13	13	11	13	1,477	1,477	452	59	1,384	54	31	1	7	..	272
1	44	40	37	27	1,693	1,693	2	242	1,576	66	33	..	13	..	360
2	67	53	48	72	6,906	6,906	1,208	2,108	5,814	518	406	45	34	428	671
..	..	..	..	6	362	362	..	38	362	..	..	..	..	143	..
1	23	29	17	8	362	362	..	..	350	5	3	..	4	..	109
1	23	26	17	14	744	744	..	38	732	5	3	..	4	148	109
..	..	..	..	1	23	23	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	* 6	621	621	..	..	503	17	..	1	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	7	544	544	..	..	526	17	..	1	..	..	44
3	80	82	65	97	8,251	8,251	1,325	2,235	7,000	542	536	46	38	585	824
..
..
3	80	82	65	97	8,251	8,251	1,325	2,235	7,000	542	536	46	38	585	824

* Of these, five are for girls with 14 boys and 415 girls.

A.—EDUCATION

(72)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

Objects of expenditure	Under											
	Managed by Government.						Managed by Local Funds.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Taxes.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Taxes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—												
English { for boys	1,63,935	...	...	62,007	...	(a) 1,949	5,14,601	4,785	...	405	...	6,07
for girls .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—												
Law .. .. .	...	...	...	(b) 40,453	...	10	40,463	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	50,157	...	...	4,300	...	761	55,218	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	45,219	...	...	7,752	...	(c) 4,213	57,173	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	27,019	...	...	...	...	405	27,014	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	21,645	...	...	655	...	5,628	27,928	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,23,975	...	...	1,16,907	...	12,051	4,55,733	4,785	...	405	...	6,07
School education, general.												
Secondary schools—												
For boys { High schools	(d) 45,634	...	...	15,348	...	(d1) 70,540	(d2) 1,32,802	(d) 28,774	...	...	...	(f) 1,10,5
Middle { English	8,676	...	...	1,756	...	2	10,513	21,004	12,540	145	...	60,97
schools, { Vernacular	3,611	...	...	43	...	4	3,661	2,007	12,560	1,650	...	7,22
For girls { High schools { English	9,530	...	...	617	...	25	10,172	...	...	...	...	...
Middle { Vernacular	(e) 16,320	...	...	...	...	(e1) 4,422	(e2) 20,748	...	...	...	...	...
schools, { English	51,144	...	...	1,303	14	404	52,851	306	...	408	...	51
Total	1,35,149	...	...	16,476	14	76,307	2,11,135	64,214	24,940	2,102	...	2,68,45
Primary schools—												
For boys	59,234	...	...	2,042	...	2,000	63,276	62,732	9,65,103	74,183	1,18,50	...
For girls	38,950	...	...	654	...	...	39,604	2,900	1,440	8,772	...	27
Total	98,184	...	...	2,696	...	2,000	1,02,880	65,632	1,01,003	77,010	1,18,50	...
School education, special.												
Schools for special instruction—												
Training schools for masters	1,02,563	(h) 139	(h1) 721	304	27	272	1,03,828	4,480	21,760	512	...	...
Do, for mistresses	16,395	...	...	...	...	...	16,395	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	24,638	...	...	1,400	...	1,437	27,475	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	30,412	32,345	20,000	7,342	...	...	60,097	...	...	1,020	1,16	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	10,557	...	...	6,241	...	2,078	17,834	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(i) 13,021	...	300	705	...	(i1) 5,000	(i2) 20,524	9,121	4,311	2,180	...	16
Total	1,90,841	32,382	21,021	16,107	27	17,497	2,85,840	7,100	29,450	3,751	1,86	...
Buildings												
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	(j) 67,580	...	...	...	...	...	67,580	1,611	23,408	3,760	...	...
Total	67,580	...	...	...	...	...	67,580	2,204	...	...	...	...
Unions and												
Direction .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools held in												
Arts colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,25,551	32,833	21,021	1,50,116	41	1,08,427	11,49,592	1,26,248	4,30,002	88,051	3,58,3	...

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 435.

(b) Surplus for (Law college), Rs. 1,150.

(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 61.

(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 80,203.

(e) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 68,605.

(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 99,508.

(g) Net cost of European and Outcast High schools, Rs. 4,316.

(h) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 6,754.

(i) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant,

(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.

(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost.

(h) Non-departmental.

(d1) Non-departmental.

(i) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Provincial grant, Rs. 1,377.

(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 3,189.

(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, total cost, Rs. 4,536.

(j) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(72)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99—continued.

Objects of expenditure.		Public institutions—cont.				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
		Under private management—cont.										
		Unaided.										
		Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
University education.	Arts colleges—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	English for boys	5,603	..	21,350	20,978	2,50,356	..	408	1,78,558	1,01,139	0,20,421	
	Oriental .. .. .	..	..	..	..	755	..	..	41	5,851	1,147
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,463	10	40,460
	Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	60,187	..	..	8,800	701	69,278
	Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45,310	..	..	7,742	4,212	57,273
	Teaching .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,010	..	..	600	406	28,014
	Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51,635	..	..	556	6,038	57,829
	Total	5,603	..	21,290	20,973	4,23,551	..	408	2,15,309	2,05,823	8,76,840	
School education, general.	Secondary schools—											
	For boys { High schools	52,097	792	13,133	1,01,358	1,60,937	507	21,170	6,53,000	3,00,708	1,12,388	
	{ Middle schools	13,155	942	8,855	21,955	63,143	13,723	15,895	2,13,002	10,762	1,02,706	
	{ Vernacular schools	6,734	5,309	2,347	15,391	11,977	15,000	5,201	26,000	41,000	10,742	
	For girls { High schools	73	..	2,740	2,813	33,268	..	..	35,410	80,005	1,78,303
	{ Middle schools	374	8,470	14	8,767	2,110	..	..	3,110	5,111	8,676
	{ Vernacular schools	658	130	4,417	5,171	45,901	102	..	26,080	1,08,707	1,81,308	
	{ Vernacular schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33,785	75	408	11,977	91,002	1,38,287
	Total	1,04,917	11,030	27,002	1,53,049	4,01,308	29,008	41,710	8,80,078	7,30,113	22,90,312	
	Primary schools—											
For boys	1,34,350	13,012	75,713	2,22,960	1,78,830	6,81,940	1,49,002	5,44,881	4,40,053	18,82,696		
For girls	833	4,416	11,239	16,487	12,233	4,402	8,925	10,849	1,63,371	2,65,470		
Total	1,35,033	17,428	86,950	2,39,447	2,71,063	8,80,832	1,40,128	5,55,730	5,07,024	21,18,106		
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—											
	Training schools for masters .. .. .	..	..	1,740	1,740	1,21,408	22,310	1,520	812	10,321	1,50,123
	Schools of Art .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34,750	400	..	400	15,804	51,074
	Law schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39,688	..	..	1,400	4,407	37,805
	Medical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering and Surveying schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30,412	32,243	21,020	8,547	3,020	95,881
	Industrial schools .. .. .	..	..	3,670	3,670	2,076	3,411	..	9,540	2,078	17,584
	Other schools	189	..	2,083	2,272	30,738	1,011	2,429	12,726	71,811	1,22,077	
	Total	189	..	7,502	7,691	2,66,070	62,318	24,758	28,798	1,20,775	4,50,192	
	Buildings, furniture and apparatus (special grants only) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	91,700	24,146	5,607	..	8,01,260	8,86,779
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,657	1,087	1,700	..	..	22,514	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,10,356	25,232	7,357	..	8,01,260	4,68,284	
University Direction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,500	10,000	1,13,500	
	Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	66,177	..	..	..	64,177	
Scholarships held in inspection.	Arts colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	(d) 2,05,292	1,02,511	15,020	..	4,12,823	
	Professional colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,533	..	..	..	18,143	
	Secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,857	..	..	..	210	
	Primary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18,483	..	..	..	7,024	
	Special schools other than Training schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	10	
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	(m) 21,807	7,970	1,117	..	5,802	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	65,553	..	..	1,11,762	86,214	(n) 2,32,656	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure on public instruction		2,45,832	28,407	1,62,860	4,27,158	(o) 19,30,749	8,14,080	2,37,358	21,24,220	20,20,664	71,25,681	

(k) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 23,322

(l) Grants to Mappila Inspection Schoolmasters, Malabar, Rs. 708.

(m) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools, Rs. 4,000

(n) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,31,020; other sources, Rs. 23,738; and total, Rs. 2,14,808).

(o) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 3,005; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,369; grants to Government schools, Rs. 211.

NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,45,633 + 1,25,248 + 5,13,021) Rs. 17,81,801

Add—Indirect charges—

Direction 56,477

Inspection 2,05,292

Scholarships 50,510

Miscellaneous 67,218

Total 4,78,586

Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School 22,60,390

Lawrence Asylum Charges 1,85,381

Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department 3,005

Charges met from non-departmental receipts 1,364

Building charges met from Public Works Funds 67,380

Total 8,61,815

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(72A)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

Objects of expenditure.	Under public management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.		
	Provincial Funds.	Local funds.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions, and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds, and other sources.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions, and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds, and other sources.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions, and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds, and other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
University education.																	
Arts colleges—																	
English { For boys																	
For girls																	
Oriental																	
Total																	
Secondary schools—																	
English { For boys	80,203					69,595	4,104			651	2,544			850			
For girls																	
Middle schools, English						4,492											
Middle schools, English	16,310													350			
Middle schools, English						75,027	4,104			651	2,544			850			
Total																	
Primary schools—																	
For boys																	
For girls																	
Total																	
School education—																	
For boys																	
For girls																	
Total																	
Schools for special education—																	
Special schools	1,577					3,169	4,036										
Other schools	1,777					3,150	4,320										
Total																	
School buildings																	
For boys																	
For girls																	
Total																	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																	
Total																	
Scholarships						304	2,304							140			
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000					70,291	1,27,300		4,200	651	2,544		140	850	8,053		

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(72a).—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—continued.																Grand Total.
	Under private management																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.																
	Unaided.																
	Provincial revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
University education.																	
Arts colleges—																	
English { For boys	8,863			1,234	200	12,030	17,418					8,863			1,234	12,259	
Oriental { For girls				10		306	315								10	305	
Total	8,863			1,244	200	12,336	17,733					8,863			1,244	12,564	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys { High schools, English	33,161			27,440	2,008	37,637	1,11,246					33,161			30,244	1,31,000	
For girls { Middle schools, English	17,389		211	41,000	1,635	1,03,055	1,45,095					17,389		481	7,378	7,378	
For girls { Middle schools, English	15,974			12,333	4,895	51,150	87,802	106	8,237		3,423	17,165		241	44,000	63,852	
Total	72,639		241	91,771	15,569	1,90,186	3,70,656	166	3,237		3,683	33,294			13,049	83,754	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	1,354		115	1,339	1,331	8,031	5,793					1,354		115	27	4,402	
For girls	1,772			1,596	1,822	7,577	8,315					1,772			1,239	5,337	
Total	2,936		115	2,935	3,153	15,608	14,116					2,936		115	1,266	9,779	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Industrial schools	882				1,457	2,327	9,299					882				1,487	
Other schools	4,410				1,483	1,373	18,273			511	810	5,537			6,143	6,644	
Total	5,312				1,635	2,327	13,617			510	810	6,084			6,143	8,131	
Buildings	5,000					54,603	89,600					5,000				84,690	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,510						1,510					1,510					
Total	6,510					54,603	91,110					6,510				84,690	
Scholarships	1,640					1,573	2,224					1,640				4,313	
Total expenditure on European schools	92,829		356	1,40,414	19,223	2,49,619	5,12,244	106	5,237	1,030	4,473	1,44,339		1,007	1,03,424	4,08,852	
																5,368	
																6,52,802	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(13)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

Class of schools.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.				
	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but have not passed the Secondary (Middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.			Total.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Secondary schools—	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.																
	1			2			3			4			5				
	Government ..	360	..	560	708	..	708	258	..	258	605	..	605	71	..	71	
	Local Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal ..	620	..	620	4,761	10	4,771	1,361	..	1,361	1,015	103	1,118	27	10	37	
	Native States ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	980	..	980	5,469	20	5,489	2,976	..	2,976	4,685	21	4,706	133	..	133	
	For boys ..	Government ..	244	..	244	156	..	156	8,745	..	8,745	8,057	..	8,057	250	..	250
Local Fund ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal ..		2,210	..	2,210	3,746	1	3,747	811	..	811	710	..	710	10	..	10	
Native States ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unaided ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		538	..	538	5,602	11	5,613	10,566	..	10,566	9,577	..	9,577	270	..	270	
For girls ..		Government
		Local Fund
		Municipal
	Native States ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary schools—	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.															
		1			2			3			4			5			
		Government ..	294	..	294	133	..	133	714	..	714	582	..	582	83	..	83
Local Fund ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal ..		24,804	..	24,804	38,778	..	38,778	7,277	..	7,277	10,035	..	10,035	1,015	..	1,015	
Native States ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unaided ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		294	..	294	38,915	..	38,915	15,067	..	15,067	10,617	..	10,617	1,098	..	1,098	
For boys ..		Government ..	101	..	101	1,162	..	1,162	1,801	..	1,801	1,015	..	1,015	143	..	143
	Local Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal ..	280	..	280	1,337	..	1,337	701	..	701	12,080	..	12,080	1,162	..	1,162	
	Native States ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	381	..	381	2,500	..	2,500	29,611	..	29,611	14,107	..	14,107	2,207	..	2,207	
	For girls ..	Government
		Local Fund
		Municipal
Native States ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unaided ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..																	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.
 ('73a).—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls	Birth stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						
			1			2			3			4				5		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																		
For boys ... { Government	1	253	15	...	15	88	...	88	28	...	28	140	...	140	288	288		
For boys ... { Municipal	1	70	9	...	9	28	...	28	12	...	12	30	...	30	70	70		
For boys ... { Aided	20	9,571	849	9	933	922	73	985	403	53	461	1,223	266	1,483	2,643	428		
Total ...	22	8,723	873	9	982	1,043	73	1,116	468	53	511	1,383	268	1,653	3,308	428		
For girls ... { Government	3	62	13	132	265	68	724	792	45	311	352	...	25	22	...	62		
For girls ... { Municipal	4	3,551	...	1	1	3	9	12	2	...	...	48	1,146	1,631	632	2,943
For girls ... { Aided	2	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	35	85	119
Total ...	9	3,610	26	133	266	79	736	804	50	322	372	602	1,192	1,694	97	90		
Total, Secondary schools	72	6,002	986	262	955	1,112	512	1,324	508	375	553	1,895	1,437	3,382	73	130		
Primary schools—																		
For boys ... Aided	6	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	23	67	171	104	275	26	24
Total ...	6	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	29	57	177	104	275	26	24
For girls ... { Aided	7	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	31	18	107	260	6	13
For girls ... { Unaided	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	21	...	...
Total ...	8	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	33	24	122	281	6	13
Total, Primary schools	14	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	40	90	270	315	585	31	36
Grand total ...	86	7,716	386	912	588	1,132	512	1,824	549	421	973	2,165	1,753	3,933	119	117		

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(74)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1898-99.

A.—EDUCATION

(74)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division) ...	3	7	5	15	125	337	120	80	562
3. Bachelor of Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. B.A. (English Language Division) ...	3	7	5	15	116	206	97	192	700
5. Do. B.Sc. (Second Language Division) ...	...	...	...	...	110	243	97	90	510
6. Do. B.Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Do. Arts	7	27	13	47	241	604	310	610	1,005
8. Previous examination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. in Arabic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Do. in Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Do. in Arabic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. in Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Proficiency in Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. in Arabic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. in Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Do. in Urdu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
<i>Law.</i>									
1. Doctor of Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	365	...	13	1	517
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	477	...	83	9	619
<i>Medicine.</i>									
1. Doctor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
2. Bachelor of Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15
5. First M.B. (a)	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
6. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12
7. Preliminary Scientific (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. L.S.Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering.</i>									
1. M.C.E.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
2. B.C.E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering) ...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
4. First L.O.E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Teaching.</i>									
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	96	...	...	10	65
2. Do. { Practical	2	...	...	2	93	...	...	9	72
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	5	29	8	32	19	68	17	12	187
Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination { Boys	26	91	65	171	401	2,897	1,489	1,480	(c) 5,801
Girls	1	19	7	24	0	70	48	10	(d) 130
Lower Secondary Examination { Boys	128	317	160	545	1,007	3,593	1,168	2,507	(d) 6,448
Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination { Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination { Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination, (e) { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,044	34,610
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION									
1. Training School Examination { Upper	5	2	2	9	182	88	4	1	175
Lower	34	8	3	45	1,944	845	31	15	1,055
2. Training School Examination { Upper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	19	13	0	23	145	307	1	...	453
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	138	...	...	...	138
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	82	...	...	48	130
6. Industrial School Examination	5	7	3	15	154	86	13	23	250
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	1	2	20	...	6	3	35

(a) Conducted under the old regulations.

(b) First M.B. and O.M. under the new regulations.

(c) Excludes 21 candidates disallowed.

(d) Includes public candidates who, having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining

(e) Primary Examination.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(75)—Returns showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.																
Objects of expenditure.	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										In institutions managed by					Total Local expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Post.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
University Education.	1															16
	Arts colleges—															
	English					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Oriental															
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
	Medicine															
	Engineering															
	Teaching															
	Agriculture															
	Total															
Secondary schools—																
	For boys { English	9	1,841	1,150	1,144	3,770	3,256	10,592	170	75	44,507	507	507	507	507	507
	For boys { Vernacular	74	6,322	4,044	3,603	9,141	12,000	75,000	170	468	1,10,000	14,728	14,728	14,728	14,728	14,728
	For girls { English	26	2,627	2,001	1,270	2,707	12,000	6,746		376	22,089	1,601	1,601	1,601	1,601	1,601
	For girls { Vernacular															
	Total	100	10,790	9,383	9,383	33,516	34,256	1,18,000	170	947	1,77,041	4,708	4,708	4,708	4,708	4,708
	Primary schools—															
	For boys	27	1,211	111,020	94,213	47,520	2,34,100	48,240		1,309	6,01,109	2,22,777	2,22,777	2,22,777	2,22,777	2,22,777
	For girls	11	627	622	591	1,003	3,210	28			4,662	4,662	4,662	4,662	4,662	4,662
	Total	38	1,838	111,752	94,709	48,523	3,61,840	48,268		1,309	6,00,771	2,27,439	2,27,439	2,27,439	2,27,439	2,27,439
Schools for special instruction—																
	Training schools for masters	18	276	350	241	5,574	21,706	410	6		25,702	109	109	109	109	109
	Schools of Art															
	Law schools															
	Medical schools	1	70	49	48	1,024	1,105	3,650			5,844	32,945	32,945	32,945	32,945	32,945
	Engineering and surveying schools															
	Technical schools	1	47	48	47	807	3,442	1,007			5,469	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
	Other schools	2	200	76	277	1,958	4,314	1,400	107		11,985	4,314	4,314	4,314	4,314	4,314
	Total	22	653	662	608	6,362	29,486	2,830	1,853		8,908	48,948	48,948	48,948	48,948	48,948

(75)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99—continued.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.															
Objects of expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Bridges, routes and other sources.	In institutions managed by				Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on public instruction.
											Total	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
University Education— Arts colleges— English Oriental Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law Medicine Engineering Teaching Agriculture	3	138	136	729	Rs. 4,798	Rs. 468	Rs. 28	Rs. 9,471	Rs. 23	Rs. 26	Rs. 27	Rs. 25	Rs. 29	Rs. 31	Rs. 32
Total	3	138	136	729	4,758	468		9,571		25	14,537			468	468
School education, General. Secondary schools— For boys— High schools Middle schools For girls— High schools Middle schools For girls— Primary schools— For boys For girls	16	5,355	4,995	2,573	20,005	145		Rs. 14,683		1,372	16,615		31,176	21,176	21,688
	9	1,040	981	774	125	1,658		35			2,111		4,892	6,512	28,618
	2	224	317	774											19,592
	1	312	208	159	565	468									
Total	28	7,732	6,493	4,057	20,695	2,192		9,571		2,373	14,431		36,518	41,710	70,718
School education, Special. Schools for special instruction— Training schools for managers Schools for art Law schools Medical schools Engineering and surveying schools Industrial schools Other schools	329	16,298	16,579	17,985	5,722	74,138		12,249		22	52,551		67,595	1,48,003	7,21,947
	11	732	671	451	2,145	5,772		101		22	9,465		153	9,618	8,417
Total	281	17,030	16,509	18,436	6,575	77,910		17,459		52	1,07,028		69,915	1,45,875	7,33,369
					565	162									
Total	4	75	75	15	135	759		27		121	1,065	300	1,400	2,459	8,417
Total	4	75	75	15	1,044	901		27		121	2,107	31,021	2,830	24,792	67,070

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ganjām.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Town Hall Committee, Chicacole.	For the improvement of the Committee and the public at large in political, social, physical, intellectual, religious and general matters.	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	..	40	No	25th Feb. 1891
Students' Association, Chicacole.	Moral and intellectual development.	...	..	30 15 6	30 15 6	30	...	..	30	No	28th Aug. 1891
Reading Room, Parlākmedī.	Intellectual and literary improvement of members.	..	...	168 5 0	168 5 0	24	...	..	24	No	1892
Ulka Hiteshini Samāj, Parlākmedī.	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	20	...	..	20	No	1894
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlākmedī.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	..	..	...	..	12	...	..	12	No	1891
Raja's College, Parlākmedī, (Boys' Library).	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	..	...	265 8 9	265 0 0	..	480	..	480	No	30th July 1895
Raja's College, Parlākmedī, (Students' Society).	Intellectual and moral improvement of members.	...	...	14 13 0	14 13 0	4	..	8	12	No	8th Mar. 1890
Ulkal Vidya Yashani Samāj, Parlākmedī.	Improvement of education among Uriyas.	...	4 0 0	20 14 0	24 14 0	8	...	10	18	No	5th June 1891
Reading Room, Chatrapur.	Free circulation.	...	...	100 8 0	100 8 0	14	...	...	14	No	..
Vidya Sangham, Borhampur.	Mental and moral improvement, religious learning and social advancement.	...	30 12 0	13 16 0	63 11 0	11	...	...	11	No	5th Mar. 1895
Reading Room, Aska ..	Reading Newspapers and some recreation.	...	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	12	...	..	12	No	About 1887
Borhampur Association ..	Literary and public ..	..	..	15 8 0	15 8 0	20	...	..	20	No	About the year 1870 or so.
Vizagapatam.											
Reading Room, Yollaman-chili.	For improvement of the members.	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	12	...	...	12	No	Feb. 1893
Hindu Reading Room, Narsapatam.	Do.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	Nov. 1893
Sri Venkata Anandavardhani Sabha, Kasimkota.	Do.	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	Sept. 1895
Reading Room, Chodavaram.	Do.	..	..	80 0 0	80 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	1891
K. Ramalinga Sastri's Rooms.	For bodily exercise.	..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	0	..	..	0	No	1896
Cent. Club, Chodavaram.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Victoria Jubilee Club, Pārvatipuri.	Mutual improvement of members.	..	..	108 13 3	108 13 3	32	...	..	32	No	1887
Reading Room, Palakonda.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	..	..	195 4 0	195 4 0	18	10	0	31	No	1892
Saraswati Samāj, Bimlipatam.	Literary and physical improvement.	..	170 0 0	201 12 0	371 12 0	455	...	..	455	No	1880
Young Men's Association ..	Do.	..	Rs. 70 4 0 and 2 tolas of gold Rs. (42-5).	68 2 0	160 14 0	20	..	18	74	No	May 1890.
Goddavari.											
The Jubilee Public Library and Reading Room, Rajahmundry.	Mental, moral and social improvement of its members.	102 8 0	...	687 8 8	690 0 8	78	...	..	78	Yes	14th Sept. 1894
Literary Association, Coonada.	Do.	..	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	54	...	...	54	No	1877
Mutual Improvement Society, Poddapur.	Do.	...	...	164 0 0	164 0 0	30	...	...	30	No	Feb. 1893
Peddanna Sholapuramma Town Hall and Reading Room, Narsapuram.	Do.	..	..	240 0 0	240 0 0	30	...	..	30	No	5th Mar. 1897
Humes' Association, Kopalla.	Do.	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	30	...	..	30	No	10th Mar. 1885
Balasamijun, Yenamburru.	Do.	..	..	6 0 0	0 0 0	15	...	12	27	No	18th Jan. 1897
Navarohi Association, Undi.	Do.	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	11	...	..	11	No	1893
Teachers' Association, Payavaru.	For the improvement of primary education and mutual improvement.	..	..	...	...	7	...	..	7	No	31st May 1890
Teachers' Association, Ramachandrapuram.	Do.	..	..	96 0 0	96 0 0	18	..	...	18	No	1st Sept. 1894
Teachers' Association, Vedurupaku.	Do.	..	..	...	..	8	...	...	8	No	7th Feb. 1897
Teachers' Association, Rasole.	Do.	..	..	9 0 0	0 0 0	19	...	..	19	No	1st April 1897
Teachers' Association, Nagaram.	Do.	..	..	...	..	15	...	..	15	No	1st Feb. 1897
Teachers' Association, Achanta.	Do.	..	..	8 0 0	6 4 0	15	...	...	15	No	1st April 1897
Teachers' Association, Podur.	Do.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	..	10	No	1st April 1897
Teachers' Association, Bhimavaram.	Do.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	20	...	..	20	No	10th Mar. 1898

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered by no.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Goddavari—cont.											
Teachers' Association, Akividu.	For the improvement of primary education and mutual improvement	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						25th Dec. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Ganapetaram.	Do.			1 0 0	1 0 0	10			10	No	1st Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Amalapuram.	Do.			1 0 0	1 0 0	15			15	No	1st July 1897.
Teachers' Association, Podagattapalli.	Do.			2 0 0	2 0 0	20			20	No	1st Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Ambajipeta.	Do.			1 0 0	1 0 0	10			10	No	1st Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association Mm-mudiyaram.	Do.					20			20	No	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Allavaram.	Do.					20			20	No	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Tattaramudi.	Do.					15			15	No	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Polamur.	Do.			2 0 0	2 0 0	22			22	No	17th Feb. 1898.
People's Association, Yenamuduru.	For the improvement of literature.			30 0 0	30 0 0	24			24	No	16th July 1898.
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers in Girls' schools.			40 0 0	40 0 0	45	2		47	No	11th Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do.					10	3	3	22	No	11th Mar. 1898.
Kistna.											
Vijayavada Sabha, Bezvada.	To cultivate good habits and promote literary knowledge.					70			70	No	Aug. 1886.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Bezvada.	Do.			10 0 0	10 0 0		45		45	No	1886.
Social Club, Bezvada.	Do.			200 0 0	200 0 0	25			25	No	July 1891.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room, Bezvada.	Do.			50 0 0	50 0 0	30			30	No	Oct. 1894.
Durvarthanasana Samajam, Bezvada.	Do.			15 0 0	15 0 0	40			40	No	1890.
Teachers' Association, Guntur.	For the improvement of primary education.					20			20	No	25th Nov. 1891.
Mission Association, Guntur.	Do.			9 0 0	9 0 0	33	8	8	49	No	1st July 1892.
Teachers' Association, Bapatla.	Do.			0 13 0	6 13 0	43			43	No	13th June 1892.
The Kistna Club, Masulipatam.	Advancement of intellectual and debating faculties.			564 0 0	564 0 0	36			36	No	1898.
Hindu Matha Bala Samajam, Masulipatam.	To further the cause of Hinduism.			18 0 0	18 0 0	44		30	74	No	Aug. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Bezvada.	For the improvement of primary education.			5 0 0	5 0 0	25			25	No	June 1898.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room and Tennis Club attached to it, Narasaraopeta.	For the improvement of physical and moral culture.			242 4 0	242 4 0	34			34	No	19th Sept. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Vinukonda.	For the improvement of primary education.			3 0 0	3 0 0	16			16	No	2nd Dec. 1898.
Women Teachers' Association, Guntur.	Improvement of teaching.			9 0 0	9 0 0	33	22		55	No	1892.
Women Teachers' Association, Bandar.	Do.					45			45	No	1897.
Kurnool.											
The Muhammadan Reading Room, Kurnool.	General improvement			96 0 0	96 0 0	15			15	No	Jan. 1896.
M.B.Ry. T. Chidambara Rao's Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do.			140 0 0	140 0 0	30			30	No	1893.
M.B.Ry. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar's Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do.			100 0 0	100 0 0	20			20	No	1896.
Reading Room, Nandyal.	Do.			336 0 0	336 0 0	35			35	No	Feb. 1887.
Sri Venkateswara Vilasam Reading Room.	To improve moral and mental culture.			17 0 0	17 0 0	32			32	No	19th Nov. 1898.
Bellary.											
Students Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual culture.			24 0 0	24 0 0	10		20	30	No	Mar. 1896.
Saraswathidham Bellary.	Do.			1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	20		10	60	No	April 1895.
Native Club, Bellary.	Do.			240 0 0	240 0 0	20			20	No	1880.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do.			240 0 0	240 0 0	20			20	No	1885.
Progressive Union, Bellary.	Do.			150 0 0	150 0 0	25			25	No	Mar. 1888.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ballary—cont.											
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Young Men's Debating Club, Ballary.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual culture.	..	..	143 0 0	143 0 0	8	..	4	12	No	Jan, 1898.
Debating Club Reading Room, Ballary.	Do.	..	..	360 0 0	360 0 0	40	..	..	40	Yes	1889.
Sanmarga Samaj, Ballary ..	Do.	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100	..	20	120	No	April 1887.
Congress of Telugu Poets and Poetries, Ballary.	Do.	..	700 0 0	60 0 0	760 0 0	40	..	..	60	No	1897.
Wardlaw College Dialectic Union, Bellary.	Do.	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	25	..	..	25	No	July 1895.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Adoni.	Do.	..	60 0 0	200 0 0	260 0 0	271	13	10	303	No	22nd June 1897.
Reading Room, Yennarayur.	Do.	..	..	42 0 0	42 0 0	12	..	..	12	No	1st Feb, 1899.
Bekaji Venkatasay's Reading Room, Penakonda.	Do.	..	..	95 0 0	95 0 0	22	..	..	22	No	20th Mar, 1899.
Reading Room, Hospet.	Do.	..	..	240 0 0	240 0 0	15	..	..	15	No	1899.
Reading Room, Hayyanahalli.	Do.	..	..	103 0 0	103 0 0	15	..	..	15	No	1899.
Reading Room, Hodegalli.	Do.	..	..	90 0 0	90 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	1898.
Reading Room, Kainti.	Do.	..	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	0	..	..	0	No	1898.
Anantapur											
Reading Room, Anantapur ..	Literary, social and physical improvement of its members.	..	..	130 1 9	130 1 9	43	..	..	43	No	1894.
Teachers' Association of Penakonda L.S. School.	Do.	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	8	..	..	8	No	5th Mar, 1899.
Cuddapah.											
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Social, moral, mental and intellectual improvement	..	..	437 13 0	437 13 0	64	..	..	64	No	1882.
Reading Room, Praddatla ..	Do.	..	..	145 0 0	145 0 0	16	..	..	16	No	1886.
Pulverendia Literary Society.	Do.	..	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	12	..	..	12	No	1893.
Kadri Mutual Improvement Society.	Do	..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	17	..	..	17	No	1900.
Madanapalle Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.	Literary improvement	..	..	..	..	10	..	46	76	No	1899.
Madanapalle Hindu Association.	Do	..	..	168 0 0	168 0 0	23	..	..	23	No	1897.
Eloction Society, Madanapalle.	To train the members in power of Eloction.	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	16	..	17	32	No	1894.
American Arcel Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To spread information ..	..	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	16	..	20	36	No	1870.
Vasupada Students' Union P.V.C. School.	To improve English and Telugu knowledge of members.	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	..	36	41	No	1890.
Popular Scientific Literary Association, Vaspalad.	To popularize scientific truths among the masses.	..	..	..	..	10	5	36	51	No	1900.
Nellore											
Reading Room, Mulapet ..	Reading newspapers ..	..	..	304 0 0	304 0 0	33	..	..	33	No	1898.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspapers and Journal reading and musical and outdoor games.	..	..	131 0 0	131 0 0	30	1	..	31	No	1st Mar. 1891
The Ongole Literary and Dramatic Union.	Development of gifts in essay writing, debate and impersonation.	..	..	40 8 0	40 8 0	26	..	..	26	No	28th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Juvvalapalem, Ongole Taluk.	General improvement of the teachers.	..	..	2 1 3	2 1 3	10	..	..	10	No	30th Nov, 1896
Teachers' Association, Inama.	Do	..	..	0 5 6	0 5 6	11	..	..	11	No	29th Feb, 1897.
Inamalur, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	..	..	8	No	24th Mar. 1899
Teachers' Association, Chennur, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	..	..	2 11 0	2 11 0	10	..	..	10	No	28th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Madanur	Do.	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	35	No	Feb, 1895.
Teachers' Association attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	For the improvement of the literary and professional knowledge of the students under training.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reading Room and Maclean's Library, Nellore.	Literary and physical improvement.	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	43	..	..	43	No	1894.
Nellore Girls' Schools Teachers' Association.	To improve the quality of teaching in girls' schools	..	..	..	..	28	5	..	28	No	20th Oct, 1898.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Returns of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When re-established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.		
<i>Madras.</i>		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Triphenne Literary Society.	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	..	..	530 0 3	530 0 3	99			99	No	1894.
The Christian Literature Society.	Educational ..	..	..	732 6 2	732 6 2					No	1868.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	..	..	1,022 6 3	1,022 6 3					No	1818.
The Elephant Gate Association.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	..	..	72 0 0	72 0 0	10	7	5	20	No	1806.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Scientific and literary ..	..	..	6,316 1 1	6,316 1 1	297			297	Yes	1818.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement. Maintenance of a poor school.	..	..	27 4 6	27 4 6	24			24	Yes	1889.
The Madras Teachers' Guild.	The improvement of methods of teaching and the discussion of educational questions. The promotion of social intercourse between teachers.	..	..	558 4 0	558 4 0	237	1		238	Yes	1895.
Muhammadian Public Library.	For public benefit.	320 0 0	43 3 7	112 0 0	573 3 7	1,352		112	1,464	Yes	1880.
The Debating Society, Nungambakam.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	..	..	15 12 0	15 12 0	19			19	No	1st Jan. 1897.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Braluma Society, with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful general subjects.	..	..	..	..	110	4		114	No	1894.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Bagged School.	For the improvement of the morals of the children.	..	..	..	..	36			36	No	1889.
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association.	To give instruction in short-hand.	..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	20	2		22	No	1898.
Vanniyakula Kalaitiya Maha Sangam, Madras.	To educate the Vanniya caste boys and to deal with questions affecting the status of the Vanniyas.	..	..	736 12 0	5,162 11 8	5,898	7 8	352		Yes	Apr 1 1888
Progressive Union and Free Reading Room and Library, Rameswarampet.	Moral, mental and social improvement.	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	70			70	No	1885.
Muhammadian Association, Rayapet.	Improvement of the Muhammadan community socially, morally and intellectually.	..	..	90 8 0	96 8 0	60			60	No	1888.
The Muhammadan Literary Society, Madras.	The mental, moral, social and religious improvement of the members and the amelioration of the condition of the Muhammadan community in general.	..	..	338 5 3	338 5 3	57			57	No	1890.
Rayapet Reading Room and Rayapet Anna Library.		..	..	176 0 0	176 0 0	3,692	105		4,007	No	1884.
South Indian Branch British Medical Association.	Discussion of medical and scientific subjects.	..	..	Rs. 20 for each Madras city member, Rs. 18 for each Madras member.	..	110			110	Yes	1894.
The Madras Debating Society.	Mental and moral improvement.	..	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	40			40	No	1877.
The Christian College Literary Society.	Do.	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	40			40	No	1877.
The History Students' Union.	Promotion of historical knowledge.	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	25			25	No	1897.
The Philosophical Association.	Promotion of philosophical knowledge.	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	25			25	No	1887.
Dravidas Bhishak-Johna Ch Sangam.	Encouragement of Tamil literature.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	25			25	No	1887.
Andrabhasha-Bhuranjani ..	Encouragement of Telugu literature.	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	25			25	No	1887.
The Bejan Society	Moral and moral improvement.	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	35			35	No	1892.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76) —Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madras—cont.											
Reading Room, Egmore ..	Social, religious, physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	..	..	70 11 11	70 11 0	24	..	..	24	No	1st Oct. 1868.
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching. To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the teaching staff.	..	..	183 0 0	183 0 0	..	70	..	70	Yes	2nd Nov. 1890.
Chingleput.											
The Best Law Library and Reading Room.	The study of law and literature.	..	..	836 0 0	836 0 0	26	..	..	26	No	Aug. 1868.
The Native High School Literary Association, Chingleput.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	..	..	47 1 2	47 1 2	20	..	54	74	No	April 1894.
The Free Church Mission Literary Society, Chingleput.	Do.	..	..	19 4 6	19 4 6	..	..	30	30	No	July 1890.
The Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurantakam.	Do.	..	18 4 3	10 4 7	28 8 10	..	..	62	62	No	20th Jan. 1898.
The Teachers' Association, Utharamerur.	Improvement of teachers.	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	Oct. 1893.
The Teachers' Association, Conjeevaram.	Do.	..	..	7 8 0	7 8 0	30	..	..	30	No	Nov. 1893.
The Oriental Literary Institution, English Branch, Conjeevaram.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	..	..	82 0 0	82 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	Mar. 1898.
The Pachaiyappa's Literary Society, Conjeevaram.	Do.	..	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	110	110	No	Sept. 1897.
Young Men's Literary Association, Suddapet.	Mental and moral improvement.	..	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	23	..	..	23	No	April 1897.
North Arcot.											
The North Arcot Teachers' Association.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of questions affecting education and the promotion of social intercourse.	..	..	11 6 0	11 6 0	13	..	..	13	No	1896.
Reading Room, Vellore Bar.	Improvement of local and general knowledge.	..	..	192 8 0	192 8 0	15	..	..	15	No	1892.
Union Club, Vellore ..	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement of members.	..	..	287 2 0	287 2 0	31	..	..	31	No	1896.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For general information and improvement.	..	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	7,140	..	..	7,140	No	1878.
American Mission Reading Room, Punganuru.	General diffusion of knowledge.	..	111 10 0	15 0 0	126 10 0	2,121	..	..	2,121	No	1894.
Chittoor Association ..	To promote the welfare of the country and union among the members. To help the diffusion of knowledge, social and literary and to encourage physical education among the members.	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	36	..	..	36	No	1881.
The Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	11	..	..	11	No	1887.
The Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do.	..	..	91 1 0	91 1 0	2,400	..	24,208	24,674	No	1883.
The Mission High School Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Physical improvement of teachers and pupils.	..	..	16 8 0	16 8 0	00	..	200	200	No	1893.
Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	..	..	470 0 6	470 0 6	18	..	..	68	No	1894.
American poor Mission Reading Room, Walajunagar.	Newspaper reading.	..	65 10 0	24 4 0	89 14 0	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	No	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	..	..	128 0 0	128 0 0	1,100	..	..	1,100	No	1887.
Theosophical Society Branch, Sholinghur.	For religious and philosophical discussions.	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	No	1891.
Union Club, Sholinghur.	Cultivation and acquisition of knowledge, general and local.	..	350 0 0	168 0 0	518 0 0	7	..	..	7	No	1898.
The Jubilee Memorial Reading Room, Sholinghur.	Newspaper reading.	..	..	114 0 0	114 0 0	14	..	..	14	No	1890.
Madras Railway Literary Association, Arkonam.	The mental cultivation of its members by obtaining news.	..	4 8 11	471 15 0	470 7 11	70	3	..	73	No	1890.
G.S. Young Men's Library Society, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	..	..	104 6 0	104 6 0	10	..	80	105	No	1894.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Name.	Object	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
North Arcot—cont.											
Teachers' Association, Timiri.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of general subjects.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
	Do.	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	12		8	20	No	1st Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kalavai.	Do.	..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	16		10	26	No	1st Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kelur.	Do.	..	..			6		5	11	No	1st Mar. 1898.
Anjuman-i-Nustati Islam.	Promoting literature.	..	..	46 0 0	46 0 0	51		15	66	No	1890.
Anjuman-i-Shankut-i-Islam.	Do.	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	25		25	50	No	1890.
Thirunza Bhasha Posham Sangham (Literary Society).	To improve mental, moral and literary knowledge.	..	..	9 0 0	9 0 0	30		30	60	No	July 1893.
Reading Room and Tennis Club, Chittoor.	Mental and physical culture.	..	..	240 0 0	240 0 0	15		15	30	No	1895.
Women Teachers' Association, Vellore.	Improvement of teachers.	..	..	5 12 9	5 12 9	10	7		17	No	26th July 1893.
South Arcot.											
Union Club, Cuddalore.	The social advancement and well-being of its members.	..	..	696 0 0	696 0 0	63		63	126	No	1879.
Union Club, Thukkottur.	Mental, moral and spiritual improvement.	..	..	116 0 0	116 0 0	20		20	40	No	1888.
The Danish Mission Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Do.	..	..	65 12 0	65 12 0	20		3	23	No	1890.
Teachers' Association, Cuddalore Municipality.	Improvement of primary education.	..	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	34		34	68	No	1898.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	The moral, intellectual and physical advancement of the members.	..	..	143 12 0	143 12 0	19		10	29	No	1897.
Union Club, Vriddhachalam.	Reading newspapers and journals and tennis play.	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	13		13	26	No	1890.
Union Club, Tindivanam.	Social, intellectual and athletic improvement.	..	..	186 0 0	186 0 0	25		25	50	No	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tindivanam.	To effect improvement in the method of teaching and to impart instruction in Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code.	..	..	..	..	17		17	34	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Gingi.	Do.	..	..	..	..	12		12	24	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Avurpattai.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8		8	16	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Villupuram.	Do.	..	..	..	..	18		18	36	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vikravandi.	Do.	..	..	..	..	11		11	22	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Valavanur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8		8	16	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mandapattu.	Do.	..	..	..	..	11		11	22	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Chengam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	11		11	22	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pennathur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8		8	16	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nellikuppam.	To promote general knowledge and to improve in teaching method.	..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	17		17	34	No	1890.
Teachers' Association, Puaruti.	To improve the status of Result School Masters.	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	28		28	56	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkoilur.	Mental improvement in teaching.	..	..	..	..	9		9	18	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Ulanurpet.	Do.	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	7		7	14	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Iravelipet.	Do.	..	..	..	..	6		6	12	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvannamalai.	Do.	..	..	..	..	6		6	12	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Mannurpet.	Do.	..	..	..	..	9		9	18	No	1899.
Teachers' Association, Kallakurichi.	Do.	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	6		6	12	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Santhapuram.	Do.	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	7		7	14	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Chidambaram.	Moral, mental and intellectual advancement of the members.	..	..	..	..	13		13	26	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vriddhachalam.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary Schools.	..	..	..	..	10		10	20	No	1895.
Teachers' Association, Thittakudi.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8		8	16	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Melakuppam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	10		10	20	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Sivuvakkam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	10		10	20	No	1895.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
<i>Tanjore.</i>											
Teachers' Association, Tanjore.	To improve the status of Primary school teachers.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	13	..	..	13	No	1886.
Teachers' Association, Thirukattupalli.	Do.	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	52	..	..	52	No	1886.
Teachers' Association, Puttukothei.	Do.	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	1897.
Reading Room, Puttukothei.	Newspaper reading ...	..	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	14	..	..	14	No	1878.
Reading Room, Mayavaram.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	..	..	202 0 0	202 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	1891.
Reading Room, Tirunelveli.	Do.	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0	181	0	..	181	Yes	1870.
Teachers' Association, Mayavaram.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary schools.	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	38	No	1st Apr. 1884.
Teachers' Association, Pajanesam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	No	21 Feb. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Palanganam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	No	1st Jan. 1884.
Teachers' Association, Adithurai.	Do.	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	33	No	24th Dec. 1894.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Neganapattinam.	Circulation of newspapers and periodicals, discussion of important questions of the day.	..	..	413 12 0	413 12 0	38	..	..	38	Yes	1872.
Victoria Club, Neganapattinam.	The promotion of friendly intercourse among members and their general improvement.	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	85	..	..	85	No	1897.
Literary Club, Mannargudi.	To create and foster a definite public opinion on all matters of public interest and to take all constitutional means in realising the scheme.	..	..	..	13 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	11th Dec. 1884.
Reading Room, Tiruvallur.	Social, moral, material and literary improvement of the members and the people.	..	..	116 12 0	116 12 0	18	..	..	18	No	1884.
Teachers' Association of Mohammedan Schools, Tanjore.	To improve Mohammedan education.	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	30	..	..	30	Yes	April 1898.
Antony's High School Students, Neganapattinam.	General literary improvement and creation of a spirit of union.	..	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	45	45	No	1896.
Antony's Reading Room.	Promotion of a taste for study and of general culture and meeting in interest in the current topics.	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	25	..	40	65	No	1895.
Antony's Teachers' Association.	Discussion of educational subjects and promotion of a knowledge of the improved methods of instruction.	..	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	20	..	..	20	No	1898.
Gopala Rao's Reading Room, Kumbakonam.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	..	..	117 8 0	117 8 0	38	..	..	38	No	1895.
Literary Association, Tiruvallur.	Literary and moral improvement of the members.	..	..	74 8 0	74 8 0	23	..	..	23	No	1897.
<i>Tiruchinopoly.</i>											
Town Hall Club, Tiruchinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and the maintenance of a reading room and library.	56 11 0	81 0 0	402 0 0	539 11 0	72	..	..	72	Yes	May 1812.
Teannore Club.	To read newspapers and to play at lawn tennis.	..	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	22	..	..	22	No	4th Feb. 1884.
Swami Vivekananda Society.	To increase knowledge in religion, i.e., in Hinduism.	..	..	74 4 0	74 4 0	22	..	..	22	No	Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science and literature, (2) Instruction and diffusion of useful knowledge, (3) Formation and maintenance of a library for use among members.	..	..	128 0 1	128 0 1	28	1	..	29	Yes	1890.
The Svirangam Club.	Physical, intellectual and social improvement.	..	..	303 0 0	303 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	1885.
House of Indian Students, Svirangam.	Intellectual improvement.	..	..	36 0 0	36 0 0	25	..	..	25	No	1891.
Young Students' Association, Svirangam.	Improvement of literary knowledge.	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	..	..	40	No	1890.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	(Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Trichinopoly—cont.											
Hindu Students' Literary Society, Srirangam.	Physical and intellectual improvement.	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	1895.
Teachers' Association, Lalagudi.	General and technical improvement of Primary school teachers.	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	No	1898
Teachers' Association, Mannarchanattur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	No	1892.
Reading Room, Kullitalai Board.	Advancement of the Board Middle school and of the public of Kullitalai and Masuri intellectually	..	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	33	..	..	33	Yes	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Kullitalai.	Improvement of the teachers of the primary schools in general and technical education.	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	No	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapattai.	Do.	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	No	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Nangapuram.	Do.	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	No	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Manappara.	Do.	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	No	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Thuvankurichi.	Do.	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	No	Feb. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Chinnamanipettai.	Do.	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	No	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Jayankondasolapuram.	To improve the system of teaching among village schoolmasters.	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	22	..	..	22	No	26th Feb. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Kaluppalur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	No	7th Feb. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of teachers, general and technical.	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	..	..	40	No	1893.
Teachers' Association, Trinchanthura.	General and technical improvement of primary school teachers.	..	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	16	..	..	16	No	20th Nov. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Vengal.	Do.	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	16	..	..	16	No	29th Nov. 1898.
People's Association, Lalagudi.	Literary improvement of people in general	..	..	60 2 0	60 2 0	20	..	..	20	No	1-68.
Union Club, Arigalur.	Mental improvement.	..	..	144 0 0	144 0 0	20	..	..	20	No	1898.
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Perambalur.	Improvement of social and intellectual faculties.	..	..	90 0 0	90 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	20th June 1897.
Madura.											
American Mission High School Reading Room, Madura.	For the use of teachers and students.	..	..	19 0 0	19 5 0	10	..	202	212	No	1881.
Sethupathi High School Reading Room, Madura.	For the improvement of boys.	..	..	10 4 0	10 4 0	27	..	..	27	No	1895.
Native College Debating Society, Madura.	Do.	..	..	20 12 0	20 12 0	41	..	..	41	No	1892.
Mutual Improvement Society Technical Institute, Madura.	Do.	..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	66	..	..	66	No	1897.
Reading Room, Technical Institute, Madura.	For the use of teachers	..	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	21	..	..	21	No	1898.
Reading Room, Devicottah.	For mental and moral improvement	..	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	65	..	..	65	No	1898.
Reading Room, Kanadukudam.	Do.	..	..	170 0 0	170 0 0	7	..	..	7	No	1893.
Technical Institute Teachers' Association, Madura.	For giving instructions in teaching method.	..	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	30	..	..	30	No	1892.
Teachers' Association, Melu Gopuram, Madura Town.	Reading newspapers and magazines.	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	For mutual improvement, the reading of educational journals, and the discussion of educational questions.	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	35	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Palni.	Do.	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	No	1886.
Teachers' Association, Kallayambalur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Do.	..	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	21	..	..	21	No	1895.
Teachers' Association, Manamadurai.	For mental and moral improvement.	..	..	2 8 6	2 8 6	6	..	..	6	No	1896.
Teachers' Association, Tirupattur.	Do.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	11	..	..	11	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Tirupathur.	Do.	..	..	10 8 0	10 8 0	11	..	..	11	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Karakkudi.	Do.	..	..	14 8 0	14 8 0	14	..	..	14	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ramnada.	Do.	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	14	..	..	14	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Rayagudi.	Do.	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	5	..	..	5	No	1899.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madura—cont.											
Teachers' Association, Tiruvadanai.	For mental and moral improvement.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	18	..	..	18	No	1899.
Setupati High School, Victoria Literary Society, Madura.	For social improvement.	..	..	15 16 0	15 15 0	..	..	84	64	No	1896.
The Southfold Union, Pasumalai.	For the improvement of Hindu Brahman students.	..	..	..	..	18	..	24	30	No	1897.
The Syleenna, Pasumalai ..	For the improvement of teachers and pupils.	..	..	..	..	38	..	81	84	No	1899.
Reading Room, Mullippallam.	For the mutual and general improvement of the members.	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	6	..	..	6	No	1898.
Reading Room, Tirupatur ..	For mental and moral improvement.	..	..	44 0 0	44 0 0	18	..	..	18	No	1896.
Reading Room, Tiruvadanai.	Do.	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0	21	..	..	21	No	1899.
Tinnevely											
Tinnevely Town Club, Vannaraya.	Physical and mental recreation.	..	..	1,683 8 4	1,683 8 4	108	..	..	108	No	1899.
Reading Room and Lawn Tennis Club, Srivilliputhur.	Do.	..	..	301 8 0	301 8 0	24	..	..	24	No	1891.
Public Library, Srivilliputhur.	Literary and scientific improvement.	..	35 0 0	8 8 8	43 8 8	200	4	180	384	No	1899.
Reading Room, Nanguneri.	Physical and intellectual improvement.	..	..	00 0 0	00 0 0	6	..	..	6	No	1895.
Reading Room, Ambasamudram.	Do.	..	..	420 0 0	420 0 0	40	..	..	40	No	1887.
Reading Room, Alwarthiruchi.	Do.	..	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	4	..	..	4	No	1898.
Reading Room, Tenkasi.	Do.	..	74 8 0	97 11 0	172 8 0	720	..	310	1,030	Yes	1887.
Teachers' Association, Kallidukurichi.	For the improvement of teachers.	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Viravandalur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Shesmadévi.	Do.	..	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	18	..	..	18	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pudukkottai.	Do.	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pannikulam.	Do.	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	25	..	..	25	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ettiyapuram.	Do.	..	..	0 3 0	0 3 0	11	..	..	11	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vilathikulam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Alwarthiruvargur.	Do.	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	..	..	20	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Sattanikulam.	Do.	..	..	7 8 0	7 8 0	22	..	..	22	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pattinamadai.	Do.	..	..	340 0 0	340 0 0	48	..	..	48	No	1896.
Teachers' Association, Srivilliputhur.	Do.	..	..	28 9 3	20 9 3	65	..	..	65	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Rajapalayam.	Do.	..	..	4 7 6	4 7 0	22	..	..	22	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Asrivatham.	Do.	..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	14	..	..	14	No	1898.
Reading Room, Virudupatti.	Mental recreation.	..	..	52 12 0	52 12 0	50	..	..	50	No	1899.
Students' Literary Association, Queen's Jubilee Hall, Tinnevely.	Literary culture.	..	205 volumes worth Rs. 360.	40 0 0	40 0 0	25	..	..	25	No	1899.
Tinnevely Town Club ..	Physical and mental recreation.	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	60	..	..	60	No	1899.
Coimbatore.											
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical advancement.	200 5 0	..	340 4 0	300 9 0	100	..	..	100	Yes	26th July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Improvement of teachers.	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	84	No	Aug. 1899.
Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical advancement.	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	27	..	10	40	No	June 1894.
Students' Association, Komanthi Street, Coimbatore.	Do.	..	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	18	..	0	27	No	Jan. 1896.
Reading Room, Kollegal.	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	..	..	210 11 1	210 11 1	30	..	..	30	Yes	1896.
Reading Room, Gopichetti-palayam.	Literary and moral improvement.	..	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	Sept. 1897.
Reading Room, Natjamangalam.	Do.	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	12	..	..	12	No	Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Erode.	For improvement of teachers.	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	27	No	1896.
Teachers' Association, Karur.	Do.	..	..	5 12 0	5 12 0	92	..	..	92	No	1898.
Reading Room, Erode.	Intellectual, social and general advancement.	..	..	204 10 0	204 10 0	61	..	..	61	Yes	11th Nov. 1894.
Reading Room, Kangayam.	Do.	..	..	125 0 0	125 0 0	25	..	..	25	No	Feb. 1896.
Rajen Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Reading of newspapers, &c., tennis play and other recreations.	..	..	178 4 0	178 4 0	37	..	..	37	No	1894.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Coimbatore—cont.											
Young Men's Association, Idegarai.	General improvement	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Kollegal.	Improvement of teachers.	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	..	..	15	No	May 1893.
Teachers' Association, Tagapuram.	Do.	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	13	No	31st Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Gajebmadam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	No	8th Nov. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Satiyamangalam.	Do.	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	..	..	12	No	31st Mar. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Gopichalipalayam.	Do.	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	30	..	..	30	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pundjipuliyampatti.	Do.	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Idengudi.	Do.	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18	No	23th Aug. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Singavellur.	Do.	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16	No	17th July 1898.
Teachers' Association, Mettupalayam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16	No	8th Aug. 1898.
Reading Room, Dharapuram.	Intellectual, social, moral and general advancement.	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	..	..	16	No	Aug. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Dharapuram.	Do.	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	22	..	..	22	No	April 1896.
Students' Literary Association, Dharapuram.	Do.	..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	20	..	..	20	No	Jan. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Bhavani.	Do.	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	No	Jan. 1895.
Reading Room, Bhavani.	Do.	..	..	117 0 0	117 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	20th Jan. 1898.
Jubilee Literary Association, Karur.	Do.	..	..	27 7 3	27 7 3	44	..	..	44	Yes	1899.
Reading Room, Pollachi.	Intellectual improvement.	..	..	169 0 0	169 0 0	50	..	..	50	No	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Do.	..	..	81 0 0	81 0 0	45	..	..	45	No	1898.
Salem.											
Literary Society, Salem.	Intellectual, social and physical improvement.	59 0 0	120 0 0	676 8 0	794 14 0	90	..	7	97	Yes	1893.
Free Reading Room, Salem.	Spread of Christian education.	..	..	..	..	18	..	5	23	No	1890.
Teachers' Association (secondary and colleges), Salem.	Improvement of teachers.	..	..	55 7 0	55 7 0	18	..	..	18	No	1896.
Teachers' Association (primary), Salem.	Do.	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	..	..	20	No	1897.
Truppattur Reading Room.	Mental improvement	..	..	235 6 0	235 6 0	39	..	..	39	No	1877.
Victoria Lending Library, Yercaud.	Reading of books, periodicals, Indian and English newspapers.	..	..	808 12 0	808 12 0	22	14	..	36	No	1876.
Reinmount Depot Library, Mattigiri.	Mental improvement of the residents.	..	..	123 0 0	123 0 0	8	4	..	12	No	1892.
Sourashtra Vidya Sabha, Salem.	Improvement of intellectual attainments of the Sourashtra community.	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	60	..	5	65	No	Jan. 1899.
Namakkal Literary Institute.	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	..	..	170 4 0	170 4 0	43	..	..	43	No	1890.
Women Teachers' Association, Salem.	To improve the method of teaching by model lessons and criticism.	..	..	3 9 0	3 0 0	29	9	..	38	No	14th July 1898.
Nilgiris.											
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Maintenance of a library and reading room.	..	..	7,902 8 0	7,902 8 0	..	..	..	273	Yes, under Act No. XXI of 1860.	1859.
Malabar.											
Heerjee Reading Room, Cannanore.	For general information.	..	5 0 0	59 8 0	64 8 0	9	..	2	11	No	1895.
Primary School Teachers' Branch Association, Cannanore.	To improve the method of teaching	..	..	10 8 0	10 8 0	26	..	..	26	No	1898.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Taliparamba.	Special improvement	..	..	128 0 0	128 0 0	21	..	..	21	No	1st Jan. 1898.
Edakkad Teachers' Association.	To improve primary education.	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	27	No	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Kannankulam.	Do.	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	74	No	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Mavilayi.	Do.	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	64	No	23rd Dec. 1896.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—*continued.*

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Malabar—cont.											
Teachers' Branch Association, Alappi	For improvement	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	58	..	...	58	No	25th Dec. 1898.
Teachers' Branch Association, Matti	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	8	..	...	8	No	16th Oct. 1898.
Cananore Central Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	..	..	150	..	...	150	No	Oct. 1899.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	Self-improvement	...	..	204 8 0	204 8 0	27	...	...	27	No	1st Aug. 1899.
Union Club, Calicut	Do.	..	..	650 0 0	650 0 0	50	...	...	50	No	1st Oct. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Badinara.	Do.	..	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	40	...	..	40	No	5th July 1897.
The Union Club, Tellicherry.	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80	...	...	80	No	May 1898.
Literary Room, Mattukulathur.	Do	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	No	May 1898.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Palghat.	Do.	...	..	400 0 0	400 0 0	32	...	..	32	No	1894.
Rosario Law Library, Palghat.	Do.	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	24	..	..	24	No	1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Do.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	24	...	..	24	No	1899.
Native High School Reading Room, Palghat.	Do.	...	..	01 1 9	01 1 9	12	...	100	108	No	Jan. 1899.
Mappilla Teachers' Association, Wailuvannad.	To improve Mappilla education.	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	35	...	..	35	No	Nov. 1894.
Brennen College Reading Room.	General improvement	...	..	180 0 0	180 0 0	72	...	...	72	No	22nd Jan. 1895.
South Canara.											
Teachers' Association, Kasargod.	To develop a professional spirit and to improve the teaching in schools.	..	..	...	...	40	..	...	40	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Badiyada.	Do.	..	..	..	..	14	...	..	14	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nilosvar.	Do.	..	..	..	..	11	..	...	11	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mangaswar.	Do.	...	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	..	..	10	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pattur.	Do.	...	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vittal.	Do.	...	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	30	..	...	30	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Uppanangadi Branch	Do	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	No	1899.
Reading Room, Kasargod	Do.	..	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	19	..	...	19	No	1898.
Reading Club, Pattur	Do.	..	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8	..	...	8	No	1899.
Reading Room, Ponnathur	Do.	..	..	66 0 0	66 0 0	8	..	...	8	No	1897.
Catholic circulating library, Mangalore.	Do.	..	...	258 0 0	258 0 0	63	8	45	100	No	1898.
The Students' Literary and Debating Society, Mangalore.	Mental, moral and general improvement.	..	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	..	..	28	28	No	1892.
Literary Society, Mangalore.	Do.	..	...	204 0 0	204 0 0	85	...	...	85	No	1899.
Reading Club, Bandval	Do.	..	..	30 12 0	30 12 0	4	..	..	4	No	1895.
Newspaper Club, Mundabidi.	Do.	..	..	46 0 0	46 0 0	7	..	...	7	No	1895.
Reading Society, Mullu	Do.	..	..	01 12 0	01 12 0	11	...	..	0	No	1899.
Reading Room, Udipi	Do.	..	..	90 0 0	90 0 0	15	..	...	15	No	1892.
Reading Club, Comdappour.	Do.	..	..	00 0 0	00 0 0	10	..	...	9	No	1885.
Only circulating library, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	72	..	...	72	No	1894.
Canara High School Old Students' Union.	Mutual improvement	...	..	48 8 0	48 8 0	05	..	..	05	No	1895.
Senior Debating Society.	Do	...	..	..	..	48	...	..	48	No	1891.
Beginners' Debating Society.	Do	...	..	..	..	41	...	..	41	No	1895.
Junior Debating Society	Do.	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20	No	1892.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued*.(77)—*The Press, for the year 1898-99.*

1 District.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor	4 Publications thereat	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158	Addison Press	Tom Laker	Māsāntharn Sakala (Tamil).	Young Men of India, Wesleyan Church Record, Indian Masomo Review, Madras District Directory, Coramandel Almanac.
Melappuramul Street, No. 89, Black Town.	Albion Press	A. Swaminatha Mudaliyar.	...	...
Mini Street, No. 1	Albion Press	Rev. S. J. Souriyappa.	Andra Busha Sanjeevany (Telugu). Poresathan (Tamil)	The Telugu Baptist. The Templar's Beacon.
Anderson Street, No. 19	Angula Press	V. Venkatakrishnama Chetti and Sons.	.....	.....
Ernbulu Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	Mrs. J. C. Woods	Vetti Kodiyam on the Madras Standard Bearer.	...
Popham's Broadway, No. 136.	Ashra Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	T. Gopal Nayudu & Co.	...	...
Mount Road, No. 299	Beehive Press	Messrs. Oakes & Co.	.....	...
Car Street, No. 18, Triplicane	Brahma Vadin Press	M. C. Alasingaperumal	.....	The Brahma Vadin (English).
Anna Pillai Street, No. 187, Black Town.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press	C. Ponnaswami Pillai, Manager.	The Fellow Worker (English).	...
Trinmalai Lane, No. 1, Peddu Nayakpet.	Central Press	Nagarathnammal	...	...
Popham's Broadway, No. 246.	City Press	V. Srinivasa Charlu, B.A.	...	The Catholic Register (English), The Madras Star (Tamil), The Parijaham (Tamil), Tamil Journal of Education, Gonnapradeepika (Tamil).
Anderson Street, No. 1131, Black Town	Chennabraya Nayakar's Orphanage Press.	The Trustees of Pachayappa's Charities and Executors to the Estate of the late Chennabraya Nayakar.	...	.....
Viyada Muttanpenn Street, No. 39.	Chinnish Nadar Press.	P. Kalyanasundara Nadar.	The Indian Social Reformer (English).	Siddhanta Despika (English), Satva Sadhani (Telugu), Kalavati (Telugu), Tamil Zennu Magazine.
Andrappa Mudali Street, No. 4, Putaswakam.	Chintamani Press	Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu.	...	The Chintamani (Telugu).
Wallaja Road, No. 88, Triplicane.	Commercial Press	Messrs. G. Rameswami Nayudu and Sons.	...	The Muhammadan Advocate of India (English), Vignandayam (Tamil)
Armenian Street, No. 80	Crown Press	S. Bilasubramanyam Chetti.	...	...
Popham's Broadway, No. 3170	Diamond Jubilee Press.	C. Rathnaswami Mudaliyar trading as Messrs. Edison & Co.	...	...
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shanmugappa Chetti.	...	...
Armenian Street, No. 3	Examiner Press	Rev. E. H. DeSura	The Catholic Watchman (English).	...
Mount Road, Nos. 2-3-4-50	Foster Press	C. Iyyaswami Pillai	...	...
Mini Buildings, No. 1	Government Press	R. Hill, Superintendent.	...	Indian Law Reports (Madras Series), The Port St. George Gazette.
Stringer's Street, No. 28, Peddu Nayakpet.	Grant and Co.'s Press...	C. Annadurai Aiyar	The Deccan News	...
Melappuramul Street, No. 41	Gladstone Press	A. Parthasamathi Mudaliyar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.

1 District.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor.	4 Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

Civil Merchant Street, No. 164.	Golden Jubilee Press	M. C. Appaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Yaldun's Road, No. $\frac{1}{2}$, Teynampet.	Gecko Press	P. Venkoba Rao	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 161, 162	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.	The Planning Opinion.	.....
Nannayyan Street, No. 10, Paddu Nayakpet.	Havelock Press	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar	.....	.....
Mulla Sahib Street, No. 21, Black Town.	Hindu Royal Theatrical Press.	V. Ranganathan Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 101	Hinda Press	K. Narasinga Rao, B.A.	Anthraprakāśha (Telugu).	.....
Nynappan Street, No. 32, Muttalpet	Imperial Press	Rāṅmanikyanthou	.....	.....
Pattinamguduvannu Kovil Street, No. 107, Ray- yuram.	Indian Press	I. Appadurai Pillai	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 102.	Irish Press	V. J. Nayanarayan Mudaliyar trading as V. J. Manikyanathan Mudaliyar & Co.	.....	.....
Cur Street, No. 33, Myla- pur.	Jaganathakaram Press	R. Venkateswami Rao, B.A., B.L.	.....	.....
Thambu Chetty Street, No. 280, Muttalpet.	Kalanathakaram Press.	W. Pushpavardhin Chetti & Co.	.....	.....
Natto Pillayar Civil Street, No. 28, Paddu Nayakpet.	Kamalananda Press	I. Subbarayudu	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 103	Lawrence Asylum Press.	E. Kirth, Secretary	.....	Alumina, Chell Tests, History of Services of Anzotized Officers, Journal of Education, Christian College Magazine, Madras Law Journal, Madras Railway Guide, Wesleyan Methodist Church Record, St. Matthias' Parochial Magazine, Transactions of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association, The Oak Leaf, St. Andrew's Church Magazine, The Intercession paper.
Jehanghy Street, No. 211, Black Town	Law Recorder Press	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.	.....	The Law Digest and Recorder.
Blackers' Lane, Nos. 2 and 3, Mount Road	Madras Guardian Press.	A. Krishnaswami Nayan	.....	.....
Mont Street, No. 301	Madras Hindu Royal Press.	T. Subbarayan Raju and M. P. Manikyanthou Mudaliyar	.....	.....
North Beach Road, No. 0.	Madras Mail Press	Mogers, Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail (Daily and Weekly).	.....
Tota Muthappan Street, No. 25	Maha Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	A. Kandaswami Mudaliyar	The Eastern Guardian.	Journal of the Museum and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India (Madras).
The Orphan House, No. 220, Tondurpet	Madras Tamil Mission Press.	Gnanaputhu Joseph Israel	.....	The Madras Tamil Mission Quarterly (English).
Thambu Chetty Street, No. 44, Muttalpet.	Memorial Press	M. Krishnaswami Chetti	.....	.....
Thambu Chetty Street, No. 33, Muttalpet.	Madras Ripon Press	S. Rathan Chettyar	Aryabhat (Tamil and English).	Polyon and
Popham's Broadway, No. 8.	Madras Times Press	C. E. P. VansAgnew and his Brothers	The Madras Times (Daily and Weekly.)	.....
Arunachala Nalck's Road, No. 43, Chintadripet.	Morcanile Press	A. Kuppaswami Mudaliyar	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a	b
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—continued.				
Mount Road, No. 19 ..	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House.	Rev. A. W. Radial, D.D.	The Christian Patriot (English), Bright Echoes (English and Tamil).	The Woman's Friend (Tamil), The Christian Ambassador (Telugu), The Collegian (English), The Evangelist (Cantonese), The Baptist Missionary Review (English), The Christian Visitor (English), The Messenger (English).
Popham's Broadway, No. 34.	Minerva Press.	O. Kandaswami Mudaliyar trading as Messrs. Thompson & Co.	Lokapatri (Tamil), Gana Chandrika (Tamil).	The Theosophist (English), The Mahabharata Review (English), Gana Balam (Tamil).
Pfegoritz's Road, No. 24, Triplicane.	Mohammadian Press.	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Ghatta Bhandi.	The Mohammadian (English).	
Wallajah Road, No. 109 ..	National Press.	M. V. Paraghar, Charlyar, B.A.	The Hindu (English), Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly.	
Esplanade, No. 10, Madras.	G. A. Natesan & Co. ...	G. A. Natesan, B.A.		
Arumohela Mudali Street, No. 24, Pedda Nayakpet.	Pandit Mithra Press.	E. Rathurru Mudaliyar.		
Mount Road, No. 9 ..	Platnam Press.	Messrs. Wren, Bennett & Co.		
Swansea's Street, No. 5, Black Town.	Primer Press ..	V. Perumal Chetti & Sons.		
Popham's Broadway, No. 107.	Price Current Press.	G. Paramesvaran Pillai, B.A.	The Madras Standard (Daily and Tri-weekly).	
Chindri High Road, No. 31.	Princes of Wales Press.	A. Ethiraja Mudaliyar.		
Malaperumal Street, No. 3, Pedda Nayakpet.	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press.	G. T. Alwar Chetti and G. B. Sampathu Chetti of G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.		
Sandarn Pillai Street, No. 16, Puraawakam.	Ruby Press.	P. M. Raju Mudali.		
Coral Merchant Street, No. 2.	Robinson Press.	C. Rangaswami Nayar.		
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Sathyodipam or Lump of Truth Press.	Rev. R. M. Baba ..	The Eastern Star (English).	
Kandappachari Street, No. 6, Puraawakam.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	Rev. E. Muslamam, Agent.		Berean, Monthly (English).
Anna Pillai Street, No. 159, Pedda Nayakpet.	Scottish Press ..	T. V. Thilagaram Rao trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.	Vaicha Chintamani (Tamil).	
New High Court Buildings, Nos. 2-1A.	Scottish Press (Branch).	Do do.		
Fourth Line, North Beach, Nos. 19 and 29.	Do do.	Do do.		
Mammi Road, No. $\frac{2}{155}$.	Do do.	Do do.		Journal of the Amateur Photographic Society.
Cheran Road, No. 17, Vejjal.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	Rev. W. Rellon.		Men of Harlech (English), Progress (English), Truth (Tamil and Telugu), Madras Diocesan Record.
Mount Road, No. 4.	Sandras Varadachari Press.	C. Sanyaschari and S. Varadachari.		The Educational Review.
Venkatesa Naiken Road, No. 8, Triplicane.	Sri Lokanandani Press.	C. Ramaswami Sastri.		
Vimbartha Mudali Street, No. 13, Puraawakam.	Sri Rajadasi Mohan Roy Press.	M. Buckayya Pantulu.	The Hindu Reformer (Telugu).	
Mahayaguni Street, No. 55, Multiaipet.	Star Press.	P. A. Mahga Pillai.		
Mint Street, No. 379.	Star of India Press.	T. Kappuswami Nayar.	Prapanna Mitran (Tamil), Arunkuladathan (Tamil).	
Armenian Street, No. 117.	Swadesa Mitran Press.	G. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A.	Swadesa Mitran (Tamil).	

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*(77)—*The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*

Ashtabujam Road, No. 27, Chulai.	Syamavajendra Press ..	V. Mulurayamutha Smitah.	.....	.....
Me-ses. T. R. Tawker and Son's Premises, Mount Road.	T. R. Tawker's Press	T. A. Balakrishna Sukkal.	.....	.....
Appu Majetty Street, No. 13, Peddu Nayakpet.	Unani Vaidya Kalanidhi Press.	Hakim B. Mahomed Abd-ullah.	.....	.....
Umphayson's Street, No. 1, Black Town.	Vallayya Natar Jutilito Press.	T. Raghunawami Nadar.	Catholic (Tamil). Patriot	.....
Mount Road, No. $\frac{5}{8}$..	Vest & Co.'s Press ...	W. T. Sumner ...	.....	.....
Poplan's Broadway, Nos. 81 and 82.	Victor Press	B. A. A. Rajahuleam Pillai.	Mahavikata (Tamil). Dulan	.....
Blackers' Street, No. 1, Narasingapuram.	Vijayanil Press ...	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ananda Charin, M.A., C.L.E., V.V.	.....	Sci. Vyjayanti (Telugu); The Student's Friend.
Poplan's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press ...	T. Arokanimal ...	.....	.....

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.

Vadamanu Mistry Street, No. 20, Peddu Nayakpet.	Arabi Sankara Vilasam Press.	C. Appaswami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Naidu Pillayar Kovil Street, No. 36, Peddu Nayakpet.	Arumuga Vilasam Press.	O. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Varadappa Street, No. 11, Peddu Nayakpet.	Adi Lakshminarayana Press.	V. G. Parthasaradhi Nayudu.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 188 ..	Adi Kalanidhi Press ...	P. Sivalingayya ..	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 2	Hayat-ud-din & Co.'s Press.	A. Bawa-ud-din & Co.	.....	.....
Ayalur Mallappa Mudali Street, No. 25, Peddu Nayakpet.	Bharathi Vilasam Press.	O. Balamhara Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Arundhanu Pappayya Road, No. 108, Chulai.	Lakkama Kalingayam Press.	A. B. K. Kondaswami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Geymudappa Nayak Street, No. 210, Peddu Nayakpet.	Girvanabhasha Rathnakaram Press.	B. Thiagaraya Saktatulu.	.....	.....
Guruvayappa Street, No. 10, Peddu Nayakpet.	Gnanaswamyodaya Press	B. V. Narasimulu Chetti.	.....	.....
Peddu Nayak's Lane, No. 6.	Hindu Rathnakaram Press.	P. Subbaramayya & Son.	.....	Vidyakalpudrimam (Sanskrit and Telugu).
Nannalayar Street, No. 54, Peddu Nayakpet.	Jeevakannumaya Vilasam Press.	K. Chellappa Mudaliyar	.....	.....
Muthukrishna Street, No. 84, Peddu Nayakpet.	Kalingane Press ..	T. Ratha Mudaliyar ..	.....	.....
Viraalaghava Mudali Street, No. 18, Triplicane	Kalyanankasam Press ..	A. Chidambulu Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Guruvayappa Street, No. 4, Peddu Nayakpet.	Kannadka Book Depot Press.	T. C. Krishnaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Thandavaraya Pillai Street, No. 17, Peddu Nayakpet.	Kripa Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	A. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Vijaya Vigneswaru Kovil Street, No. 65, Chulai.	Lakshminarayana Vilasam Press.	T. Ramaswami Nayudu.	.....	.....
Muthal Mistry Street, No. 2, Old Washermanpet.	Madhava Niyasa Press.	O. Muniswami Mudaliyar	.....	.....
Vaidyanadhu Mudali Street, No. 20, Peddu Nayakpet.	Mundannani Vilasam Press.	K. Manicka Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Kallukaran Street, No. 21, Mylapore.	Moonaakshi Azimal Press.	G. P. Subramanya Raju.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 360 ...	Moonaakshi Vilasam Press.	T. Srinivasulu Chetti	.....	.....
Arundhanu Paplar Street, No. 6, Chulai.	Mittanil Press.	O. Muniswami Mudali and S. Muniswami Mudali.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.

1 District.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor.	4 Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

Swami Nayak Street, No. 69, Chintadripet.	Muttuwar Kulalambal Press.	T. Saldapoti Pillai ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 333 ...	Nataraja Press. Vilasam	T. Kuppaswami Nayar, guardian, for T. Vadivelu Pillai (Minor).	..	..
Tottikalai Kupnarappa Mudali Street, No. 39, Chulalai.	Parabrahma Press	T. Kannayappa Mudaliyar & Brothers.	..	...
Tirupalli Street, No. 21, Peddu Nayakpet.	Punmagal Vilasam Press	A. Rangaswami Mudaliyar	..	...
Swami Nayak Street, No. 55, Chintadripet.	Prabhakara Press	C. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar & Son.	..	..
Vallam Bangaru Chetti Street, No. 30, Purasawakam.	Damaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramaswaja Chari & Sons.	.....	.....
Kollavar Agraharam Road, No. 10, Tondiarpet.	Sankaragunadarpanam Press.	A. Viraswami Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, No. 39, Peddu Nayakpet.	Sasileka Press ...	C. Sesa Chariu ...	The Sasileka (Telugu).	...
Chariappa Mudali Street, No. 30, Purasawakam.	Sitarama Press	P. Etheraja Mudali.	..	..
Nattu Pillaiyar Kovil Street, No. 4, Peddu Nayakpet.	Siva Siddhanta Press	A. Muttiyaya	..	..
Venkatasa Ruthen Street, No. 23, Perumalpet, Purasawakam.	Sivarama Vilasam Press.	O. Muniswami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Ayya Mudali Street, No. 30, Chintadripet.	Sivaganabodham Press.	C. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 217 ...	Sivaprakasam Chithrakada Lithographic Press.	M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	..	.....
High Road, No. 88, Chulalai.	Sri Gurumurthi Srinivasulu Press.	V. Bhashyam Mudaliyar	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 1, 23	Srihari Press	C. Narahari Nayudu ..	.....	.....
Guruvaypan Street, No. 13, Peddu Nayakpet.	Sri Lakshmi Press	H. Karthikaya Aiyar	..	..
Kondalaya Street, No. 8, Peddu Nayakpet.	Srimathumahanmsheswari Press.	P. Akkoya Deyara	..	..
Mint Street, No. 139 ...	Srinikethanam Press.	T. S. Ramanuja Chariy.	..	..
Thatha Muthappa Street, No. 27, Peddu Nayakpet.	Sri Padmanabham Vilasam Press.	D. Parthasarathi Nayudu	..	..
Guruvaypan Street, No. 60, Peddu Nayakpet.	Sri Ramanuja Vilasam Press.	N. Nanniah Chetti & Son	..	..
Reddi Raman Street, No. 10, Peddu Nayakpet.	Sri Rama Vilasam Press.	P. Nemmalwar Chetti.	..	..
Mint Street, No. 229	Sri Ringa Vilasam Press.	V. Krishnaswami Chetti	..	..
T. Subbarayulu Nayudu Street, No. 41, Washermanpet.	Sri Rajarajeswari Niketanam Press.	P. Tiagaraya Chetti ...	..	.....
Pudalwar Covel Street, No. 10, Triplicane.	Sri Saraswati Bhandaram Press.	S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar.	..	.....
Anna Pillai Street, No. 49, Peddu Nayakpet.	Sri Venkateswara Press.	P. Arundachulu Chetti	..	..
Vallam Bangaru Chetti Street, No. 23, Perumalpet, Purasawakam.	Sundaravilasa Press	P. S. Kuppasawmi Mudaliyar.	.....	...
Hunter's Road, No. 23, Vepery.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Koppaswami Mudaliyar	..	.....
Dammalavay Street, No. 1, Peddu Nayakpet.	Umbala Vilasam Press.	M. N. Arumagiri Mudaliyar.	.....	..
Tiruvattur High Road, No. 81, Tondiarpet.	Vadanta Rathnakaram Press.	W. Parthabhirama Sastrulu and V. Venkatarama Sastrulu.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.

1 District.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor.	4 Publications thereof.	
			a News-papers.	b Periodicals.

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

Nādyana Mudali Street, No. 52, Peddu Nāyakpet.	Vani Vilasam Press	A. Rathnavelu Mudali- yār.	.....	.....
Gosha Sahib's Lane, No. 6, Peddu Nāyakpet.	Vasurathnākaram Press.	D. Krishna Sarmā ...	.....	.....
Avadānam Pānyya Road, Nos. 18 and 19, Chulā.	Vēdāvinūyākar Press ...	V. Govinda Nāyakar ...	.....	.....
Hannāravāni Cōvil Road, No. 90, Rayapuram.	Vidyā Tārāngini Press.	A. Veeraswāmi Nāya- kar.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 800 ..	Vidyānupālana Press.	N. O. Sadasiva Pillai.	.....	.....
Padavattāmmān Kōvil Street, Nos. 64 and 65, Purnāwulām.	Vidya Rathnakaram Press.	P. Chidambaram Mu- daliyār.	.....	.....
Thiruvattūr High Road, No. 100, Washernampett.	Vidyānikēthanam Press.	S. Kalyanasundara Sāstr.	.....	.....
Vindayakar Kōvil Road, No. 42, Perambūr Bar- acks Road.	Viveka Vilakkam Press.	P. A. Māghava Pillai ...	.....	.....
Devardān Mudali Street, No. 174, Peddu Nāyakpet.	Vartthimannatharangini Press.	P. Rammachandra Rāo. 1	.....	.....

HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

Engir Sahib Street, No. 50, Triplicane.	Ahmadi Press	Sayid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 180, Triplicane.	Akhbari Press	Mir Muhammad Ali Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 183, Triplicane.	Anwari Press	Muhammad Anwar Sahib.	.....	.....
Bazaar Road, No. 39, Mylapore.	Asaf Press	Asad-ud-din Ahmed ..	The Nair-i-Asaf ..	.....
Tippu Sahib Street, Chettia's Bagh, No. 14, Triplicane.	Atha-ur-Rahman Press.	Sayid Shalab-ud-din Sahib.	Shawkatul Islam ..	.....
Habibulla Sahib Street, Jani Bazaar, No. 3, Triplicane.	Azisi Press	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar.	.....	.....
Engir Sahib Street, No. 38, Triplicane.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Husain-ul-Mulk's Garden, Rayapet.	Hidayat Press	Mirza Qasim Beg Sahib.	Daleera (Hind.) ..	.....
Peter's Road, No. 84, Rayapet.	Haidari Press	Sayid Murtaza Sahib Qadiri.	Jarida-i-Rozgar ..	.....
Ice House Road, No. 60, Rayapet.	Islami Press	Moulvi Mir Muham- mad Nuralla Husain Sahib.	Alhami .. ..	.....
Vankatchala Lane, No. 2/1, Triplicane.	Manovari Press	Muhammad Karim- ud-din Sahib.	.....	.....
Mowbray Road, No. 65, Rayapet.	Mathbui Muhamma- diya Press.	Muhammad Sibgat-ul- lah Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 228, Triplicane.	Mathbui Rahman Press.	Muhammad Abdur Rahman.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 97, Triplicane.	Mathbui Sai-di-ya Press.	Muhammad Abdullah Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 256, Triplicane.	Nizami Press	Moulvi Mir Muham- mad Nuralla Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Nisām-ud-din Ahmad Khān's Gardens Appu Grāmam Street, No. 3, Triplicane.	Nizām-ul-Mathbui Press.	Muhammad Nizām-ud- din Sahib.	.....	.....
Ungappa Nāyak Street, No. 220, Mathbipet.	Qadiriya Press	Sayid Muhammad Husain.	.....	.....
Pyroff's Road, No. 27, Triplicane.	Shams-ul-Akbari Press.	Muhammad Nasir-ul- din Ghattala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbar ..	.....
Peter's Road, No. 32, Rayapet.	Sultani Press	Sayid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib.	Mackbiri-Derean ..	.....
Daulat Khān Bahadur Street, No. 2, Triplicane.	Sharifia Press	Sha. Muhammad Sadiq- ul-Husain Sharif.	Tilash-i-Hafrath, Uron (Madras Punch).	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSERS.				
Ganjam.	Borbampur	Victoria Press Madhapalli Chakrapāni Rāju.	..	..
		Srimatsāramrita Sindhu Press now designated Varkalahari Press.	..	..
		Sri Saraswati Press .. Rangabhatla Cunniah Sastri.	..	..
		Indian Law Publication Press. Kutchela Kota Ramamurti.	..	..
	Chitsecole	Gāyatri Press .. Kanakolana Kanakādri Rāmā Rāo Pantulu and Dobbern Krishnamurti Sūri.	Kalinga ..	..
		Sri Hari Press Gundala Venkataramadeoss Pantulu.	Balika ..	..
	Parlakimedi	Gajapathi Press .. Raja of Parlākimedi ..	Ganjam News ..	..
	Chatrapur	Sri Marannanda Nannadani Press.	Kalnadhām Padmanabham.	..
		District Press .. Government ..	..	District Gazette.
		Arsha Press .. Mahāmāhōpādhyaya Sri Paravastu Venkata Rāmachārvarulu Ayyavāralum Gāru.	..	..
Visācapatnam.		Indian Law Publication Press. Kothālakōta Lakshmanā Rāo Gāru.	..	..
	Visācapatnam	Sri Sārada Makuta Press.	Vinnakona Appala Nannamhulu Chetti Gāru.	..
		Vēnugōpāla Press .. Garuda Nukayya Gāru.	..	..
		Imperial Arts Institute Press.	B. Sivarama Sastri Gāru.	Visācapatnam Spectator in English (weekly).
		The Alma Press .. D. Lazarus, Esq., B.A. ..	East Coast News, English (weekly).	..
	Visānapatnam	Sri Vijayarāma Vilāsa Press.	The Visānapatnam Samasthānam.	..
		Minerva Press	Danudi Reddi Rāmaswami Nayudu Gāru.	..
		Rangarāja Vilāsa Press.	The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.B.	..
		District Press .. Government ..	..	District Gazette and Proceedings of the Port Conservancy Board.
		Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.	Chambers' Weekly Ship of Quotations.
Godāvari.	Oceanada	Sri Kalānīdhi Press .. Tadi Venkateswāmi	..	..
		Commercial Press .. G. Srinānamurti ..	..	..
		Rājayōgi Press } Potanragada Brahmananda Rao.	..	Municipal, District and Taluk Board's Proceedings and Job Work.
		Sujanaranjanani Press }	..	..
	Pittapur	Pittapur Estate Press.	Raja of Piliāpuram ..	..
	Tuni	Sri Sitarāmanilaya Mudrākāshara Sāla Press.	Sri Rāja Vatsa Venkateswāhūdrī Jagupati Rāju Bahadur Gāru.	..
	Narsapur	Diamond Jubilee Press	Addanki Subba Rao	..
		American Evangelical Mission School of Industry Press.	The Rev. H. C. Schmutz.	..
	Rajahmundry	The Vivekavardham Press.	Ch. V. Narasimha Rao.	Saraswati ..
	Ellore	The Vibhātheranjan Press.	D. Ramachandra Rao.	..
Pangodigudem	Senivārapupeta	Senivārapupeta Zamin-darini's Press.	Senivārapupeta Zamin-darini.	..
		Pangodigudem Rajah's Press.	Rajah of Pangodigudem.	..

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*(77)—*The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES— <i>continued.</i>				
Kistna.	Guntūr ...	A.E.L.M. Press ...	Rev. L. B. Wolfe, M.A., Principal of the A.E.L.M. College.	.....
	Bezavada ...	Vani Press ...	D. Kesava Rao Pantulu.	.....
		Vidya Sagar Press ..	Ohlukuri Virabhadra Rao.	Kistna News .. Zenana Magazine.
	Masulipatam ...	Dora Press ...	Church Mission Society.	.....
		Dhairava Press ...	M. Sambhulingam ..	.....
		Maheśa Press ..	M. Sobachalam Na- yudu.	..... Samrajyopadnyani and Sama- namaholsani.
		District Press ..	Government ..	..... Kistna District Gazette.
Nellore.	Nellore ...	Srimath Saraswati Ni- layam Press.	Saraswati Raghava Chariu, Agent and Manager.	..... Vagvali (monthly) and Amudrita (Grandha Chit- mani (monthly) from July 1898.
		Sri Ranganayaki Vilā- sam Press.	A. S. Narasimha Chariu.	.....
		Victoria Press ...	O. Ekāmbara Gurukkal.	..... Amudrita Grandha Chintamani from 1st April to July 1898.
		Catholic Mission Press.	Rev. M. F. Xavier ..	..... Nididharpanam (a monthly Catholic paper).
	Ongole ...	Ramanilayam Press ..	Vangipuram Raghava- chariu.	.....
		People's Friend Press.	Dāmpur Narasiah ...	* People's Friend ..
		Srinanganayaki Vilā- sam Branch Press.	N. Srinivasa Chari ..	.....
	Kanjigiri ...	Venkataramayya's Hindu School Printing Press.	K. Venkataramana Rao.	.....
		Sri Ranganayaki Vilā- sam Branch Press.	N. Srinivasa Chari ..	.....
Ouddepah.	Ouddepah ...	Kalyāna Kumāra Vilāsa Press.	T. Gopal Nayudu & Co.	Peerama (monthly).
	Madanapalle ..	Arya Vilāsa Press ...	1. T. Sabha Reddi. 2. G. Rangappa. 3. V. Rāmaswami Reddi.	.....
		District Press ..	Government ..	..... District Gazette (monthly).
		Albion Press ..	Mr. M. Abraham ..	.....
	Bellary ..	Neutral Press ..	S. Gorinda Rajulu Pillai.	.....
		Saraswati Press ..	M. Venkatādrī Sāstrulu.	.....
		Sārada Press ..	B. Sōmasundaram Chettiyar.	"Samsarga Bodhini" (weekly).
Kurnool.	Kurnool ...	Rāma Vilāsa Press ..	D. V. Krishnan & Co.	.....
		Karnatic Press	S. Krishnaswami Chetti.	.....
		Saraswati Dhandara Press.	C. Hanumantha Gowd and B. Rajagopala Chetti.	Navaneetha (monthly).
	Chingaleput ...	Ariyan Press ..	P. Ramanna Nayudu ...	.....
		Victoria Press ...	Smāgaravālu Mudaliyar.	.....
	Oonjoseveram ...	The Indian Press ..	Chellammal ...	.....
		Free Church Mission Press.	The Rev. Mr. Maclean.	.....
Chingaleput.	Chingaleput ...	Chandrabhānu Press ..	Arunachella Nāḍār ...	.....
		Kanchi Bhāshana Press.	Ranga Chāriyar ...	.....

* A weekly English paper not yet published. The press also is not working.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued

1	2	3	4	
			a	b
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.

DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.

North Arcot.	Vellore	Vāni Nikēthana Press	Mr. Abbas Hussain Sahib, (grandson of Ali Navaz Khan.			
		Victoria Press	Singaravelu Mudaliyār.			
		Vimalai Vilāsa Press ..	D. Divakshammī Aiyar.			
		Vidya Rathnākaram Press.	Appadurai Mudaliyār			
		Manonmani Nivasa Press.*	Kunniiah Nayodu ..			
	Karvelnagar	Bharati Vilāsa Dana Mudrakshana Sala.	Raja of Karvetnagar .			
	Arni	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press.	Rev. E. C. Scouder	"Mangala Vasamam" (a Monthly English-Tamil paper).		
	Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press ..	W. Rāmānuja Chāriyar.	Awakeners of India (monthly).		
	Punganūru	Sri Kamakshi Nilaya Mudrakshana Sala.	Seshanarayana Pillai, Zamindār of Bangurī Palayam.			
		Sri Sankara Vilāsa Mudrakshana Sala.	Zamindār of Punganūru.			
South Arcot.	Chidambaram	Vāni Manoranjan ..	Nārāyaṇa Rāo			
		District Press	Government		District Gazette (monthly).	
		Brahma Vidya Press ..	G. R. Srinivāsa Sastry.	Brahma Vidya	Vaidyanadha Deekshitham, etc.	
		Loka Matha Press ..	Ayakannu Othuvār ..			
		Patriot Press	P. T. Sadasoga Chāri.	Deśabhināsa (weekly).		
	Cuddalore	Srikrishna Vilāsa Press.	Rangaswami Pillai ..			
		Pūrna Chandraśāya Press.	Nārāyaṇa Krishnāji ..	The Janānuktān (Tamil, weekly).		
		Buddhi Prakāsa Press.	T. S. Sundaram Pillai.			
		Sarvakalāvadhi Press.	T. N. Mānkkam Pillai			
		Victoria Press	Ponnuswami Pillai ..			
Tanjore.	Tanjore	Srikrishna Vilāsa Press.	V. Ky. Sakaram Sahib, Survey.			
		Tiruvādi	Girvāna Vāni Vilāsa Press.	A. Panchapakāsa Aiyar.	India Mitran (Tamil, weekly).	
		Kumbakonam	Sri Vidya Press ..	1 Venkatarāma Aiyar 2 Sankarā Aiyar. 3. Nāyānarswami Aiyar 4. Venguswami Aiyar.	"South Indian Times" is being published from April 1899.	Sanskrit Monthly Journal. The journal is printed here for circulation at Pudukkottai.
			Lord Ripon Press	J. V. B. Krishna Chetti-yār.		
			National Press	Subbaraya Chetti ..		
	Saranghoirajapuram	Gopala Vilāsa Press ..	K. Vasudeva Rao			
		Shuddhanta Vidya Palam Press.	Sabbapatti Navalār of Chidambaram.	Sarvajāna Mitran.		
		Veda Vyasa Press † ..	Rangaswami Dikshithur.			
		Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Rev. H. Boysenherz Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.		The Arundodayam (Tamil, monthly).
	Anikaran Chattram	Lakshminayanam ..	Vedanta Rāmānuja Chāriyar.			
Nogaputani ...		Scottish Branch Press.	T. V. Tulaja Rāma Rāo.			
		Nazni Nilalochani Press.	G. Sudāsavam Pillai ..	Nāzu Nilalochani (Tamil, weekly).		

* Reported to have been removed to Thiruvannamalai about 4 months ago.

† Printed at Madras.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*(77)—*The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—<i>continued.</i>				
Tanjore— <i>cont.</i>	Negapatam— <i>cont.</i>	Eclipse Press ..	Messrs. Oliver & Co.	South Indian Post (an English weekly paper) and Saffian Patrika (Tamil, weekly).
		Pennington Press ..	V. Kannayara Stapanthi of Negapatam.	.....
	Nagore ..	Hamidra Press ..	S. Savalha Murakkayar Seeriyar.	Seeriyar Suriyan (in Tamil).
	Tiruvallur ..	Kamalambal Press ..	Arumugam Pillai ..	.....
Trichinopoly	Manuargudi ..	Jambuga Lakshmi-vilasa Press.	Sahramanya Pillai ..	.....
		St. Joseph's College Press.	Rev. F. H. Gvanga, S.J.	Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (in Tamil).
		Southern Star Press ..	P. Ulagappa Pillai ..	.....
		Dr. D'Silva Standard Press.	J. Thunbusswami Pillai and Brothers.	.....
		Dodson Press ..	D. Christodas Pillai ..	.....
		Branch Eclipse Press ..	Messrs. Oliver and Company of Negapatam.	.....
		Chief Auditor's Office Press.	South Indian Railway Company.	South Indian Railway Guide (quarterly).
		South India Times Press.	V. Pakkiam Pillai & Sons.	.....
		American Mission Press, Pasuramalai.	Rev. J. P. Jones, Manager of the Mission.	1. Social-Religious News (fortnightly). 2. Religious News (monthly).
		South Indian Press ..	C. Seshadri Sastri ..	.....
		Pandyan Press ..	M. Ananthakrishna Nayudu.	.....
		Sultan Press ..	Mir Badr-ud-din Sahib.	.....
Madura		Satnpath Printing Institute.	W. H. Woodroge, Curasian.	.....
		Victoria Press ..	G. Gopala Aiyangar	South Indian Mail (weekly).
		Shanmuga Vilasam Press.	Mahalingam Pillai ..	.....
		Meenakshi Sundara Vilasam Press.	Ramaswami Seryai ..	.....
Dindigul		Gudalurathna Press ..	N. Kandaswami Pillai.	.....
		Native Royal Press ..	Muthuswami Pillai ..	South Indian Mitran (twice a month).
Devakotta		Ithiruvakumaru Nayar Press.	S. Damodaram Pillai ..	Vijaybhawan (weekly).
Remund		S.P.G. Industrial Press.	Rev. A. D. Limbrick ..	The Banner of the Cross (first of every month).
		Aryaprakasini Press ..	Kulandavelu Pillai ..	.....
		Vanvilasam Press ..	Muthuswami Mudaliyar.	.....
		Kanthimathivilasam Press.	A. Gopala Aiyar ..	.....
		Hindu Desabhimani Press.	R. Venkatachalam Aiyar.	.....
Tinnevely.		Union Central Press ..	A. Nelloyappa Pillai and T. V. Subramonia Pillai.	.....
		Vijaya Lakshmi Vilasam Press	S. Krishna Rao ..	.....
		C.M.S. Press ..	Church Mission Society.	.....
		Immanuel Press ..	J. K. Thyagaraja Pillai.	.....
Palameotiah		Chantamani Press ..	K. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	.....
				1. Children's Magazine (Tamil, monthly). 2. Monthly Instructor (Tamil, monthly).

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(77)—The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.

1		2		3		4		
District.		Name of press.		Name of proprietor.		Publications thereat.		
						a	b	
						Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
DISTRICT PASSES—continued.								
Tinnevely—cont.	Ambásamudram	...	Lakshminivilásam Press.	A. Sankaranaráyana Aiyar.	...	...	...
	Srivilliputtúr	...	Gotha Vilasa Press	1. S. D. Vedanayagam Pillai. 2. K. S. Viramonidaiyar. 3. Sethu Rao. 4. Vythilingam Pillai.	...	...	...
		...	Jubilee Printing Press.	P. Venkatachalam Aiyar.	...	...	...
	Srivalkuntam	...	Kalanithi Vilasam Press.	1. Karuppeswami Pillai	...	...	...
	Ottappidáram	...	Elavai Vidyavilásam Press, Ettappapuram	Venkateswara Jaga Virarāma Ettappa Nakkai Aiyar, minor Zamindár of Ettappapuram, under the management of the Court of Wards.	...	...	...
		...	Arunodayam Press, Tuticorin.	V. R. Motha & Co., Tuticorin.	...	...	...
	Coimbatore.	...	Sivaprakasa Acharyendrasani Press.	T. S. Subramania Pillai, T. S. Namasivayam Pillai, Sivagurunatha Pillai.	...	...	...
		Coimbatore	...	Coimbatore Coffee Works Press.	Mr. Fraser
			...	The 'Crescent' Press.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu.	The Coimbatore Crescent (weekly).
			...	K. R. Venkataratnayya & Co.'s Press.	P. Rameswami Mudaliyar.
Erode	...	'Literary Sun' Press.	K. N. Easwariah	...	...	...
	...	Central Press	Bálasundara Mudaliyar.	...	...	...
	...	Pasupathi Press	Shanmuga Mudaliyar.	...	...	...
	...	Udamalpet	Vidya Rakshani Press.	K. Thirumalaaswami Aiyangar.	...	...	...
The Nilgiris.	Polláchi	...	M. R. Kalingarayan Press.	K. C. Doraiswami	The Varavarthamani (weekly).	...	...
	Ootacamund	...	'Nilgiri News' Press.	Mr. S. S. Sidney	The Nilgiri News	...	...
		...	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	Trustees of Lawrence Asylum	...	1. Nilgiri District Gazette 2. Nilgiri District Supplement. 3. Madras Command Orders.		
	Coonoor	...	Albion Press	T. M. Periyaswami Pillai	...	...	...
Salem.	Trichengódú	...	District Press	Government	...	The District Gazette (a monthly publication).		
		...	Patriot Press	R. Chandu Miyan Sahib.	...	...
		...	Saurashtra Press	M. V. Rangiah	...	...
	Truppalúúr	...	Union Press	A. Rameswami Mudaliyar.	...	...
		...	Subbaraya Gounder's Press.	T. Muttaswami Kónar.	Vivekadvakáran (weekly).			
	Namakkal	...	Chinnai Nádár Press	C. Perumai Nádár	...	...
...	...	Union Press	Bálasundaram Mudaliyar of Erode.	...	...	

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*(77)—*The Press, for the year 1898-99—continued.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereon.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSSES— <i>continued.</i>				
South Canara.	District Press	Government ... ..	.....	South Canara District Gazette,
	Kodiyalhall Press	Roman Catholic Mis- sion.	.....	Mangalore Magazine (quar- terly).
	Basel Mission Press	Basel Mission Com- mittee.	Satyadipikā (in Canarese, bi- monthly), Keralapikā (Mal- yālam monthly), Aśvāpikā (Malaya- lam, monthly).	....
	Typographic Press	Mr. A. Julian ... ..	.....	.....
	Dharma Prakāsa Press.	Uthavar Nārāyaṇa Chariyār.	..	Almanac (in Canarese).
	Kasaragod	Naradaiah Press, Mag- dal Kuzha.	Vamanjoor Kumbhamad Bēṭṭar.	.....
	Udipi	Hindu Press	Ballar Kāma Rāo ...	Sudarsana (in Canarese).
	Basur	Sakeludananda Press.	Babsee Bhallī of Udipi	.....
	Spectator Press	Kullat Raghavan ...	Times of Malabar (English, weekly), Kerala Patrik and Kovanolayan.	....
	Empress Victoria Press.	P. Idi Koshi	Manorama (Mala- yālam, weekly).	.....
Malabar.	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Poiree, Leslie & Co.	.....	....
	Kolappan Press	Talmacherry Kolappan.	..	.....
	Vidyā Vilāsa Press ...	L. R. Subramanya Aiyar. R. Devanjan Aiyar. K. Vinikateswara Aiyar. S. C. Mangayya Karas. T. S. Subramanya Aiyar.	Keralasanchetral (Ma- layālam), Keralachandrika (Malayalam), West Coast Spectator (English), till 22nd August 1898.	....
	Lakshmi Vilāsa Press.	A. K. Sundara Aiyar ...	...	English Translation of Sanskrit, Panchatantram, Part I.
	Ponnani	Karakal Saiyid Ali's Press.	Karakal Saiyid Ali ...	} Prints the Koran.
		Muchhal Ali Kuli Musaliyar Press.	Kunhi Kuli Musaliyar.	
	Walavanad	Vignāna Chintāman Press.	Achuthoth Raman Musad.	Vignāna Chintāman (Weekly Journal, Malayalam).
	Palghat	Courant Press	O. V. Krishna Aiyar .	....
		K. P. Krishna Menon's Press.	K. P. Krishna Menon...	..
		Vidya Santhanam Press.	K. P. Narayana Pillai.	....
		Mangana Vilakkam Press.	S. Krishnaswami Pillai.	..
	Vidya Kalpadrumam ...	Venkatachala Sastri ...	..	.....
	Cochin	'Cochin Argus' Press...	Mrs. Letitia Pereira ...	The Cochin Argus (English, weekly).
		Kerala Mitram Press...	Estate of the late Donji Bhujji.	The Kerala Mitram (Malayalam, tri- monthly).
		Maunamohana Press ...	B. V. Raman Oonythan.	The Malayāli (Mala- yalam, monthly).
	Kottayam	Madadululoma	Aroyalipreth Kunhi Ali. and.	Wār Ory' and 'Vidya Vilā- sint.'
		Vidya Vilāsa Press ...	Kottarivilil Anantan Nair.	.....
		Motha Bahad Bhaid Nayamveetil Press.	Valappichi Kandi Kunhi Moosa Nayamveetil Abdu.	Moolam Song Books. Vedanta Siddhanta Chandraika.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(78)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year.*
1898-99.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	b Others.				
Church of England	215,487	26,488	383	1,721	RS. 2,69,617	
Church of Scotland	2,764	1,626	23	12	25,792	
Church of Rome	884,681	21,360	184	2,410	15,450	
Protestant Dissenters	105,874	1,721	407	658		
* Unitarians	57	13	1	1		

* The figures for 1898-99 not having been received in time, those for 1897-98 have been repeated in this return.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT I.

*Statement showing the influence of Prices of Food upon the birth and death rates in each district
in the Madras Presidency.*

Districts.	Years.	Prices of food-grains.										Ratio per mill of population.		Ratio per mill of population.				
				Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Rice.		Cholam.		Ragi.		Cumbu.		Birth.	Death.	
		Rice.	Cholam.					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Aranthapur ...	Average.	18 1	27 3	30 3	...	3 1	8 4	...	10 5	...	...	...	31 8	21 5	7 0	2 1	...	
	1890	11 5	20 7	20 1	...	1 3	7 8	...	0 1	...	...	...	20 7	10 4	4 3	...	...
	1897	9 1	13 3	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	20 0	2 0	...	7 5	
	1898	10 3	18 9	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	19 4	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Average.	12 1	27 0	32 1	...	2 0	5 1	...	8 0	...	...	...	38 0	25 1	0 0	2 7	...	
	1890	10 8	27 0	32 2	...	1 3	5 1	...	0 7	...	...	...	34 2	24 5	5 0	1 8	...	
	1897	8 0	13 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	21 2	2 3	...	...
	1898	9 5	21 0	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 3	22 7	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingelput ...	Average.	13 5	...	22 7	...	1 2	...	...	8 1	...	...	...	37 0	24 5	1 5	...	0 1	
	1890	13 1	...	21 0	...	3 8	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	30 5	23 8	1 0	...	...
	1897	10 7	...	15 5	...	1 4	...	...	0 0	...	...	...	27 1	23 2	1 4	...	...
	1898	9 3	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 7	24 3	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbalora ...	Average.	12 4	20 4	24 8	24 7	2 5	...	5 3	...	6 0	...	7 1	...	30 1	18 0	3 1	...	0 1
	1890	...	20 0	25 3	24 4	2 1	...	6 8	...	7 4	...	6 8	...	27 8	24 2	0 5	...	...
	1897	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	0 0	...	0 9	...	1 7	...	1 3	...	20 0	20 1	...	...	3 7
	1898	...	15 1	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	18 5	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chidambur ...	Average.	13 3	23 1	27 0	...	1 0	...	7 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	27 0	22 0	4 3	...	3 8
	1890	11 8	23 7	26 5	...	2 1	...	0 5	...	8 0	...	...	...	30 1	19 0	...	...	0 7
	1897	8 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	23 1	...	...	...
	1898	0 7	17 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	18 8	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjum ...	Average.	15 3	...	27 1	...	2 5	...	...	10 4	...	...	...	...	10 3	17 0	...	...	...
	1890	10 5	...	27 2	...	4 7	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	1897	9 7	...	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 1	...	...	...
	1898	12 8	...	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadwal ...	Average.	14 2	24 1	25 7	...	3 3	...	7 1	...	8 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	...	...
	1890	12 0	23 0	21 5	...	2 2	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	17 1	...	...	...
	1897	9 1	11 0	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	...	...
	1898	10 7	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Average.	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	3 3	...	5 2	...	8 0	...	...	...	33 1	20 1	...	...	...
	1890	12 0	20 0	21 7	...	2 3	...	5 2	...	7 6	...	...	...	33 0	19 0	...	...	...
	1897	9 7	13 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	22 0	...	...	...
	1898	10 0	16 0	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 2	20 1	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Average.	12 1	25 0	20 1	...	2 5	...	5 0	...	7 2	...	...	...	30 1	27 8	10 3	...	7 1
	1890	11 8	25 2	25 1	...	1 0	...	5 2	...	6 2	...	...	...	30 0	27 1	...	...	...
	1897	8 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	...	...	...
	1898	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	20 7	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Average.	11 7	18 7	22 9	...	2 8	...	0 4	...	7 3	...	...	...	40 2	41 5	...	...	...
	1890	9 7	18 0	21 2	...	1 8	...	0 3	...	6 4	...	...	...	41 5	40 2	...	...	...
	1897	9 7	12 2	15 7	...	0 8	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	41 5	40 8	...	...	...
	1898	8 0	14 3	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 5	40 2	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai ...	Average.	12 1	23 3	23 5	...	2 4	...	7 8	...	7 8	...	...	...	31 5	20 0	1 1	...	5 0
	1890	13 5	22 2	21 7	...	3 4	...	6 7	...	9 0	...	...	...	30 1	20 1	...	...	...
	1897	9 4	17 0	10 8	...	1 0	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	28 0	38 7	...	...	...
	1898	9 8	16 5	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	15 0	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Average.	12 1	...	23 5	...	2 0	...	...	3 2	...	...	...	...	30 7	18 0	0 1	...	0 5
	1890	11 0	...	19 0	...	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	16 7	...	...	...
	1897	9 4	...	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 2	...	...	...
	1898	10 1	...	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 5	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Average.	13 3	22 5	25 3	...	3 0	...	8 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	25 8	10 7	1 0	...	3 0
	1890	13 2	22 4	22 2	...	3 8	...	11 4	...	12 5	...	...	...	27 3	10 0	...	...	...
	1897	10 7	15 1	17 2	...	1 1	...	1 1	...	2 6	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	...
	1898	9 4	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	10 7	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	Average.	10 6	...	20 5	...	2 0	...	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	30 3	20 8	...	...	...
	1890	9 1	...	19 3	...	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	...
	1897	8 2	...	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 7	26 5	...	...	...
	1898	7 7	...	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Average.	13 0	23 0	20 2	...	3 6	...	8 0	...	10 1	...	...	...	29 0	10 7	3 0	...	1 4
	1890	12 8	21 7	26 1	...	2 7	...	6 7	...	8 3	...	...	...	25 7	17 0	...	...	...
	1897	10 5	14 6	17 3	...	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	20 2	...	...	...
	1898	10 1	13 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	18 3	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Average.	15 1	22 7	20 8	...	3 4	...	7 3	...	8 8	...	...	...	34 2	24 2	...	...	...
	1890	12 0	21 7	20 8	...	2 9	...	8 0	...	8 6	...	...	...	30 1	20 4	...	...	...
	1897	10 6	16 1	19 5	...	0 9	...	1 3	...	2 5	...	...	...	30 2	10 3	...	...	...
	1898	9 7	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	20 4	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT I--continued.

*Statement showing the influence of Prices of Food upon the birth and death rates in each district
in the Madras Presidency—continued.*

Districts.	Years.	Prices of food-grains—cont.										Ratio per mille of population.		Ratio per mille of population.					
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Rice		Cholum		Ragi		Cumbu.		Birth.	Death.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.						
South Arcot	Average.	138		244	361	36				53		90		303	226	10		13	
	1896	149	"	272	282	40				111		111		328	293	33		19	
	1897	119	"	191	195	17				30		24		287	212	06		52	
	1898	162	"	161	171									295	214				
	Warning rate.				193														
South Canara	Average.	134				24								310	218	57		23	
	1896	134	"			23								337	176	78		71	
	1897	101	"			10								341	260	82			
	1898	111	"											359	246				
	Warning rate.	112																	
Tanjore	Average.	134		243		30				73				287	245	39		13	
	1896	149	"	294		42				124				297	247	23		12	
	1897	115	"	232		08				51				273	274	47		13	
	1898	107	"	170										329	258				
	Warning rate.	120																	
Tinnovelly	Average.	117	193	212	177	14		53		56		41		257	239	28	12		
	1896	123		197	184	25		52		62		43		103	217	07			
	1897	106		163	183	08		18		29		29		301	262		09	53	
	1898	78		145	156									310	217				
	Warning rate.	165																	
Trichinopoly	Average.	125	276	233	242	31		135		77		87		293	230		12		16
	1896	132		238	231	20		53		97		120		278	241		27		05
	1897	107		159	210	13		18		45		43		258	210		19		36
	1898	94		147	161									305	240				
	Warning rate.	195																	
Visagapatam	Average.	138		161		19				68				290	178		08		07
	1896	137		262		18				66				317	153		70		
	1897	89		145							51			285	316		45		181
	1898	119		186										258	185				
	Warning rate.	128																	
Total, Madras Presidency.	Average	130	254	253		29		73		31				290	212	16		02	
	1896	127	226	238		23		65		30				299	206	25			04
	1897	99	145	172			02		13					257	254	13		44	
	1898	101	161	172										274	210				
	Warning rate.																		

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in inches in the Madras Presidency

Districts.		January. *		February.		March.		April.		May	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Gannam	Average of ten years	0.22	0.4	0.63	1.2	0.93	1.9	0.70	1.7	2.44	4.0
	1890	0.03	0.1	1.20	2.2	0.63	0.6	0.88	1.0	1.88	4.2
	1897	0.03	0.1	0.70	1.8	1.75	3.1	0.72	1.6	1.30	2.7
	1898	0.03	0.1	0.70	1.8	0.03	0.1	0.89	2.1	1.77	3.8
Vizagapatnam	Average of ten years	0.11	0.3	0.23	0.7	0.46	1.8	1.23	2.2	2.25	4.3
	1890	0.08	0.3	0.28	0.9	0.11	0.8	0.70	1.2	3.20	3.0
	1897	0.08	0.3	1.33	1.0	2.20	2.8	0.90	1.0	3.07	4.0
	1898	0.08	0.3	1.33	1.0	0.03	0.2	1.08	1.6	2.74	4.8
Godavari	Average of ten years	0.03	0.1	0.11	0.2	0.35	0.5	0.51	0.9	1.10	2.1
	1890	0.01	0.1	0.05	1.4	1.47	0.6	0.11	0.2	0.81	1.4
	1897	0.01	0.1	1.07	1.1	0.02	2.1	0.30	0.8	2.88	4.0
	1898	0.01	0.1	1.07	1.1	0.02	0.5	0.24	0.5	1.23	1.0
Kistna	Average of ten years	0.07	0.1	0.12	0.2	0.16	0.6	0.58	0.6	1.10	2.0
	1890	0.03	0.1	0.03	1.4	0.77	0.3	0.08	0.1	0.90	1.0
	1897	0.01	0.1	0.83	1.4	0.62	1.1	0.54	0.3	1.54	2.3
	1898	0.01	0.1	1.12	1.2	0.01	0.6	0.01	0.6	0.80	1.0
Nellore	Average of ten years	0.26	0.4	0.13	0.2	0.22	0.3	0.70	0.5	1.08	1.0
	1890	0.20	0.6	0.01	0.03	0.1	0.14	0.4	0.70	1.4	1.4
	1897	1.20	1.5	0.71	0.71	0.01	0.01	0.49	0.49	1.74	1.8
	1898	0.03	1.2	0.18	0.5	0.21	0.7	0.30	0.9	1.07	1.0
Madras	Average of ten years	0.13	1.0	0.03	2.0	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.18	1.0	1.0
	1890	0.03	2.0	0.00	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.0
	1897	0.03	0.1	0.18	0.4	0.34	0.4	0.37	0.7	1.42	1.7
	1898	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.5	0.07	0.3	0.16	0.3	0.81	0.8
Chingleput	Average of ten years	0.11	0.5	0.05	1.2	0.31	0.7	0.16	0.3	0.81	1.3
	1890	0.08	0.5	0.05	0.5	0.07	0.3	0.16	0.3	0.81	1.3
	1897	0.11	0.5	0.05	0.5	0.07	0.3	0.16	0.3	0.81	1.3
	1898	0.11	0.5	0.05	0.5	0.07	0.3	0.16	0.3	0.81	1.3
North Arcot	Average of ten years	0.14	0.4	0.25	0.4	0.21	0.4	0.70	1.1	2.21	3.3
	1890	0.02	0.7	0.80	2.3	0.03	0.2	0.21	0.3	1.54	3.4
	1897	0.37	1.0	0.24	0.3	0.03	0.2	0.81	1.5	2.37	3.8
	1898	0.57	0.7	0.12	0.0	0.40	0.6	0.93	1.1	2.37	3.8
South Arcot	Average of ten years	0.22	0.6	0.14	0.1	0.07	0.3	0.11	1.1	1.97	2.0
	1890	0.14	0.1	2.38	2.7	0.07	0.3	0.11	1.1	1.97	2.0
	1897	0.14	0.6	0.12	0.0	0.07	0.3	0.11	1.1	1.97	2.0
	1898	0.14	0.6	0.12	0.0	0.07	0.3	0.11	1.1	1.97	2.0
Trichinopoly.	Average of ten years	0.08	0.3	0.10	0.0	0.06	0.3	1.03	2.4	3.12	4.4
	1890	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.11	0.3	0.06	0.2	2.77	4.6
	1897	0.02	0.1	2.25	2.3	0.06	0.4	0.80	1.1	3.16	4.4
	1898	0.17	0.7	0.04	0.0	0.01	0.0	2.03	3.1	3.01	4.4
Tanjore	Average of ten years	0.07	1.2	0.17	0.8	0.77	0.8	0.83	1.7	2.67	3.0
	1890	0.15	0.5	0.01	3.70	0.27	0.1	0.10	0.0	0.61	1.4
	1897	0.04	0.1	0.03	3.2	0.76	0.7	0.98	1.0	1.40	2.0
	1898	1.27	2.7	0.03	0.8	0.01	0.1	1.16	1.6	1.72	2.3
Madurai	Average of ten years	0.51	0.7	0.64	1.0	1.24	1.7	2.60	3.9	2.90	4.0
	1890	0.05	0.7	0.01	0.0	0.50	0.3	0.14	0.7	2.71	3.0
	1897	0.11	0.3	3.19	3.2	0.51	0.3	2.22	3.0	2.93	3.8
	1898	0.81	1.9	0.08	0.0	0.66	0.1	2.31	3.1	2.81	4.5
Tinnevely	Average of ten years	0.37	0.7	0.79	1.1	1.21	2.0	2.65	3.9	2.93	3.0
	1890	0.30	0.6	0.88	1.30	0.22	0.1	0.11	1.1	1.71	2.7
	1897	0.14	0.3	2.18	3.1	0.23	0.6	0.14	2.1	0.77	1.0
	1898	2.58	3.2	2.18	2.1	0.30	0.1	2.98	3.0	1.10	2.3
The Nilgiris	Average of ten years	0.14	2.1	0.14	1.0	2.08	2.3	3.10	3.3	3.33	10.8
	1890	0.40	0.0	0.01	0.7	0.77	0.4	0.82	3.1	2.40	7.4
	1897	0.03	0.1	2.92	1.8	2.34	2.2	3.31	3.6	2.70	9.0
	1898	0.37	1.6	0.11	2.0	0.03	0.1	3.15	0.6	4.49	9.0
Canara, South.	Average of ten years	0.02	0.1	0.10	0.2	0.16	0.4	0.05	2.0	0.10	3.4
	1890	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.4	0.28	0.0
	1897	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.1	1.86	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.79	5.1
	1898	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.3	0.00	3.0	0.00	0.0
Malabar	Average of ten years	0.00	0.1	0.20	0.0	0.01	1.0	4.11	7.2	0.01	10.1
	1890	0.02	0.4	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.6	2.62	3.8	0.00	0.0
	1897	0.05	0.1	1.31	2.1	0.00	0.0	3.04	0.6	0.10	2.0
	1898	0.05	0.1	0.21	0.4	0.10	0.2	3.24	1.6	0.00	0.0
Salem	Average of ten years	0.09	0.2	0.32	0.6	0.50	0.3	1.54	3.0	2.64	6.2
	1890	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.00	0.1	2.31	5.0
	1897	0.01	0.2	1.35	2.0	0.27	0.1	0.14	1.0	4.25	7.0
	1898	0.02	0.5	0.54	1.1	0.00	0.1	2.70	3.0	2.61	6.0
Channabore	Average of ten years	0.07	0.2	0.41	0.7	0.81	1.2	2.60	3.0	3.10	6.0
	1890	0.14	0.2	1.53	3.2	0.65	0.1	0.00	0.0	2.22	4.0
	1897	0.10	0.2	0.76	1.2	0.33	0.2	0.23	2.8	1.12	6.0
	1898	0.10	0.2	0.76	1.2	0.01	0.2	0.10	3.4	0.01	6.0
Kurnool	Average of ten years	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.30	0.6	0.67	1.1	0.07	2.4
	1890	0.06	0.2	0.12	0.6	0.05	0.1	0.10	1.0	1.09	2.4
	1897	0.06	0.2	0.03	0.6	0.11	0.1	0.56	1.0	1.33	2.7
	1898	0.06	0.2	0.03	0.6	0.00	0.1	1.27	1.0	0.88	1.8
Ouddanah	Average of ten years	0.03	0.1	0.12	0.2	0.12	0.3	0.42	1.0	1.37	2.7
	1890	0.02	0.1	0.14	0.2	0.07	0.1	0.23	0.6	1.67	2.8
	1897	0.13	0.3	0.01	0.0	0.03	0.1	0.00	0.1	1.17	2.2
	1898	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.1	1.83	1.7	1.31	1.0
Bellary	Average of ten years	0.01	0.0	0.08	0.1	0.28	0.5	0.80	2.1	1.73	3.4
	1890	0.02	0.1	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.1	0.04	0.6	2.00	3.6
	1897	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.1	0.00	2.2	0.88	3.7
	1898	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.3	1.85	2.7	2.08	3.6
Anantapur	Average of ten years	0.01	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.12	0.3	0.04	1.7	1.53	3.0
	1890	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.4	0.00	0.1	0.20	0.6	2.10	3.7
	1897	0.01	0.0	0.11	0.4	0.00	0.1	0.20	1.1	1.25	2.3
	1898	0.01	0.0	0.11	0.4	0.00	0.1	1.54	1.8	1.58	3.2
Total	Average of ten years	0.20	0.4	0.33	0.0	0.61	1.0	1.00	2.4	2.68	4.2
	1890	0.19	0.4	0.00	0.0	0.20	0.7	0.44	0.7	0.07	0.3
	1897	0.15	0.3	1.33	1.8	0.50	0.7	1.17	2.0	2.10	3.7
	1898	0.25	0.6	0.00	0.0	0.04	0.1	1.37	3.2	2.14	3.0

* The rainfall of this month should be classed with the northeast monsoon of the year in which it falls.

II.

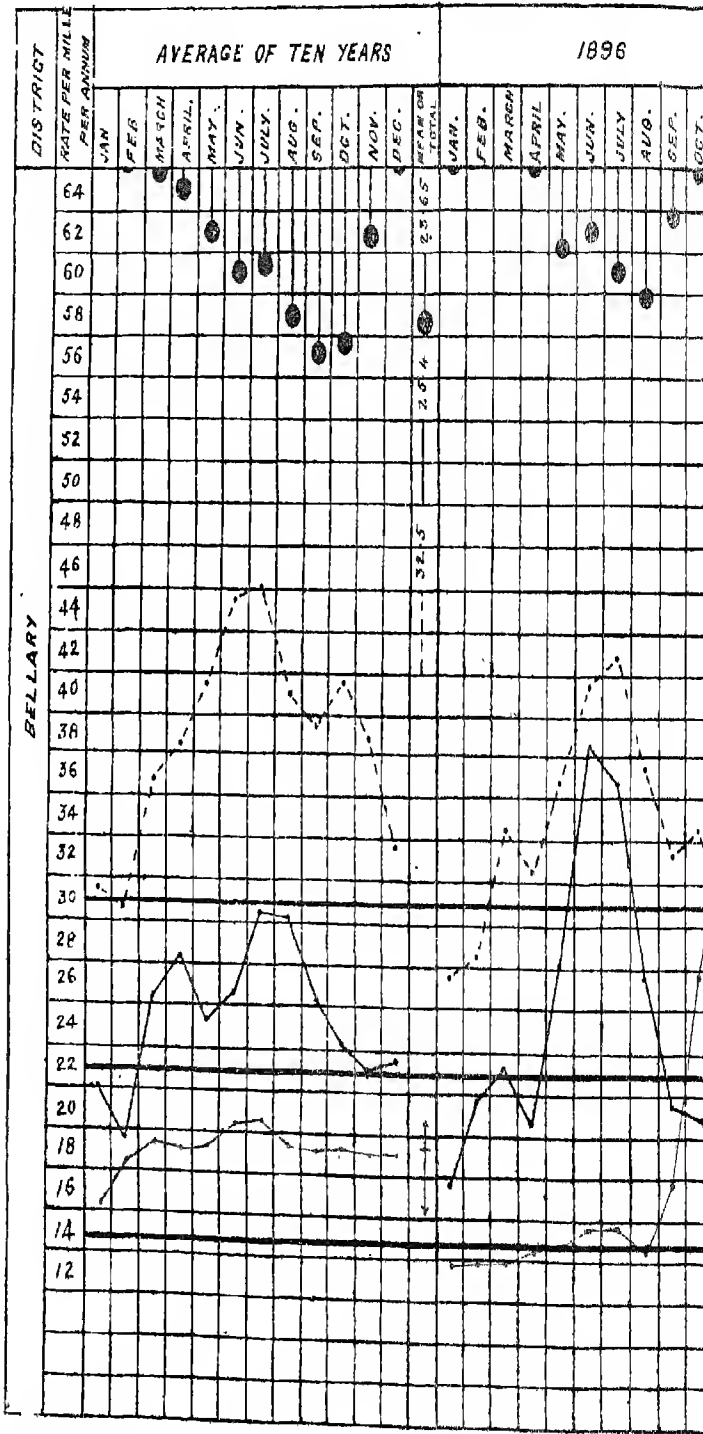
during 1896, 1897 and 1898, with the average of previous ten years ending 1895

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
5.74	8.3	8.41	11.7	8.25	13.0	8.01	11.9	8.67	9.1	4.73	4.5	0.60	0.7	45.51	69.0
7.03	11.6	8.40	12.0	10.02	13.5	4.41	7.2	0.07	0.4	0.13	0.3	0.16	0.1	53.13	80.7
4.36	0.3	7.51	12.4	0.76	14.6	13.96	16.4	12.18	19.0	3.18	3.3	6.16	0.1	66.79	80.7
8.33	10.2	11.13	13.0	6.62	10.6	6.71	3.8	9.24	5.8	1.11	1.3	0.15	0.0	45.79	68.9
0.68	0.0	0.42	13.1	9.01	13.2	8.99	12.1	7.49	5.3	3.04	3.2	0.92	0.7	50.43	76.0
0.90	10.3	7.56	11.0	10.59	13.0	6.34	11.3	0.93	0.1	0.76	0.6	0.01	0.1	52.51	71.7
3.75	5.0	7.60	13.1	9.78	11.0	13.65	10.6	8.99	8.3	2.01	2.0	0.05	0.1	42.83	52.0
7.38	0.3	9.21	13.3	6.39	9.6	6.23	8.6	6.07	0.1	3.66	3.1	0.05	0.2	42.83	52.0
5.82	7.0	7.30	10.4	6.87	10.1	7.07	8.1	9.14	8.8	5.88	5.4	0.29	0.4	42.83	52.0
3.27	5.3	7.24	11.1	7.25	11.4	1.04	7.0	0.4	0.3	1.95	2.0	0.01	0.1	42.83	52.0
8.48	8.0	6.26	12.1	10.78	13.4	10.61	16.7	10.20	7.2	1.45	1.1	0.01	0.1	42.83	52.0
6.45	0.6	10.99	11.0	6.44	7.3	6.41	8.4	6.30	7.1	5.13	4.2	0.02	0.1	42.83	52.0
4.47	0.8	5.84	9.5	0.36	9.9	0.92	8.6	0.92	8.6	3.32	3.9	0.26	0.5	55.25	50.8
4.11	5.7	5.46	8.7	5.83	9.8	5.15	8.2	0.34	0.9	5.75	4.2	0.01	0.1	55.25	50.8
2.40	3.4	6.15	10.7	7.97	11.4	8.94	12.5	3.92	5.2	0.55	1.1	0.01	0.1	55.25	50.8
8.39	6.0	7.45	11.0	3.86	6.5	4.88	8.2	5.54	6.8	4.87	5.1	0.01	0.1	55.25	50.8
1.70	8.8	2.60	5.7	3.27	6.0	3.87	6.1	5.72	9.5	7.29	7.2	2.20	2.8	52.64	121.1
0.93	2.1	8.79	5.3	5.20	8.8	5.83	8.4	1.43	2.4	16.30	11.1	2.20	2.8	52.64	121.1
1.44	2.3	2.68	6.4	5.02	7.0	7.90	11.3	2.42	3.4	5.63	5.6	0.49	0.9	52.64	121.1
1.80	3.3	1.67	4.5	1.60	3.9	6.43	8.4	16.46	0.8	12.23	10.2	3.07	1.9	52.64	121.1
2.63	8.3	4.71	13.4	6.60	13.8	4.15	9.7	11.65	13.9	9.84	13.1	4.23	7.7	46.07	65.1
1.49	2.0	2.05	5.0	6.11	13.0	5.97	7.0	2.97	5.0	32.75	18.0	17.21	10.0	61.98	65.0
3.21	3.0	8.27	4.0	7.13	11.0	11.01	13.0	3.36	4.0	7.50	7.0	1.69	5.0	58.17	51.0
2.00	5.0	8.40	10.0	7.15	9.0	8.39	9.0	10.31	17.0	10.70	13.0	10.66	6.0	63.74	72.0
8.12	5.0	4.32	7.4	6.87	8.0	4.80	7.1	0.81	9.0	8.82	0.1	4.31	4.8	42.07	52.0
0.80	1.4	1.71	4.2	6.39	10.5	4.36	7.1	3.28	4.1	25.53	17.2	13.55	8.8	52.81	61.4
1.67	2.9	3.92	5.0	9.89	9.8	0.30	10.9	2.57	2.8	5.67	0.3	1.00	3.3	52.81	61.4
2.22	4.2	3.91	7.0	4.80	8.0	7.11	8.5	17.80	14.0	10.97	15.9	9.02	5.9	52.81	61.4
9.35	5.2	3.77	0.1	4.79	7.3	5.56	7.0	7.70	9.2	3.26	6.2	2.18	3.7	50.64	49.0
1.93	3.2	1.68	2.6	4.35	7.9	7.32	9.2	1.32	3.1	10.21	11.2	2.84	0.7	50.64	49.0
1.98	3.0	2.90	6.0	7.30	10.0	10.12	13.8	3.65	4.2	3.17	3.7	0.71	0.4	50.64	49.0
1.63	2.7	2.17	3.2	4.35	6.0	9.38	9.3	6.90	10.3	14.70	15.1	1.83	4.3	50.64	49.0
2.33	4.1	3.74	5.8	5.78	8.5	5.33	6.0	9.33	10.0	7.18	8.9	5.02	1.9	42.01	65.0
1.41	2.7	0.63	2.0	2.89	5.0	7.21	8.3	3.18	5.2	14.22	16.9	10.68	9.8	41.01	65.0
2.53	2.0	2.31	1.7	0.43	12.2	8.11	10.7	5.11	5.3	5.87	5.2	1.24	3.1	51.42	61.2
1.61	8.8	2.57	4.8	0.01	8.6	10.38	10.6	9.83	11.7	23.21	13.9	10.69	6.4	58.62	67.7
1.00	2.7	2.05	3.2	1.69	6.0	4.19	6.1	3.01	10.8	1.46	7.6	2.81	4.5	50.70	52.5
1.20	2.3	0.51	0.7	1.60	3.5	7.12	7.5	0.15	8.9	0.55	11.8	5.25	8.2	51.91	45.0
2.31	3.8	0.80	1.3	3.55	7.8	13.02	12.9	4.39	4.5	5.01	5.2	0.49	1.3	37.95	45.4
0.27	0.7	0.83	1.4	4.70	0.4	5.54	9.0	6.90	10.5	12.35	13.6	7.19	8.0	42.81	50.0
1.91	3.3	2.07	4.8	5.08	7.5	4.15	5.9	9.21	11.3	9.01	10.8	7.19	7.7	45.28	58.7
1.11	1.7	1.33	0.8	1.91	4.7	3.51	5.8	6.63	9.2	13.47	11.2	11.51	13.9	49.76	55.1
1.29	2.0	0.07	1.9	5.10	8.0	8.09	9.7	3.44	4.1	4.04	4.9	4.04	7.1	52.63	20.0
0.05	2.1	1.37	5.2	5.05	0.1	6.34	8.0	10.43	1.5	18.92	11.7	12.5	10.8	56.30	13.0
1.46	2.9	1.49	3.0	2.71	4.9	2.33	4.6	8.28	10.5	5.09	7.3	5.00	6.2	51.20	35.7
1.09	2.5	0.85	0.1	0.81	2.4	5.88	5.3	7.74	11.2	11.65	13.0	8.88	12.6	50.87	57.7
1.28	4.0	0.70	1.3	3.67	6.9	6.85	9.3	4.14	4.7	4.20	5.0	0.80	2.5	52.73	45.8
0.01	1.9	0.78	1.5	1.51	3.0	6.35	9.3	10.89	1.78	8.06	11.1	8.16	8.3	41.07	49.3
0.60	2.0	0.53	1.6	0.84	1.9	0.68	2.3	7.40	10.0	5.72	8.5	3.18	4.8	56.33	42.0
1.67	2.0	1.41	2.7	0.21	0.8	2.96	3.7	6.74	9.8	42.89	11.4	7.30	9.0	37.11	17.3
1.77	4.0	0.37	1.3	1.73	3.2	2.33	4.7	5.65	3.0	5.12	6.3	0.82	1.9	51.75	45.3
0.59	1.6	0.27	1.0	0.43	0.8	2.03	3.4	8.35	11.8	6.10	8.5	0.47	8.6	31.07	15.1
0.80	15.3	13.04	17.0	8.77	11.9	6.25	12.5	19.17	15.9	5.64	9.1	2.37	4.0	40.95	111.1
20.59	10.3	16.00	15.8	10.61	16.0	10.50	15.0	3.96	8.7	7.97	10.0	6.18	9.2	56.47	162.8
19.70	14.6	11.50	14.9	18.45	16.9	10.38	15.3	3.15	9.1	2.37	8.6	1.7	2.1	70.73	98.9
7.78	11.6	12.46	13.0	6.67	0.6	12.29	15.1	12.46	19.9	8.19	12.1	1.72	3.4	70.42	110.5
40.45	22.7	36.01	29.6	26.30	26.9	10.66	12.2	10.59	15.3	3.04	4.6	0.14	0.5	145.05	125.8
46.06	20.3	41.17	29.7	47.18	29.2	6.20	10.0	3.51	7.2	5.47	8.9	0.10	0.9	175.19	115.6
45.71	20.5	43.45	29.4	36.22	26.9	0.59	21.0	8.68	14.2	0.73	0.7	0.1	0.1	161.11	116.8
41.79	26.3	49.94	30.6	18.56	22.1	20.14	22.2	12.07	16.6	5.04	7.2	6.3	0.0	165.40	134.2
1.37	25.1	20.55	24.7	14.60	21.0	6.40	12.6	9.90	15.7	2.79	2.9	0.57	1.0	110.89	124.0
6.32	26.9	36.84	27.9	26.04	24.9	3.59	7.5	6.73	9.0	4.10	4.7	3.12	2.8	125.72	118.5
3.34	30.3	10.63	25.6	32.26	23.4	10.22	13.7	8.57	10.4	2.19	4.9	0.45	0.4	149.49	112.8
31.47	22.7	32.20	27.0	6.40	14.1	9.51	17.2	11.98	11.0	6.92	8.8	0.18	1.2	108.53	119.4
5.22	5.3	3.12	5.8	5.01	7.8	1.00	7.4	6.20	9.4	3.22	3.7	6.47	2.4	31.90	51.9
2.82	4.9	0.09	2.1	2.64	7.1	0.01	11.0	4.16	5.5	1.49	7.7	2.76	1.1	60.19	48.3
2.01	3.4	1.90	4.0	6.99	9.2	11.34	13.8	4.77	5.1	1.74	5.7	0.76	0.6	67.11	60.7
1.14	2.7	0.05	0.3	3.05	6.2	9.23	12.4	5.32	9.9	12.01	11.8	2.49	3.3	41.32	58.0
1.71	3.8	1.30	3.1	1.32	4.6	2.12	1.6	6.17	9.0	3.10	5.4	0.03	2.2	35.23	43.8
8.47	6.3	1.11	2.9	1.63	3.2	5.51	7.8	3.06	7.8	4.92	7.7	3.74	6.0	47.51	47.0
1.01	3.0	0.98	2.0	4.35	5.6	6.90	7.3	3.31	5.2	3.67	5.7	0.16	0.0	58.11	11.5
0.86	2.6	0.71	1.8	1.63	2.9	7.98	10.3	7.97	11.8	0.54	9.1	1.26	3.1	52.49	53.1
3.42	6.3	2.71	9.1	5.88	9.4	5.45	8.5	5.91	6.7	1.72	5.2	0.13	0.5	38.06	48.2
2.18	2.0	2.66	5.7	4.56	8.2	2.37	4.7	0.17	0.5	2.10	4.3	0.01	0.0	13.60	32.6
2.73	5.1	5.													

Diagram showing the Birth and Death Rates per

of food (CHOLAM) during the year 1898 Compar

Census population of 1891 = 900,126 ✕ Area = 5,975 Sqr. Miles



and Death Rates per Mille per annum in the District of Bellary with Rainfall and price

year 1898 Compared with 1897 and 1896 and the average of the ten years ending 1895.

Area = 5,975 Sqr. Miles

✱

Pasture & Agriculture 66.09 per cent

✱

Indefinite occupations 7.90 per cent

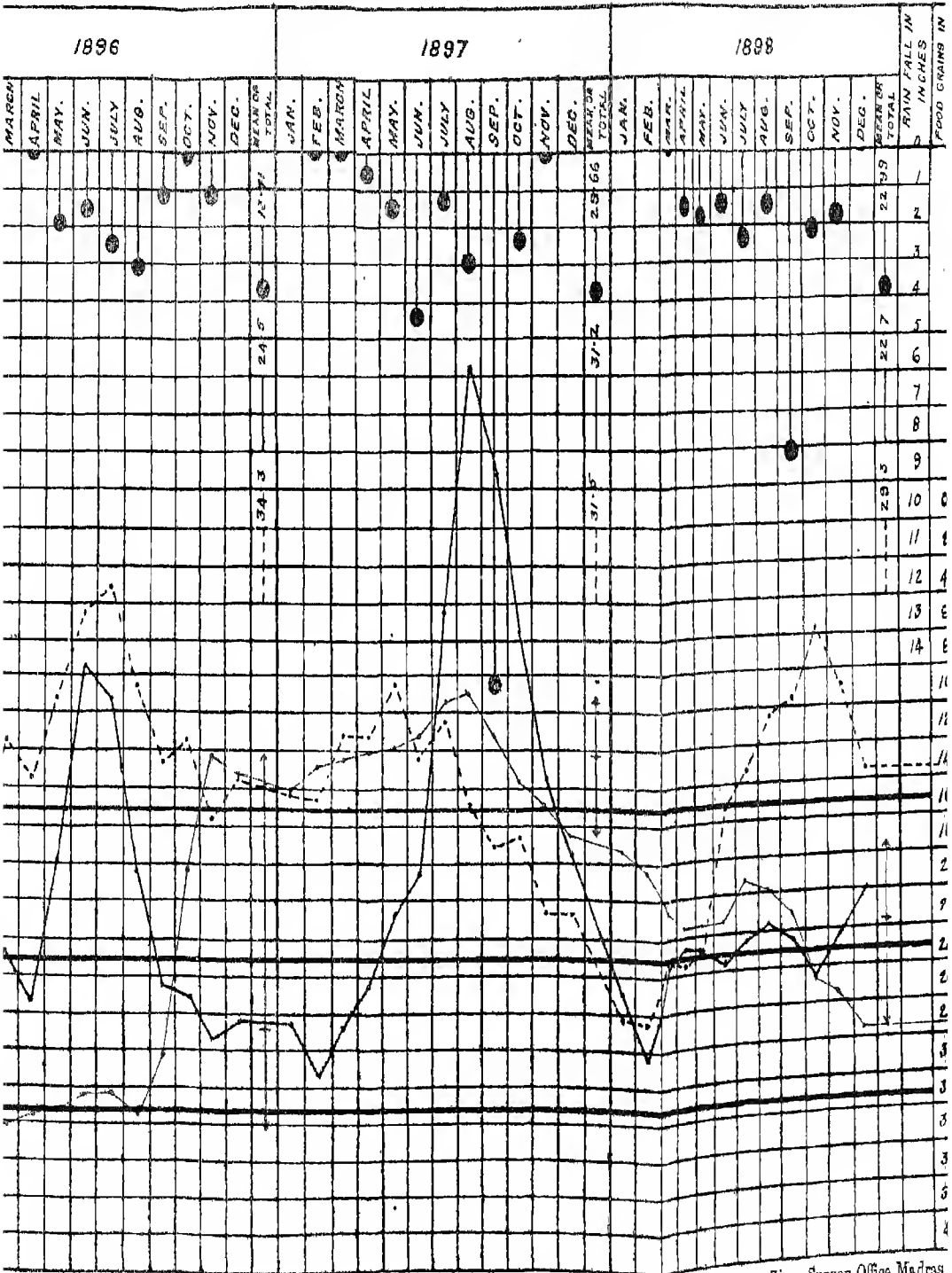
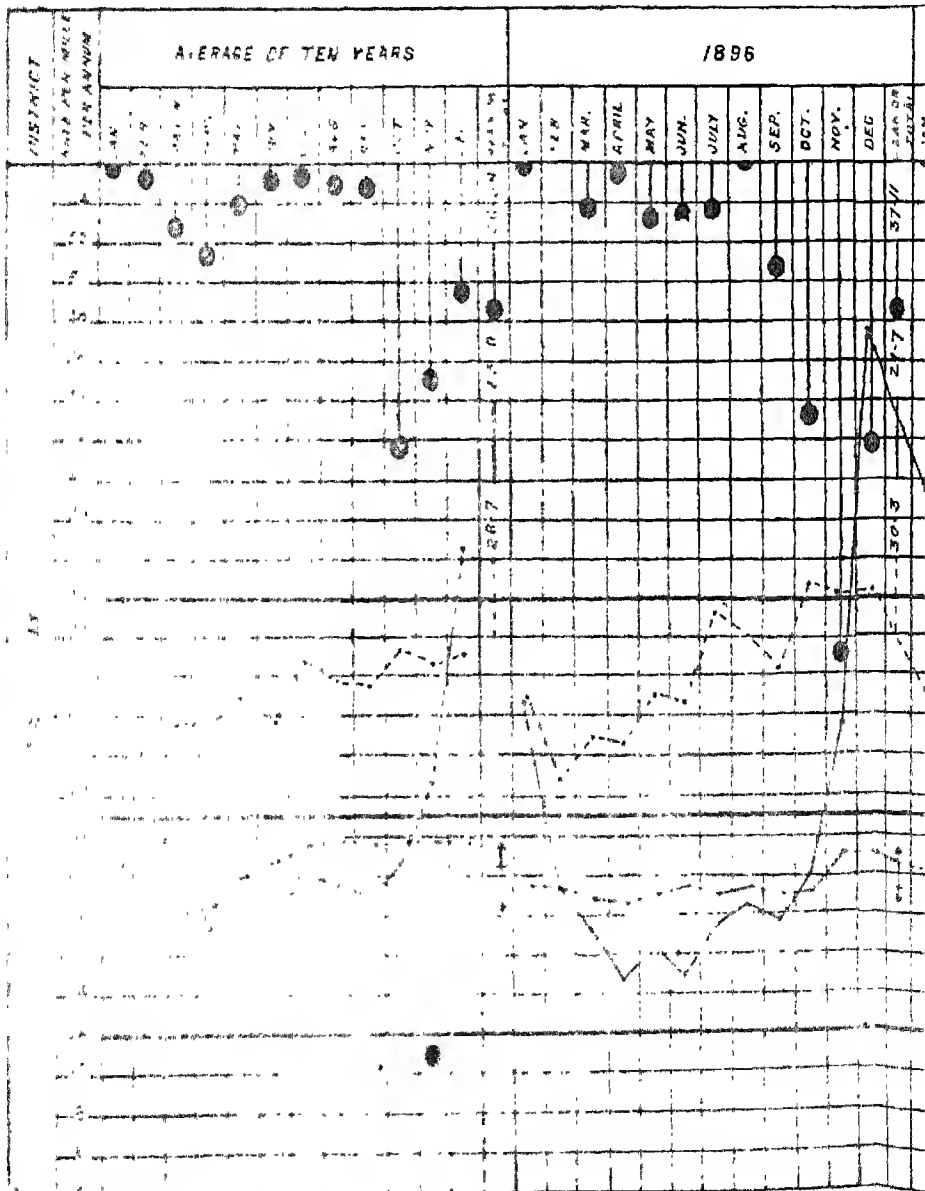


Diagram showing the Birth and Death Rates per Mille per an
of food (CUMBU) during the year 1898 Compared with 189

Census population of 1891 = 1,916,095

Area = 5,337 Sqr. Miles



per annum in the District of Tinnevely with Rainfall and price
 1897 and 1896 and the average of the ten years ending 1895.

18 Pasture & Agriculture 59.62 per cent Indefinite occupations 7.38 per cent

